The University of Alberta
Printing Department
Edmonton, Alberta

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
ARCHIVES
ACCESSION No. 74-118-2
REFERENCE No. R.G. 16

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026 with funding from
University of Alberta Library

https://archive.org/details/UAA-1974-118-002

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

NO. 4 SERIES 9

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending June 30th, 1922

Published by

The Department of Extension, at the University

Edmonton, September

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Secretary.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

HAROLD S. PATTON, M.A., Lecturer in Economics.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending June 30th, 1922

September 1st, 1922.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President,
University of Alberta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report of the Department of Extension for the year ending June 30th, 1922, under the usual headings:

Historical Sketch.

From its very beginning the University of Alberta has undertaken extension work in the form of lectures by members of its staff in a number of important provincial centres, but special emphasis was laid upon this side of the University's activities by the appointment in May, 1912, of a special secretary of the Department of Extension. This officer undertook the task of systematizing the extension work in such a way as to enable the University to achieve more fully the important function of reaching in its educational work the people of the province at large.

The Department of Extension also inaugurated in 1913 a press bulletin, a system of travelling libraries, and a bureau of information from which literary clubs and debating societies can obtain briefs on issues of all sorts. It organized in the same year a high school debating league which has stimulated very remarkably the interests of the secondary schools of the Province in argumentation and public speaking. A new departure in 1915 was the presentation to Edmonton and Calgary audiences of a series of discussions on the social problems of western Canadian life.

The year 1916 saw the organization of leadership conferences, since that time annual events, and in 1917 a visual instruction service was added. A large library of lantern slides and moving picture films has been developed. The last development has been the inauguration of tutorial classes in economics to which other subjects will be added as the need and opportunity require.

Debating and Public Discussion.

During the year covered by this report, 811 packages of debating material were sent out, in addition to other pamphlets. The two most popular subjects were "Provincial Control of Natural Resources" and "Protection vs Free Trade", each of which was called for 63 times. Other popular subjects were "Oriental Immigration", "Rural vs. City Life", "Reciprocity", "Government Ownership", and "Canadian Tariff", each of them being called for from 30 to 50 times.

High School Debating League.

During the school year 1921-22, 19 schools entered the Provincial High School Debating League conducted by the Department of Extension. Twelve (12) of these were in "B" Division and 7 in "A" Division. The topics discussed were "Provincial Control of Natural Resources" and "National School System". Debates throughout the series were very keenly contested, and the final debates—where Forestburg Consolidated School won the Championship in "B" Division, and Crescent Heights High School in "A" Division—were pronounced by the judges as two of the very best debates they had ever heard. Perhaps the most notable feature of the series was the winning of the championship by the Forestburg Consolidated School during the first year that this particular school had ever entered the contest.

Visual Instruction.

During the year covered by this report, 1242 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 2044 times with an aggregate attendance of 113,650. In the same period, 295 sets of moving picture films were used 496 times with an approximate attendance of 29,503. In addition to lantern slides and moving picture films circulated, lantern outfits for lecturers were supplied 106 times. A service station is maintained for lantern users as well as for moving picture operators who use the educational film service. Lantern slides are made up for various departments in the University by the Photographic Service branch. At the present time there are 210 sets of lantern slides available for lending, and 266 reels of moving picture film.

A new departure in Visual Instruction work has just been made by the Department of Education in co-operation with the Department of Extension. Six lantern outfits have been purchased for the use of school inspectors. The Department of Extension maintains a distributing depot, and inspectors are encouraged by the Department of Education to make liberal use of lanterns and slides.

St. John Ambulance Association.

In addition to the regular work of the Department of Extension, the provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is conducted by the Director of the Department of Extension. During the past year there has been a considerable revival of interest in instruction in first aid work. In this period 1,012 people have passed examinations in first aid or home nursing. The clerical work involved in keeping the records of the Association is of considerable extent, but the educational value is judged to be great enough to justify the work being done by the Department of Extension.

Staff

During the year there has been one notable addition to the staff of the Department of Extension. In addition to the necessary increases to take care of clerical work, Mr. H. S. Patton has been engaged as extension lecturer in economics, and has rendered excellent service with the tutorial classes and short courses in economics. He has also prepared material for the publication of a number of pamphlets.

It is a source of regret that Mr. H. H. Pike, who was on the staff of the Department of Extension for nearly a year, is at present in hospital suffering from a serious illness.

In general, it may be said that the willingness and zeal of the members of the departmental staff leaves nothing to be desired. Throughout the year there has been a spirit of loyal co-operation, without which the demands of the work, which have often been very heavy, could not have been met.

As has been repeatedly emphasized in these reports, the only limit to the services of the Department of Extension is that of the resources available with which to carry it on.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,

Director.

:THE:UNIVERSITY:
:OF:ALBERTA:
:PRINTING:PRESS:
QVAECVMQVE:VERA

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending June 30th, 1923

Published by

The Department of Extension, at the University

Edmonton, September, 1923

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Secretary.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

HAROLD S. PATTON, M.A., Lecturer in Economics.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending June 30th, 1923

September 1st, 1923.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President,
University of Alberta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending June 30th, 1923. It will be noted that in every Department there has been a substantial increase over that of the previous twelve months.

Historical Sketch.

From its very beginning the University of Alberta has undertaken extension work in the form of lectures by members of its staff in a number of important provincial centres, but special emphasis was laid upon this side of the University's activities by the appointment in May, 1912, of a special secretary of the Department of Extension. This officer undertook the task of systematizing the extension work in such a way as to enable the University to achieve more fully the important function of reaching in its educational work the people of the province at large.

The Department of Extension also inaugurated in 1913 a press bulletin, a system of travelling libraries, and a bureau of information from which literary clubs and debating societies can obtain briefs on issues of all sorts. It organized in the same year a high school debating league which has stimulated very remarkably the interests of the secondary schools of the Province in argumentation and public speaking. A new departure in 1915 was the presentation to Edmonton and Calgary audiences of a series of discussions on the social problems of western Canadian life.

The year 1916 saw the organization of leadership conferences, since that time annual events, and in 1917 a visual instruction service was added. A large library of lantern slides and moving picture films has been developed. The last development has been the inauguration of tutorial classes in economics to which other subjects will be added as the need and opportunity require.

Extension Lectures.

During the year, 398 extension lectures have been given, with an approximate aggregate attendance of 45,652, and an average attendance of slightly over 114; this in comparison with 274 lectures with an approximate aggregate attendance of 29,008, and an average attendance of slightly over 100 for the same period last year.

There have been two features of special note in connection with the extension lectures this year; one is the increasing demand which has come from such organizations as Boards of Trade, Rotary, and Kiwanis Clubs, for lectures on special subjects. A series of five lectures was given at the regular weekly luncheons of the Calgary Board of Trade. Such subjects were discussed as "Alberta's Underground Wealth" by the Professor of Mining; "St. Lawrence Waterway Project" by the Professor of Economics; "Making Education More Effective" by the Director of the Department of Extension, and other topics of a similar type. Keen interest was displayed in these lectures, and a splendid average attendance was recorded. On the evening of each date the lecture was repeated to the members of the Calgary High School Teachers' Alliance.

The other feature of marked interest was an experiment with a series of lectures on Canadian History and Economics with a group of employed women, in connection with the Edmonton Y.W.C.A. Twenty-three lectures were given. Such topics as "The Story of the Canadian Provinces," "The Romance of Commerce," and "The Growth of Industry" were discussed. The attendance averaged from 75 to 125, and the interest was very well maintained. It would appear that there is a promising field for adult education among this section of the people.

A short special series of lectures was also arranged for the Municipal Chapter of the I.O.D.E. in Edmonton on such topics as "The Art of Public Speaking," "The Growth of Parliamentary Institutions," "Procedure in Public Meetings," and "Principles and Practice of Debating." The attendance at these lectures was large, and the interest very keen.

In all, twenty members of the staff or special lecturers took part in the lecture work of the Department of Extension during the term, and a very wide range of subjects was discussed.

Tutorial Classes.

This outgrowth of the Extension lecture work has resulted in some interesting developments. The work has been carried on generally at two points—Edmonton and Calgary. During the term seventeen meetings were held at Calgary, and thirty-five at Edmonton. Courses of lectures were given on "Government of Modern Democracies" and "Some Aspects of Canadian Public Finance." The work has been intended for serious-minded students, and while the attendance has not been large, varying between eight and twenty in each group, the results attained—as we have reason to believe from other sources of information—are much greater than the attendance would indicate.

Correspondence Course in Political Economy.

An outgrowth of Extension work in Political Economy has been the development of a correspondence course. From enquiries received, it was

evident there were scattered individuals all over the Province desirous of doing serious directed reading on this subject. At the New Year a course of instruction by correspondence based upon Professor Carver's book in Economics was offered. One hundred and twenty-five registrations were received. Of this number sixty-five sent in papers covering all or part of the twenty studies included in the course. Several have completed the course and are being given certificates of recognition, which, however, do not entitle them to any credits in regular University work. Up to the present 385 papers have been sent in by these students. As will be realized, that would indicate a wide variety of training and ability on the part of the students concerned who range all the way from graduates of Universities and Inspectors of Schools to almost illiterate foreigners.

Debating and Public Discussion.

During the year, 843 package libraries for debaters were sent out as compared with 811 for last year. The six most popular subjects and the number of times material on them was asked for were as follows:

Chinese and Japanese Exclusion	73 times
Capital Punishment	64 times
Prohibition	48 times
Control of Natural Resources	44 times
Rural vs. City Life	51 times
Proportional Representation	44 times

Provincial High School Debating League.

Twenty-two High Schools entered the Provincial High School Debating League for the term—fifteen in the "B" Division for the junior high schools, and seven in the "A" Division for the city schools. The subjects debated were "Chinese and Japanese Exclusion," and "Proportional Representation." After a keen contest the championships in the respective divisions were won by the Strathcona High School, Edmonton, and the Magrath High School. Once more it is a pleasure to record that the general comment was that never had debates, showing more conscientious preparation and outstanding ability on the part of the debaters, been held than were put on through the efforts of high school students this year.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year, exchanges of regular travelling libraries were made 380 times in 296 communities. During this time the circulation averaged 67.3 for each exchange on which reports were received. Forty-five (45) special libraries were also sent out, and the average recorded circulation from these was 54.3. The total number of libraries in circulation during the period of the report has been 232—187 regular and 45 special libraries. The communities served were as follows:—

In addition two short courses in Agriculture were given at Monitor and Red Deer in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The attendance at these courses was large, and the interest well sustained. It would seem that there is a large field waiting to be developed along the line of agricultural Chautauquas where an adaptation of the Chautauqua plan of running several programmes at the same time in groups of communities can be used to advantage in economizing the time and travelling expenses of the lecturers.

St. John Ambulance Association.

The Director of the Department of Extension is still acting as Honorary Secretary Treasurer of the Provincial Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. Through this organization valuable educational work has been done. During the year 354 persons have been instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing and certificates issued in due course. A noteworthy feature of this work is that two championships in First Aid have been won by an Alberta team, the First Aid team of the International Coal and Coke Company of Coleman capturing the Dominion championship for Miners' First Aid teams, and also the open championship for all Canada. Two magnificent trophies—the Coderre cup, representing the miners' championship, and the Montizambert trophy, representing the open championship, are now held in Alberta. A public meeting in honour of the winning team was held at Coleman and was very largely attended. The Honorary Treasurer on behalf of the Provincial Council made an address and presented the trophies. There is a steadily increasing interest in this very valuable form of adult education.

Staff.

With regard to the staff of the Department of Extension, it remains to be recorded as on previous years, that their zeal and enthusiasm leave nothing to be desired. Under the handicap of somewhat inadequate resources a steadily expanding programme of work has been carried out. Such a result can only be achieved with willing and unselfish co-operation from all concerned. Mention might also be made of the willing co-operation on the part of members of other departments in the University who have given of their time and ability in special lectures to organizations in all parts of the Province.

In conclusion, the outstanding feature of the work of the Department of Extension this year, as in previous years, has been the steadily increasing demand for the various services it has to offer. Never before has the diversity of requests been so great nor have the expressions of appreciation on the part of those who have benefitted been warmer. Some of the letters received are almost pathetic in what they indicate of a great need being to some extent at least supplied in the lives of many people who otherwise would lack educational or cultural opportunities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending June 30th, 1924

Published by
The Department of Extension, at the University
Edmonton, November, 1924

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Secretary.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

HAROLD S. PATTON, M.A., Lecturer in Economics.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending June 30th, 1924

November, 1924.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President,
University of Alberta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending June 30th, 1924.

Historical Sketch.

From its very beginning the University of Alberta has undertaken extension work in the form of lectures by members of its staff in a number of important provincial centres, but special emphasis was laid upon this side of the University's activities by the appointment in May, 1912, of a special secretary of the Department of Extension. This officer undertook the task of systematizing the extension work in such a way as to enable the University to achieve more fully the important function of reaching in its educational work the people of the province at large.

The Department of Extension also inaugurated in 1913 a press bulletin, a system of travelling libraries, and a bureau of information from which literary clubs and debating societies can obtain briefs on issues of all sorts. It organized in the same year a high school debating league which has stimulated very remarkably the interests of the secondary schools of the Province in argumentation and public speaking. A new departure in 1915 was the presentation to Edmonton and Calgary audiences of a series of discussions on the social problems of western Canadian life.

The year 1916 saw the organization of leadership conferences, since that time annual events, and in 1917 a visual instruction service was added. A large library of lantern slides and moving picture films has been developed. A recent development has been the inauguration of tutorial classes in economics to which other subjects will be added as the need and opportunity require. To this has now been added correspondence tuition, which has been widely called upon.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

Lantern Slides.

The lantern slide service continues to be very popular. During the year slides to the number of 1,597 exchanges of sets were supplied to schools—public, separate and high; churches of all denominations including Mission Bands and Ladies' Aids, Salvation Army, Boys' Work Board, Boy Scouts, Travelling Sunday School (Anglican), Public Libraries, Literray Societies, clubs and community organizations of various kinds, fraternal societies, Women's Institutes and U.F.W.A., Boards of Trade, Indian Schools, Summer Camps, Orphanages, Locals of the U.F.A., doctors for medical lectures, hospitals, and private homes. From returns made the slides were shown 2,300 times to audiences aggregating 158,227. These figures show a very slight decrease by comparison with the preceding year, probably accounted for by the late harvest.

Moving Picture Films.

During the year 384 sets of moving picture films were sent out and used 542 times with audiences aggregating 48,982. Among the organizations and communities served were city and country churches of all denominations, schools of all sorts, various departments of the government service, mental hospital at Oliver, boys' clubs, Y.M.C.A., farmers' organizations, Community Leagues, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, United Grain Growers, Dominion Chautauqua, public meetings of various sorts, summer camps and communities. The number of exchanges made was exactly the same as for the preceding year.

Lantern Loaning Service.

There has been a big increase in the number of lanterns loaned. During the period covered by the report, 209 lantern outfits were loaned at a nominal rental, as compared with 130 outfits for the previous year.

A new departure has been made in the Visual Instruction work by employing an operator who was put on a circuit. His work was started about the middle of March and discontinued early in May. Thirty-four exhibitions were given in 29 communities. The aggregate attendance was 6,605—an average of 195. The only picture used in this connection was a special film on the life of Christ entitled "From the Manger to the Cross," and all arrangements were made with ministers of churches.

The invention of the Trans-lux screen for daylight projection has uncovered great possibilities in the visual instruction field. We are now investigating this invention with a view to putting it in use in the province, where it will doubtless prove of special value in view of the long hours of daylight.

Publications.

Sixteen issues of the Press Bulletin have been published. The circulation has increased to over 1,900. This is due to a considerable number of names having been placed on the mailing list by special request.

The policy of having special articles contributed by members of the staff has been followed, and the bulletin has been widely quoted outside of the Province. Such publications as "The Toronto Saturday Night," "Le Devoir," "La Presse," the French papers of Edmonton, "The Christian Guardian," and Winnipeg papers, have made free use, with due credit, of our material. It has been used for propaganda or instructional purposes by the University Hospital, the Edmonton Technical High School, the Department of History of the University of Alberta, and the Department of Natural Resources at Ottawa.

Several bulletins and circulars on Agricultural topics also have been issued through the Department of Extension, with the Director acting as Secretary of the Committee on Agricultural Publications.

Short Courses.

The University Week for Farm Young People was held as usual this year. The attendance was 73, being somewhat less than the preceding year. This was undoubtedly accounted for by the continued financial stringency. Keen interest was shown, and a unanimous request was made for a repetition of the course.

Conferences.

Members of the staff of the Department of Extension assisted, as on previous years, at summer camps and conferences under the auspices of such organizations as the C.G.I.T. and C.S.E.T.

St. John Ambulance Association.

The Director of the Department of Extension is still acting as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Alberta Council of the St. John Ambulance Association. Through this organization, valuable educational work has been done. During the year, 508 persons have been instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing and certificates issued in due course. One Alberta holder of First Aid certificate was honoured by the presentation of a medal for meritorious First Aid, resulting in saving life. The Secretary officially presented the medal at a large gathering of the C.N.R. employees.

Staff.

What has been repeatedly said on previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other Departments of the University, who have contributed either to Press Bulletins or have given lectures in connection with the work of the Department.

In general, it would seem that some branches of our work have about reached their maximum. In such Departments as Lantern Slide Service we have already far exceeded the ratio of circulation in comparison with that attained in some of the states of the United States where similar work is being carried on. We may therefore not look for a very great increase in this work until our population has been augmented.

We continue to receive from all parts of the Province warm expression of appreciation, and there is no doubt that the work of the Department continues to fill a large place in the life of the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending June 30, 1925

Published by

The Department of Extension, University of Alberta

Edmonton, September, 1925.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Assistant Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending June 30, 1925

September, 1925.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President,
University of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending June 30th, 1925.

It will be noted that there has has been a substantial increase in almost every department of our work. Where decreases are indicated, they are more than compensated for by development in other directions, indicating a normal change of incidence rather than any lessening of interest in the service.

Historical Sketch.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta has now entered upon the fourteenth year of its work as a distinct department of the University. From its inception the University of Alberta undertook extension work in the form of lectures by members of the staff at important provincial centres, but it was in May, 1912, that a special department was organized with an official head known as the Secretary. From that time there was rapid expansion and development of University Extension work.

In rapid succession different services were organized, such as Press Bulletin, Travelling Libraries, Division of Debating and Public Discussion, Visual Instructon, and correspondence study. Leadership conferences of various kinds were held, one of the most widely known being that of the Farm Young People, which has been successfully held for seven years.

Particulars of the work done under the various headings during the past year will be given in the following report:

Extension Lectures.

During the period covered by this report, 325 lectures were given to audiences aggregating approximately 31,486, being an average attendance of 96.

Among the lectures given, special mention should be made of Mr. Patton's course on "The Economics of the Grain Trade," which comprised seventeen lectures, to a group of business men, lawyers, bankers, teachers, and students, who registered to the number of 58 persons.

A special course on general history was given to employed women in the Y.W.C.A. Club Room each Thursday evening for a period of twenty-one weeks, with an average attendance of 45. The lecturers were Prof. Burt, A. E. Ottewell, E. A. Corbett, and others who gave single lectures in the course.

A course of eight lectures was given to a group of under-privileged boys in co-operation with the Boys' Work Committee of the Edmonton Rotary Club, in the Y.M.C.A.

Courses of lectures by members of the University staff were arranged for the Boards of Trade in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Lacombe, and Vegreville.

Two new departures were made: First, a course of lectures, 22 in number, was given to the prisoners of Fort Saskatchewan Goal. Such subjects as "Soil Formation", "Soil Placing", "Soil Moisture", "Venereal Diseases", "Evolution", "Canadian History", etc., were dealt with. Second, a course of eighteen lectures, by members of the Faculty of Agriculture, was given by radio with gratifying results. Such subjects as "Timely Hints on Finishing and Marketing Steers", "The Value of Good Seed", "Overhauling Machinery for Spring Work", "The Spring Lamb Crop", "Seasonal Hints for Dairymen", "The Wireworm Situation in Alberta", etc., were dealt with.

We have this year the services of Mr. J. W. McAllister, a graduate in Agriculture of the University, who has been acting as Agricultural Secretary for the Department of Extension. He has given some 49 lectures to audiences in various parts of the province, and has done much valuable work in the preparation of material to accompany lantern slide lectures on agricultural topics, as well as botanical mounts showing standard samples of grains, grasses, etc., for use in schools. Over 20 schools have used the latter material.

Of the total lectures given, 146 were given by the Director of the Department of Extension, 103 by the Assistant Director, 49 by Mr. McAllister, and 24 by others. These figures do not include lectures given by Mr. Patton in his regular courses already mentioned.

Debating and Public Discussion.

During the year covered by the report, 657 package libraries for debaters, on a great variety of subjects, were sent out; this in comparison with 684 for last year.

Sixteen schools entered the High School Debating League—4 in "A" Division and 12 in "B" Division. The trophies in the respective divisions were won by the Alexandra High School, Medicine Hat, and the Minburn High School. The standard of debating was well maintained. The subjects discussed were "Export Duty on Pulp Wood" and "Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway."

Correspondence Courses.

Three correspondence courses in economics were offered during the term: one on "Principles of Political Economy", one on "Economics of Agriculture" and one on "Money and Banking". Sixty-three persons were registered: 24 in "Principles of Political Economy", 29 in "Economics of Agriculture", and 10 in "Money and Banking". While the courses were primarily for Alberta residents, thirteen were registered from Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Two-thirds of the correspondence students were farmers, and the remainder included business men, teachers, municipal secretary-treasurers, lawyers, etc. Six hundred and three correspondence papers were sent in, and Mr. Patton reports a standard of work considerably higher than that of previous years. Many letters showing high appreciation of the work in these courses have been received.

Travelling Libraries.

During the period covered by the report, 235 exchanges have been made in 206 communities, as against 302 exchanges in 275 communities for the corresponding period in 1923-24. In addition, 57 special libraries have been sent out, as against 54 last year. The total number of libraries circulated has been 188 regular plus 57 special—245.

The recorded circulation of 188 regular libraries has been 12,200, which makes the average circulation for each library 65.3. The recorded circulation of 21 special libraries has been 925—an average of 44.1.

These libraries have been sent to the following groups:

Communities	65
U. F. A.	40
U. F. W. A.	16
W. I.	12
S. D.	49
Other organizations	24
Total	206

During the year every library in circulation has been enlarged from 30 to 35 volumes, and old and worn boooks have been taken out and replaced by new books. Two-thirds of the appropriation for the year was spent on fiction for this purpose.

Open Shelf.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and pictures from the Open Shelf for the year has been as follows (the circulation for the corresponding period in 1923-24 is shown in parallel tables):

	1924-25	1923-24	Increase	% Increase
Books (non-fiction)	11,248	8,112	3,136	38.6
Books (fiction)	1,298	1,513	215 (Dec.)	14.2 (Dec.)
	12,546	9,625	2,921	.....
Pamphlets (not debates)	653	698	.45 (Dec.)	6.4 (Dec.)
Pictures	849	404	445	110.1

Plays were supplied to 212 communities as against 241 in 1923-24.

With the putting into effect of the new public and high school curriculum, the teachers in many rural schools have found themselves without the necessary reference books either for their own use or that of the pupils. The supplying of the demand for these partly accounts for the large percentage of increase in Open Shelf circulation.

Most of the pictures sent out have also been for the use of teachers in Geography and History classes.

Visual Instruction.

Lantern Slides.

1,825 sets of lantern slides were sent out during the period covered by this report, being a substantial increase over the previous year. From reports received these were shown 2,338 times to audiences aggregating 148,441.

Moving Picture Films.

During the twelve months 409 sets of Moving Picture Films were sent out, also showing a substantial increase over the previous year. These were shown 616 times to audiences aggregating 71,209.

Lanterns Loaned.

During the year 188 lantern outfits were loaned for occasional lectures, about the same number as the previous year.

Moving Picture Circuits.

The Church and High School circuits show the following results:

Church circuit, November 1st, 1924, to April 10, 1925, using two films, "From the Manger to the Cross", and "The Chosen Prince". Eighty-three showings were given at 73 points to audiences totalling 14,624, being an average attendance of 176.

The High School circuit used "The Vicar of Wakefield" (Grade XI Literature). Period of November 13, 1924, to May 18, 1925, 101 showings were given at 94 points, with a total attendance of 19,532, the average being 193.

Publications.

During the term, eighteen Press Bulletins have been issued to a mailing list of 1,950. Some of the subjects dealt with were "The League of Nations", "Immigration", "Cream Grading", "Nursing as an Education", "Value of the Classics", "A Century and a Quarter of Wheat Prices", etc. Letters have been received from various parts of Canada and the United States asking for these bulletins.

The Department has continued to act as the agent for distribution of agricultural publications both of the University of Alberta and from other sources. Several thousands of such publications have been sent out during the year, and 812 letters requesting agricultural bulletins have been received.

St. John Ambulance Association.

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this report 353 persons have been instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing, and 347 certificates have been issued. Colonel Hodgetts, the Director General for the Canadian Council, states that the work in Alberta is getting steadily better. Mention should be made here of the cordial co-operation in the First Aid work of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Staff.

One notable addition has been made to the staff in the person of Mr. J. W. McAllister, whose work has already been mentioned.

In general, the loyalty and willingness of the staff of the Department have left nothing to be desired.

In conclusion, steps have been taken to install a remote-control radio equipment in the Department of Extension. By this means it is proposed to considerably expand the work of broadcasting extension lectures. This development is made possible by the co-operation of the Edmonton Journal, which has kindly placed its broadcasting plant at our service.

The Department of Extension may fairly be said to be filling a larger place in the life of the province and is being regarded to an increasing extent as the source from which reliable information can be secured.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,
Director.

To: The Senate of the University
of Alberta.

From: The Director, Extension Department.

20th August, 1926.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith a brief report covering the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year concluding June 30th, 1926.

We have to record substantial increases in several departments of our work. As was pointed out in the report of a year ago, the incidence of extension work constantly changes, but on the whole our services are in greater demand than ever before.

Summarized statistics will be presented under the usual headings:

EXTENSION LECTURES.

During the twelve months covered by this report, 488 lectures were given to audiences aggregating 55,545 - an average attendance of 113. This is in comparison with 325 lectures to audiences aggregating 31,486 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The course in general history to employed women in the Y.W.C.A. Club Room at Edmonton was continued. Lecturers taking part were: Prof. Burt, Mr. Long, Mr. Cameron, Prof. Burgess, Prof. Broadus, Dr. Kerr, and Messrs. Ottewell and Corbett. The interest was well maintained.

As in previous years, courses of lectures were given to Boards of Trade in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat,

Vegreville, Lacombe, and Bentley. Special lectures were arranged for other Boards of Trade also.

Owing to shortage of staff and the heavy demand for services elsewhere, we were obliged to discontinue the lectures to the prisoners in the Fort Saskatchewan gaol with the opening of the new year.

The radio lectures were carried out consistently throughout the term each Monday evening. Such subjects as "Getting January Eggs", "Conquest of Disease", "Story of the Rocky Mountains". "The Wheat Stem Sawfly", and "House Plants" were dealt with. The complete program is attached.

Of the total number of lectures given, exclusive of radio, 215 were given by the Director of the Department, 105 by the Assistant Director, 122 by Mr. McAllister, and 46 by other members of the University staff.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 716 package libraries for debaters were sent out in comparison with 658 for the corresponding period of a year ago. The most popular subjects were:

Oriental Immigration,
Agricultural Immigration,
Government Ownership of Railways,
Construction of Hudson Bay Railway.

Owing to the general change in the high school curriculum, and the extra work incidental to it, the high school principals did not participate in the High School Debating League to the extent previously done. Only two schools entered in "A" Division and eight in "B" Division. Trophies were awarded to the Cresent Heights High School, Calgary, and Vegreville High School, in their respective groups. The subjects discussed were

"Parliamentary vs Presidential Form of Government" and "The moral influence of newspapers in modern society".

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

Two correspondence courses in economics were offered during the year - one on "Principles of Political Economy" and one on "Economics of Agriculture". There was a total registration of 22-16 and 6 in the respective groups. One hundred and forty-three (143) papers were corrected in these courses. Some 25 inquires were made which did not result in registration. On the whole the standard of work done has continued to be high.

CONFERENCES.

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 3 - 9th inclusive. There was an attendance of 100. In connection with the Week for this year, a scholarship competition has been instituted by the Department of Agriculture when one boy and one girl taking the highest standing will be eligible for a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

NEW YORK

A new departure last year was the handling of an exhibit at the Edmonton Summer exhibition. In co-operation with the College of Agriculture an exhibit was prepared and carried through the Exhibition week, in which lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, demonstrations of milk testing, soil testing, and the like, were featured. Very great interest was shown by large numbers of people, in this exhibit. The effort was a co-operative one; the Exhibition Association through the Board of Trade, and the North Alberta Land Settlement Association, provided the space free of charge, and the University prepared

the exhibit. This work was repeated at the exhibition this year.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

During the twelve months covered by the report, 195 exchanges have been made in 183 communities, as against 235 exchanges in 206 communities for the corresponding period in 1924-25. In addition 37 special libraries have been sent out, as against 57 last year. The total number of libraries circulated has been 183 regular plus 37 special - 220.

The recorded circulation of 119 regular libraries has been 8.205, which makes the average circulation for each library 68.4. The recorded circulation of 14 special libraries has been 426, an average of 30.2.

These libraries have been sent to the following groups:

Communities	58
U.F.A.	36
U.F.W.A.	17
W.I.	9
S.D.	42
Other organizations	21
Total	183

OPEN SHELF

The circulation of books, pamphlets and pictures from the Open Shelf for the twelve months is as follows: The ciruclation for the corresponding period in 1924-25 is shown in parallel tables.

	1925-26	1924-25
Books (non fiction)	13,101	12,092
	1,005	1,331
Total books	14,106	13,423
Pamphlets (not debates)	505	696

Plays were supplied to 180 communities as against 212 in 1924-25.

The library was closed for six weeks during July and August, 1925, for alterations. In spite of this the circulation of Open Shelf books shows an increase over that of the corresponding period of 1924-25.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Lantern Slides

1710 sets of lantern slides were sent out during the period covered by this report. From reports received these were shown 2703 times to audiences aggregating 228755. In the corresponding period of the previous year, 1825 sets were sent out. The decrease therefore is 115 sets.

Moving Picture Films

During the twelve months, 542 sets of moving picture films were sent out. These were shown 916 times to audiences aggregating 85,640. In the corresponding period of the previous year 409 sets were sent out. The increase for this year is therefore 133 sets.

Lanterns Loaned

During the period covered by this report, 167 electric and acetylene lantern outfits were loaned for occasional lectures.

Moving Picture Circuits

The practice of organizing moving picture circuits was discontinued this year. The reduction in the budget for the department was partially taken care of in this way.

PUBLICATIONS

During the term, 10 Press Bulletins have been issued to a mailing list of 2300. Some of the subjects dealt with were:

Crop Varieties to be distributed by the Department of Field Husbandry.

What is Canada?

Peace in the Heart of Europe.

Whom we train we keep.

University Hospital in Relation to Public Services.

Letters have been received from various parts of Canada and the United States asking for these bulletins.

The Department has continued to act as the agent for distribution of agricultural publications. Several thousands of such publications have been sent out during the year. During this period, 2052 letters requesting agricultural bulletins and circulars have been received.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this report 552 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing, and 488 certificates and awards were issued. In the corresponding period of the previous year 353 persons received instruction and 347 certificates and awards were issued. Mention should be made here of the cordial co-operation in the First Aid work of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

STAFF

We regret to record that during the year we lost the services of Mr. H. S. Patton who has accepted a position on the staff of the University of Cincinnati. The work in correspondence studies has been carried on by Mr. Drummond of the Department of Economics, Necessarily, some of the special courses of lectures in economics had to be withdrawn.

As in previous years, it is a pleasure to record that the zeal and loyalty of the staff of the Department leaves nothing to be desired.

CONCLUSION

As forecast in last year's report, a remote control radio equipment has been installed in the Department, as noted under the heading of "Extension Lectures", and has been in regular use throughout the year. In addition to extension lectures, organ recitals and special musical programs have been broadcasted. We have received from all parts of the province and from different parts of Canada and the United States many letters of appreciation of our programs. In order to lighten the burden of acknowledging this correspondence, we have had a postcard prepared, a copy of which is attached to this report.

A regrettable feature of the year's program has been the curtailment of grant. The result has been that work has suffered from failure to provide additional material, particularly lantern slides and moving picture films. Unless some way can be found to provide funds for this work both the work itself and the prestige of the Department of Extension and the University must suffer severely.

It should be pointed out in conclusion that the various branches of our extension services have reached individuals and audiences aggregating over 400,000. While to some extent these would be duplicated, nevertheless the figures give some indication of the extent to which the services of the Department of Extension, in widening the influence of the University, have been effective.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. Ottewell.
DIRECTOR.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending June 30, 1927

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, October, 1927.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Assistant Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending June 30, 1927

September, 1927.

Dr. H. M. Tory,
President,
University of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending June 30th, 1927.

There have been substantial increases in several departments of our work. Particular attention should be called to the increase in circulation of books from our Travelling Library and the expansion of our radio work. These features will be noted under their respective headings.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures

During the period covered by this report, 347 extension lectures were given exclusive of radio lectures. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 38,405—an average attendance of 110. The corresponding figures of a year ago are 488 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 55,545. It will be seen that there is a decrease of 141 lectures. Two facts account for the decrease:

(1) We have loaned the Assistant Director of the Department to the Red Cross Society where he is acting in the capacity of Provincial Commissioner. He has consequently not been available to the same extent as previously for extension lectures. This has meant that the Director has had to carry on the work of administration to a greater extent, and he also has not been as free to accept outside engagements.

(2) There has also been an increasing demand for advisory and administrative assistance by different organizations, the result of which cannot be tabulated statistically.

Of the lectures recorded, 171 were given by the Director, 41 by the Assistant Director, 102 by Mr. McAllister, and 33 by other members of the University staff.

The course in General History for employed women, at the Y.W.C.A. Club Room, was continued. This year the subject was Canadian History, the whole course being calculated to lead up to Confederation. Twenty lectures were given. In general the interest and attendance were well maintained. We acknowledge, with pleasure, assistance received from a number of gentlemen of the city who helped with this course.

As in former years, courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, and occasional lectures at Edmonton, Lacombe and Bentley. The Vegreville Board of Trade was not included this year for the reason that they requested lectures which we were not able to put on owing to pressure of other work.

Radio Lectures

As was intimated in the introduction, there has been a notable expansion in radio work. At the beginning of the term a studio was equipped in the Department of Extension, and full responsibility was assumed for one evening program per week, Monday evening being set aside for that purpose by CJCA, the Edmonton Journal Radio station.

Eighty-five (85) radio lectures were given as well as musical programs. The Departments contributing to the largest extent are enumerated as follows:

Field Husbandry	9 lectures
Animal Husbandry	8 lectures
Horticulture	6 lectures
Agricultural Engineering	4 lectures
Poultry	3 lectures
Dairying, Soils and Entomology	2, 2, 3, lectures respectively

Special mention should be made of a series contributed by Prof. Rowan, who gave seven addresses on the general topic of animal cycles and bird migrations, and Dr. Tuttle of St. Stephen's College, who gave a short series in a longer series under the general heading of Evolution. Under this general heading, eight lectures were given. Brother Rogation of St. Joseph's College, also assisted with two lectures. An analysis shows that 38 lecturers who assisted with the program were members of the University staff or affiliated colleges, and eight lectures were contributed by outsiders who were requested to deal with special topics.

In addition to the lectures, special features of the radio work have been national evenings for English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and French. A notable event was the broadcasting of a French play which was very enthusiastically received by the French-speaking part of our radio constituency. Several other plays were broadcast, and musical evenings of a combined educational and entertaining character were put on. For instance, special programs illustrating the work of great composers, accompanied by short radio talks on their work, were from time to time featured.

Special mention should be made of the co-operation of Mrs. Carmichael, Director of the University Orchestra, Lieut. Cromarty, Bandmaster of the C.O.T.C., and Mr. Couper.

In order to register as far as possible the effectiveness of the radio work, a radio club has been organized, and each month a list of programs to be given is sent out in advance so that our radio friends may know what to expect. At the present time we have 387 regular correspondents on our radio list. Hundreds of letters have been received from all parts of the country.

It is hoped that for the coming term a very considerable expansion of radio service will be possible. At present radio lectures are typewritten and many copies are sent to people who request them after having heard the radio broadcast.

Publications

During the period covered by the report, nine Press Bulletins have been issued with an average circulation of approximately 2,500. The titles of the main articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

Milling and Baking Qualities in Wheat—by Dr. R. Newton, Professor of Field Husbandry.

Winter Egg Production—by J. W. McAllister, Agricultural Secretary.

The Summer Session announcements—by the Faculty of the Summer School.

The Imperial Conference—by Prof. A. L. Burt, Professor of History.

A Library Catalogue Supplement—by Miss J. F. Montgomery, Librarian.

Report of Alberta's part in the International and Royal Shows—by Prof. Sackville, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Hospital Management—by Dr. D. A. MacGibbon, Professor of Economics.

Crop Varieties to be distributed by the Department of Field Husbandry.

A review of the University Extension work—by the Director of the Department of Extension.

While the regular mailing list for Press Bulletins is approximately 2,500, in the case of nearly every bulletin published this year the demand from various sources has been so great that supplementary editions from 500 to 1,000 in number have had to be printed to meet the call.

Agricultural Publications published under the direction of a special committee, are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the period 3,040 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins have been received and dealt with; these are in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. Approximately 15,389 agricultural bulletins have been sent out during the twelve months covered by this report. It might be of interest to note that since the publication of agricultural bulletins was commenced in 1922-23, 42,953 bulletins have been sent out from the Department of Extension. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural

Publications and the Faculty of Agriculture, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

It should be pointed out that previous to 1922 twelve agricultural bulletins and circulars were printed and distributed with a total circulation of approximately 25,000, and that a number of Press Bulletins have been issued each year dealing with distinctly agricultural problems.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 557 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 716 for the preceding year. The decrease here is in part accounted for by the fact that owing to press of work under the new curriculum, principals of high schools found that they did not wish to continue the work of the High School Debating League. It is also possible that this League has fulfilled its original function which was to stimulate interest in debating, as there are in a number of localities in Alberta local debating leagues. At present the emphasis seems to be swinging toward the development of public-speaking as distinct from purely debating.

The most popular subjects for the year were:

Chinese and Japanese Immigration,
Motion Pictures,
Capital Punishment,
Rural vs. City Life.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 50, 29, 23 and 23 times respectively.

The Director of the Department acted as judge and critic at a large number of public-speaking contests, in one of which 36 contestants participated, and at another 17. These contests were staged in connection with Teachers' Conventions, School Fairs' Associations, etc.

Correspondence Courses

There were 15 registrations in the introductory course in "Principles of Political Economy;" 123 papers were corrected in this course, and 7 in the course on "Agricultural Economics" sent in by a student who had partially completed his course in the previous year. New entries in the course in "Agricultural Economics" were not invited. Mr. Day, lecturer in Economics, very kindly carried out the correspondence course, and there have been several warm expressions of appreciation from students as to the way in which his work was done.

Conferences

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 8th-14th. In interest and enthusiasm it was, if anything, superior to previous gatherings. The registration was 103 delegates and 10 leaders. The scholarship competition instituted by the Department of

Agriculture is continued for the present year. It is based upon an examination covering a course of reading, and an examination on the work during the conference week. The boy and girl taking the highest standing will be eligible for a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Last year Mr. Donald Cameron, of Elnora, and Miss Minnie Kirk, of Lethbridge, were the successful contestants in this competition.

Exhibits

An exhibit was put on at the Edmonton Summer Exhibition with the co-operation of the College of Agriculture. Lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, demonstrations of milk testing, soil testing and the like, were featured. So great was the interest shown that it has been decided to put on a similar exhibit this coming summer not only at Edmonton, but at Calgary as well, the exhibition association in each case donating the necessary space.

Riker's Mounts

Three sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, prepared by Mr. McAllister, to assist schools in teaching agriculture, have been in continual circulation during the year.

Travelling Libraries

During these twelve months 240 exchanges have been made in 205 communities, as against 195 exchanges in 183 communities for the corresponding period in 1925-26. In addition 39 special libraries have been sent out, as against 37 last year. The total number of libraries circulated has been 188 regular plus 39 special—227.

The recorded circulation of 199 regular libraries has been 13,879, which makes the average circulation for each library 69.2.

These regular libraries have been sent to the following groups:

Communities	60
U.F.A.	37
U.F.W.A.	22
W.I.	14
S.D.	48
Other organizations	24
	205

Of the special libraries sent out, 24 went to schools to supplement the school library or take its place where there was none.

Open Shelf

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report has been as follows. The circulation for the corresponding period in 1925-26 is shown in parallel tables.

	1926-27.	1925-26.	Increase.	% Increase.
Books (non-fiction)	17,723	13,101	4,622	33.75
Books (fiction)	1,245	1,005	240	23.8
Pamphlets (not debates)..	594	505	89	15.62

Plays were supplied to 107 communities as against 180 in 1925-26.

Members of the University staff and residents in Garneau still continue to make use of this library. City borrowers read more fiction than non-fiction, while country borrowers read more non-fiction than fiction. The classes of books most read by the latter during the past ten months have been General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), History and Travel, Biography, Fine Arts (music, painting, sculpture, etc.), Education and Mythology.

The special travelling libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are often read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently make such comments as the following: "I very much appreciate the service of the Extension Library, and have found the books this year a very great help in my work."

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

During the period covered by this report, 1,758 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 2,062 times to audiences aggregating 228,225 people. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,710 sets circulated, the increase for this year being 48 sets. The month of March broke all previous records. Over 300 sets of slides were sent out during this month, or an average of more than 10 sets per day.

Motion Picture Films.

551 sets were sent out. These were shown 688 times to audiences aggregating 79,211. The corresponding figures for a year ago were 542 sets circulated. There has been an increase here of 9 sets.

216 electric and acetylene lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures.

Photographic

During the term, at the urgent request of the student organization, a photographic studio was installed to take care of the University photography. A very large amount of work amounting to many hundreds of sittings has been done to the general satisfaction of both students and the Department. Financially, the photographic studio is on a self-supporting basis.

St. John Ambulance Association

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this

report, 530 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing, and 476 certificates and awards issued. We have here a slight decrease from the previous year, when 552 persons were instructed and 488 certificates issued. The figures are still substantially above those of two years ago, and evidently the fluctuation is a normal one. The Workmen's Compensation Board has co-operated cordially as in previous years in carrying out this work.

Staff

The only change in the staff of the Department of Extension to be noted is that Mr. Day of the Department of Economics has carried on the work in correspondence study instruction in place of Mr. Drummond, whom he succeeded. Mr. E. A. Corbett, the Assistant Director, has been loaned to the Red Cross Society for a year, and has been carrying on the work of the Provincial Commissioner. This is a temporary arrangement which will probably be terminated at the end of the calendar year.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures

Number of lectures	347		
Aggregate attendance			38,405
Radio lectures	85		
Total lectures	432		

Library Services

Travelling Library Circulation	13,879		
Open Shelf Circulation	18,968		
Total books circulated		32,847	
Package Libraries for debaters	557		
Other Package Libraries	594		
Total	1,151		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	107		
		1,258	
			34,105

Visual Instruction

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,758		
Number of times used	2,062		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		228,225	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	551		
Number of times used	688		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		79,211	
Total aggregate attendance			307,436
Lantern outfits loaned to lecturers	216		

Conferences and Exhibits

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People, attendance	113

Exhibit

Educational Exhibit at Edmonton Exhibition.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing

Number of persons instructed		530	
Certificates issued		476	
			530

Correspondence Instruction

General Economics

Number of students	15		
Papers corrected	130		

Publications

Press Bulletin

Number of bulletins issued 1926-27 term	9		
Average circulation	2,500		
Aggregate circulation		22,500	
Agricultural Bulletins sent out 1926-27		15,389	
			37,889
Total number sent out since 1922	42,953		
Individual requests for bulletins 1926-27	3,040		
Agricultural Bulletins distributed prior to 1921-22, approximately	25,000		

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture exhibitions, First Aid and Home Nursing classes, and Farm Young People Week	346,484
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	34,105
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	37,889

Conclusion

In general, it might be said, in conclusion, that the work of the Department of Extension is more appreciated than ever by our widening constituency. Statistics, while informative, do not by any means adequately express what the University Extension work means in our Province. A substantial increase in available funds for the current year will make expansion possible, particularly in radio service, which will undoubtedly react in a very favorable manner upon the University in its relation to the public, and what is of more importance, will permit us more effectively to serve our constituency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending March 31, 1928

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, October, 1928.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

For year ending March 31, 1928.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., Chairman.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Director.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Assistant Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

For year ending March 31, 1929.

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31, 1928

Dr. H. M. Tory, President,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

Sir:—

I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1928.

There have been substantial increases in several departments of our work. Particular attention should be called to the increase in circulation of books from our Open Shelf Library and the expansion of our radio work. These features will be noted under their respective headings.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures

During the period covered by this report, 334 extension lectures were given exclusive of radio lectures. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 38,353—an average attendance of 112. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 366 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 37,169. It will be seen that there is a decrease of 32 lectures. This is explained by the reduction in staff due to the loss of Mr. McAllister, by the fact that Mr. Corbett was still with the Red Cross for the first nine months of the year, and by the increasing attention being given to the Radio Lecture program. There has also been a continually increasing demand for the services of the Department's staff in an advisory capacity on the part of various organizations.

Of the lectures recorded, 185 were given by the Director, 54 by the Assistant Director, and 95 by other members of the University staff.

A course in Contemporary British Writers was given at the Y.W.C.A., Edmonton, following courses in history of previous years. Seventeen lectures in all were given. The attendance was much higher than that of previous years. We acknowledge with pleasure assistance received from

lecturers other than those on the University staff—Mrs. E. K. Broadus, and Rev. T. Tate.

As in former years, courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

Radio Lectures

Our radio work has been greatly expanded this year. On November 21st we opened our own radio broadcasting station, and since that time have been on the air regularly Mondays and Thursdays with special broadcasts at other times. In addition to organ recitals and musical programs, and the broadcasting of plays, 206 radio lectures have been given. Special mention should be made of the work of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture in giving two lectures regularly every Thursday evening. Also it should be noted that an arrangement has been made with the affiliated colleges of St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's by which these institutions alternate in using a half-hour period each Monday evening. The very finest co-operation has been given by all members of the University staff who have been asked to assist with the radio programs, and Mrs. J. B. Carmichael in particular has contributed greatly by organizing and conducting the University Radio Orchestra which has put on several programs. We have received literally hundreds of letters from all parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the Yukon, and many points in the United States, expressing appreciation of our programs.

Publications

During the period covered by the report five Press Bulletins have been issued with an average circulation of 3,600. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

Seed Distribution, by the Department of Field Crops.
Education Research, by Dr. E. Lazerte.
On the Study of History, by Prof. A. L. Burt.
Announcement regarding Joint Summer Session, 1928.
Gardening, by Prof. G. Harcourt.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 3,600, in the case of nearly every bulletin published this year the demand from various sources has been so great that supplementary editions from 500 to 1,000 in number have had to be printed to meet the call.

Agricultural bulletins are not published but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the period 2,130 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins have been received and dealt with; these are in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 16,779 agricultural bulletins have been sent out during the 12 months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 59,494 bulletins have been sent out from the Department of Extension. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of

the Committee on Agricultural Publications and the Faculty of Agriculture, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 501 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 598 for the preceding year.

The most popular subjects for the year were:

Chinese and Japanese Immigration,
Capital Punishment,
Rural vs. City Life,
Tractor vs. Horse.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 30, 29, 26 and 22 times respectively.

Correspondence Courses

There were 18 registrations in the correspondence course in "Principles and Practices of Co-operative Marketing." Ninety-eight (98) papers were corrected in this course. Mr. J. F. Day, lecturer in Economics, very kindly carried out the instruction, and there have been several warm expressions of appreciation from students as to the way in which his work was done.

Conferences

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 8th-14th. In interest and enthusiasm it was superior to previous gatherings. The registration was 111. The Provincial Department of Agriculture continues the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing for the coming conference in June. The test is based upon a course of reading and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants will be eligible for a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

Exhibits

Exhibits were put on at the Edmonton and Calgary summer exhibitions with the co-operation of the College of Agriculture. Lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, demonstrations of milk testing, soil testing and the like were featured. So great was the interest shown that it has been decided to put on similar exhibits this summer. The Exhibition Association in each case donates the necessary space.

Riker's Mounts

Three sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, prepared by Mr. McAllister, to assist teachers in teaching agriculture, have been in continual circulation during the year.

Travelling Libraries

During the year 200 exchanges have been made in 196 communities, as against 240 exchanges in 205 communities for the corresponding period in 1926-27. In addition 40 special libraries have been sent out, as against 39 last year. The total number of libraries circulated has been 188 regular plus 40 special—228.

The recorded circulation of 190 regular libraries has been 12,189, which makes the average circulation for each library 64.2.

These regular libraries have been sent to the following groups:

Communities	51
U.F.A.	40
U.F.W.A.	21
W.I.	11
S.D.	52
Other organizations	21
	196

Of the special libraries sent out, 31 went to schools to supplement the school library or take its place where there was none.

Open Shelf

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report has been as follows: The circulation for the corresponding period in 1926-27 is shown in parallel tables:

	1927-28.	1926-27.	Inc.	% Inc.
Books	19,671	18,431	1,240	6.70
Pamphlets (not debates)	551	594		

Plays were supplied to 110 communities, as against 107 in the corresponding period in 1926-27.

The classes of books most read during the past year have been: General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), History and Travel, Biography, Philosophy and Psychology, and Mythology.

The special travelling libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are often read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently make such comments as the following: "I could not have got through the year's work without the help your library has given us."

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,744 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 1,901 times to audiences aggregating 232,567.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,663 sets circulated, the increase for this year being 81 sets.

Motion Picture Films.

498 sets were sent out. These were shown 634 times to audiences aggregating 106,461. The corresponding figures for a year ago were 513 sets circulated. There has been an increase here of 15 sets.

198 lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures.

Photographic.

During the year a professional photographer has been engaged on full-time basis to supervise the photographic work in its various branches. A large amount of work has been done for the students and staff of the University, as well as some special work for educational organizations in other parts of the country. Financially, the photographic studio is on a self-supporting basis.

St. John Ambulance Association

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this report, 523 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing and 454 certificates and awards issued. We have here a large increase over the previous year when 418 persons were instructed and 404 certificates issued. The Workmen's Compensation Board has co-operated cordially, as in previous years, in carrying out this work.

Staff

There have been several changes in the staff of the Department during the current year. Mr. McAllister, who for three years has been on the staff as special lecturer, has been discontinued. Mr. E. A. Corbett, who was with the Red Cross Society as Commissioner for a year, on January 1st returned on full time to the Department of Extension.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures			
Number of lectures	334		
Aggregate attendance			38,353
Radio lectures (6 months)	206		
Total lectures	540		
Library Services			
Travelling Library Circulation	12,189		
Open Shelf Circulation	19,671		
Total books circulated		31,860	
Package Libraries for debaters	501		
Other package libraries	551		
Total	1,052		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	110		
		1,162	
Total			33,022

Visual Instruction

Sets of Lantern slide circulated	1,744		
Number of times used	1,901		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures..		232,567	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	498		
Number of times used	634		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		106,461	
			339,028

Conferences and Exhibits

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People....	111

Exhibits

Educational Exhibits, Edmonton and Calgary Exhibitions.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing

No. of persons instructed	523	
Certificates issued	454	
		523

Correspondence Instruction

Co-operative Marketing

Number of students	18
Papers corrected	98

Publications

Press Bulletin

Number of Bulletins Issued	5	
Average circulation		3,600
Aggregate circulation	18,000	

Agricultural Publications

Number sent out during the year	16,779	
Individual requests received		2,130
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	59,494	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923, approximately	25,000	

Recorded number of individuals reached by the services of the Department during the year	416,767

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture exhibitions, First Aid and Home Nursing classes, and Farm Young People's Week	378,015
Total circulation of books, package libraries, and plays	33,022
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	34,779

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady interest in the work of the Department of Extension on the part of the community we seek to serve. There is no doubt that expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and there is a wide field of usefulness still to be developed in this line of work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. E. OTTEWELL,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending March 31, 1929

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, May, 1929.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31, 1929

Dr. R. C. Wallace, President,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alta.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1929.

There have been substantial increases in several departments of our work. Particular attention should be called to the increase in circulation of books from our Open Shelf library and the expansion of our radio work. These features will be noted under their respective headings.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures.

During the period covered by this report, 338 extension lectures were given, exclusive of radio lectures. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 37,273—an average attendance of 110. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 334 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 38,353. It will be seen that there is an increase of 4 lectures.

Of the lectures recorded, 107 were given by the Director, 90 by Mr. Backman, 49 by Mr. Ottewell, who was the Director until July 1st, 1928, and 92 by other members of the Department of Extension and University staffs.

Two series of lectures were given in the Y.W.C.A., Edmonton, following the courses in Contemporary British Writers and history of previous years. The first series consisted of lectures dealing with great biographers of history, and the second series with autobiography. Eleven lectures in all were given. The attendance was well maintained and the audience very enthusiastic. We acknowledge with pleasure assistance received from Mrs. E. K. Broadus, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and members of the University staff.

As in former years, courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and in addition, lecturers

were supplied to the Versatile Club of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion and to the Kiwanis Club of Wetaskiwin.

Radio Programs.

Our radio work has been greatly expanded this year, and we have been on the air regularly Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, with special broadcasts at other times.

A summary of these lectures is as follows:

Agricultural Engineering	5
Animal Husbandry	9
Dairying	6
Field Crops	10
Horticulture	9
Soils	6
Entomology	4
Poultry	6
Dean Howes	4
Lecturers from Provincial Government	10
Lectures from members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Applied Science	35
E. A. Corbett	6
Department of Household Economics	35
Social Hygiene Papers	30
Affiliated Colleges:	
St. Joseph's College	19
St. Stephen's College	19

Besides these, talks were given by Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, B.A., W. E. Edmonds, M.A., H. D. Ainlay, B.A., Principal of the Garneau Public School, and Miss Donalda Dickie, M.A., who gave a series of lectures on the History of Alberta, making a total of 296 lectures.

The Homemakers' hour has this year been given on Monday afternoons as well as on Thursday afternoons. The Monday program has been along literary lines, including talks on prose authors, poetry, music and travel. Miss J. F. Montgomery, Extension Librarian, Miss S. Marryat, Radio Secretary, and many outstanding women in the city have given series of talks on this program. Special mention should be made of the work of Mrs. H. F. Mullet, President of the Women's Musical Club of Edmonton, who gave a series of talks on music and musicians.

The children's period which last year was given on Monday afternoons only, was this year given on Thursdays also, and judging from the letters received, these programs were appreciated throughout the Province. A series of monthly talks on music is to be followed by a competition in the recognition of records of good music played for them throughout the winter. For this the Women's Musical Club has offered two prizes to the children who recognize the largest number.

After one or two Sunday programs had been put on, so many requests for their continuance were received that Sunday afternoon broadcasts of music, lectures, and religious drama have become a regular part of the radio work.

Musical and other general programs from CKUA were furnished by the kindness of the following organizations:

The University Radio Orchestra, increased to 35 pieces, under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Carmichael.

The Organ Committee, Prof. L. H. Nichols, playing the war Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall.

The Regimental Band of the U. of A. Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps, Lt.-Col. F. A. Stewart Dunn, O.C., Bandmaster C.S.M. W. Janzen.

The St. George's, St. David's, and other national societies.

The Music Lovers' Club, Male Chorus, Women's Musical Club Chorus, the Delapoer Institute of Music, and other musical organizations.

The Alberta College School of Music and Expression.

The 49th Batt. Band, the Salvation Army Band, and the Edmonton Newsboys' Band.

The Edmonton Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

Also a number of individual artists from the University staff and the City of Edmonton.

Gramophone Records by kindness of the following: Victor Records from Heintzman and Company; Brunswick, Columbia, and Odeon Recordings from Jones & Cross; European and other recordings from Albert Neale and other private owners.

Library of Gramophone Records.

A new service was added to the Department at the beginning of the new year in the form of a library of the International Educational Society's lecture records. The lectures are given by men and women eminent in Literature, Science, Art and Music. Such names as Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., Chichele Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., the late Sir William Gosse, Litt.D., appear in the list of the twenty-seven lectures that were available, and during the three months these were used 102 times.

Publications.

During the period covered by the report five Press Bulletins were issud with an average circulation of 3,700. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

The Education Handicap of the Rural Community, by A. E. Ottewell, M.A.

Correspondence Course in Economics, by J. Friend Day, M.A.

New Laboratory for the Investigation of Cereal Root-rots, by Dr. R. Newton.

Seed Distribution by the Department of Field Crops.

A New Service—Library of Gramophone Records.
Bituminous Sand Development, by K. A. Clark, Ph.D.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 3,700, in the case of nearly every bulletin published this year the demand from various sources has been so great that additional copies of from 500 to 1,000 in number have had to be printed to meet the call.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the period 1,920 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 9,752 agricultural bulletins were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 69,246 bulletins have been sent out from the Department of Extension. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Publications and the Faculty of Agriculture, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion.

During the period covered by the report, 601 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 501 for the preceding year.

The most popular subjects for the year were:

Capital Punishment,
Rural vs. City Life,
Chinese and Japanese Immigration,
Tractor vs. Horses.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 37, 36, 33, and 32 times respectively.

Correspondence Course.

There were 18 registrations in the correspondence course in "Economics of Agriculture." One hundred and fifteen papers were corrected in this course. Mr. J. Friend Day, lecturer in Economics, very kindly carried out the instruction, and there have been several warm expressions of appreciation from students as to the way in which his work was done.

Conferences.

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 6th-12th. In attendance, interest and enthusiasm it was superior to previous gatherings. The registration was 171. The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the girl and boy taking the highest standing in a test based upon a course of reading and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants—Miss Bernice McLay of St. Albert and Mr. Rupert Fearn-

ley of Gibbons—were given a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

Exhibits.

Exhibits were put on at the Edmonton and Calgary summer exhibitions with the co-operation of the College of Agriculture. Radio broadcasting, lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, demonstrations of milk testing, soil testing and the like were featured. So great was the interest shown that it has been decided to put on similar exhibits this summer. The Exhibition Association in each case donated the necessary space.

Riker's Mounts.

Three sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, prepared by Mr. McAllister, to assist teachers in teaching agriculture, have been in circulation during the year.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 208 exchanges were made in 203 communities as against 200 exchanges in 196 communities in 1927-28. In addition, 49 special libraries were sent out, as against 40 in the previous year. The total number of libraries circulated was 188 regular plus 49 special=237.

The recorded circulation of 125 regular libraries was 8,818, which makes the average circulation for each library 70.0.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities	50
U.F.A.	37
U.F.W.A.	20
W.I.	13
S.D.	62
Other organizations	21
	203

Of the 49 special libraries sent out, 42 were supplied to schools for the use of the pupils and teachers.

Open Shelf.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report was as follows: The circulation for the corresponding period in 1927-28 is shown in parallel tables:

	1928-29	1927-28	Inc.	% Inc.
Books	23,188	19,671	3,517	17.8
Pamphlets (not debates)	741	551	190	

Plays were supplied to 140 communities as against 110 in the corresponding period in 1927-28.

The classes of books most read during the past year were: General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), History and Travel, Biography, Philosophy and Psychology, and Mythology.

The special travelling libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are often read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently make such comments as the following: "I could not have got through the year's work without the help your library has given me."

Visual Instruction.

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,794 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 1,942 times to audiences aggregating 200,113. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,744 sets circulated, the increase for this year being 50 sets.

The improved service given to the people of Calgary and to the south of the Province through our Branch Depot has been very much appreciated. We are greatly indebted to the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. at Calgary for their kindness in this connection.

Motion Picture Films.

405 sets were sent out. These were shown 533 times to audiences aggregating 61,532. The corresponding figures for a year ago were 498 sets circulated. There has been a decrease here of 93 sets.

263 lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures.

Photographic.

During the year a professional photographer has continued, on full-time basis, to supervise the photographic work in its various branches. A large amount of work has been done for the students and staff of the University, as well as some special work for educational organizations in other parts of the country. Financially, the photographic studio is on a self-supporting basis.

St. John Ambulance Association.

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this report, 434 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing and 416 certificates and awards issued. We have here a decrease compared with the previous year when 523 persons were instructed and 454 certificates and awards issued. The Workmen's Compensation Board has co-operated cordially, as in previous years, in carrying out this work.

Staff

There have been several changes in the staff of the Department during the current year. Mr. A. E. Ottewell, who for sixteen years has been Director of the Department, accepted the position of Registrar of the

University on July 1st, and Mr. E. A. Corbett, the Assistant Director, received the appointment of Director. Mr. W. S. Backman was taken on the staff on September 1st as a special lecturer, and Miss Sheila Marryat was employed at the same time as Radio Secretary.

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other Departments of the University who have contributed either to Press Bulletins or given lectures in connection with the work of the Department.

Statistical Summary.

Extension Lectures

Number of Lectures	338		
Aggregate attendance			37,273
Radio lectures	296		
		634	

Library Service

Travelling Library Circulation	8,818		
Open Shelf Circulation	23,188		
		32,006	
Package Libraries for debaters	601		
Other packgae libraries	741		
	1,342		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	140		
		1,482	
			33,488

Visual Instruction.

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,794		
Number of times used	1,942		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		200,113	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	405		
Number of times used	533		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		61,532	
			261,645

Conference and Exhibits.

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People	171

Exhibits

Educational Exhibits, Edmonton and and Calgary Exhibitions.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing

No. of persons instructed	434	
Certificates and awards issued	416	
		434

Correspondence Instruction.

Economics of Agriculture

Number of students	18	
Papers corrected	115	
		18

Publications.

Press Bulletin

Number of bulletins issued	5	
Average circulation		3,700
Aggregate circulation	18,500	

Agricultural Publications

Number sent out during the year	9,752	
Individual requests received		1,920
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	69,246	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923, approximately	25,000	
Recorded number of individuals reached by the services of the Department during the year		338,649

Recapitulation.

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture exhibitions, First Aid and Home Nursing classes, and Farm Young People's Week	299,523
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	33,488
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	28,252

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady interest in the work of the Department of Extension on the part of the community we seek to serve. There is no doubt that expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and plans are being made to put on special courses for adults next term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for Year Ending March 31, 1930

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1930.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31, 1930

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1930.

There have been substantial increases in several departments of our work. Particular attention should be called to the increase in our debating service, the St. John Ambulance work, and the expansion of our radio service. These features will be noted under their respective headings.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures.

During the period covered by this report, 339 extension lectures were given, exclusive of radio lectures. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 36,977—an average attendance of 109. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 338 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 37,272.

Of the lectures recorded 96 were given by the Director, 134 by Mr. Backman, and 109 by other members of the Department and University staffs.

A series of 10 lectures on Mental Pathology was given in the Y.W.C.A. by Dr. H. E. Smith. These lectures covered such subjects as "The Field of Mental Hygiene", "Mental Conflict and Repression", "Juvenile Delinquency", "The Unsocial Child", etc., and were largely attended throughout the winter months.

A new feature of the 1929-30 program of extension lectures was the arrangement of a course in English Literature for the Women's University Club of Calgary. These lectures were given by Dr. E. K. Broadus and Dr. R. K. Gordon, and were financed almost entirely by the Calgary organization. The average attendance throughout the course was 100.

As in former years courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the Versatile Club of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion, the Kiwanis Club of Wetaskiwin, and the Vegreville Board of Trade.

I would like to make special mention of the assistance given by Prof. James Adam. Mr. Adam has responded to a great many calls for extension lectures and has been willing at all times to help the Department in this way, oftentimes on very short notice.

Radio Programs.

We are glad to report, once more, a steady expansion in our radio work. The outstanding development this year has been the broadcasting of definite courses in English Literature and Canadian History. One hour every Tuesday evening was set aside for this purpose, each lecturer speaking for half an hour. Dr. E. K. Broadus and Dr. R. K. Gordon gave the course in English Literature, and W. Everard Edmonds, M.A., and E. A. Corbett, M.A., the course in Canadian History. The reports received on these broadcasts have fully justified the experiment and we are planning to continue this work next season as we are fully convinced, from the work that has already been done, that broadcasting is likely to take a more and more important place as one of the greatest agencies in adult education.

The other lecture work has been carried on as in previous years. Members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Department of Extension, and outside speakers gave many talks during the winter term.

A summary of these lectures is as follows:

Agriculture:	
Agricultural Engineering	4
Animal Husbandry	8
Dairying	5
Field Crops	5
Horticulture	9
Soils	3
Entomology	4
Plant Pathology	3
Poultry	8
Dean Howes	11
Lectures from members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Applied Science	34
Department of Household Economics	24
Lectures from Provincial Government staff	8
Social Hygiene Papers	30

E. A. Corbett of Dept. of Extension 8

Miss J. F. Montgomery, Dept. of Extension 11

Talks on Industrial Vocations by members of the Edmonton Technical School staff, in connection with the Young People's Program 10

Affiliated Colleges:

St. Stephen's 18

St. Joseph's 18

Talks were also given by Roy McKeen Wiles, M.A., on Folk Music, and Mrs. N. W. Haynes, on Educational Dramatics, in the Monday afternoon periods devoted to literature, travel, and music. These talks have been very much appreciated. Other speakers on this program have been: Professor J. T. Jones, M.A., Professor J. A. Adam, M.A., Miss J. F. Montgomery, B.A., Miss Sheila Marryat, Radio Secretary, and a number of outstanding people in the city.

The total number of lectures and talks broadcast during the period was 312.

The remaining time on our broadcast program is given to music and entertainment. The splendid co-operation of the musical people of Edmonton, who have given their services freely, has enabled us to keep our musical programs up to a high standard. It would be impossible to mention the names of all those who have so generously given of their time and talent, but we would like to express special appreciation of the work of Mrs. J. B. Carmichael who, for the fourth session, has conducted the Radio Orchestra; also that of Mrs. B. E. McQuaig, who has assisted in putting on a series of programs—the music of the Master Composers, and of the Women's Musical Club for the monthly program which they have given us during the winter.

Letters come to us from people all over the province and many from Saskatchewan, saying they can always depend on hearing good music from CKUA. In fact, judging by letters received, we find that an increasing number of people are becoming regular listeners to our broadcasts.

A further development in our musical program this season was the Symphony Hour broadcast, every Monday and Friday from 4:00 to 5:00. Thanks to the co-operation of The Heintzman Company, Victor dealers, and Jones and Cross, Columbia dealers, who have supplied us with duplicate sets of the Symphonies, and to the use of a new piece of equipment—double turntable—we have been able to broadcast these symphonies without a break. At this hour we have also given the full operas—Aida, La Traviata and Carmen.

Radio plays, we find, are becoming increasingly popular. This year

we have broadcast, on an average, one play a month. Careful selection of the plays, diligent rehearsal, and improved technique have made them very successful.

We have tried a very interesting experiment in the children's program this year—the teaching of simple Folk Dances and Singing Games. We were fortunate in having an enthusiast in this work, Mrs. Roy McKeen Wiles, to carry it out. Mrs. Wiles has had a great deal of experience in teaching small children and can anticipate their difficulties. The result of the experiment has far exceeded our expectations. Groups of children meet at private houses on Monday evenings to join in these dances, and the mothers report that even the small children have little difficulty in following the instructions given. Not only has this experiment shown us the feasilibity of teaching folk dancing by radio, but it has opened up a tremendous field, at present untouched in Alberta, for teaching of special subjects to the school children of Alberta by radio.

The Sunday afternoon broadcasts have continued to give much enjoyment. In addition to the musical program we started last fall another period called the "Quiet Half Hour". The idea was to have a short inspirational program set apart from all others and quite different. This takes the form of a short talk or reading of some beautiful piece of literature with music appropriate to the central idea. The names of the speakers and musicians are not given. The endeavour has been to obtain a certain atmosphere of reticence and reverence about this Quiet Half Hour. Many people have written to us expressing their gratitude for this period and for the way it has been conducted.

Library of Gramaphone Records.

A new service was added to the Department at the beginning of the 1929 term in the form of a library of the International Educational Society's lecture records. The lectures are given by men and women eminent in Literature, Science, Art and Music. Such names as Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., Chichele Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.A., the late Sir William Gosse, Litt.D., appear in the list of lectures that were available, and during the year 182 records, including 147 subjects, were sent out.

Publications.

During the period covered by the report four Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 3,800. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

Library of Gramophone Records, and Additions to the Open Shelf Library.

Experiments in Migration by Dr. Wm. Rowan, and announcement of correspondence course in Principles of Economics.

The Cereal Smut Situation, by the Field Crops Department.
Agricultural Short Course announcement.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 3,800, in the case of nearly every Bulletin published this year from 500 to 1,000 additional copies have had to be printed to meet the demand.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the period 1,800 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 6,344 agricultural bulletins were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 75,590 bulletins have been sent out from the Department of Extension. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Publications and the Faculty of Agriculture, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion.

During the period covered by the report 678 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 601 for the preceding year. It will be seen that there is an increase of 71 packages over the previous year.

The most popular subjects were:

Rural vs City Life,
Capital Punishment,
Immigration (Agricultural),
Chinese and Japanese Immigration.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 46, 36, 35, and 34 times respectively.

Correspondence Course.

There were 14 registrations in the correspondence course in "Principles of Economics". Seventy-one papers were corrected in this course. Mr. H. W. Hewetson, lecturer in Economics, very kindly carried out the instruction.

Conferences.

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 5th-11th. The registration was 155. The interest and enthusiasm were well maintained. The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the

highest standing in a test based upon a course of reading and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants were Mary Cameron of Elnora, and Percy Howe of Rivercourse, and they were given a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

Exhibits.

Exhibits were put on at the Edmonton and Calgary summer exhibitions with the co-operation of the College of Agriculture. At the Edmonton fair, broadcasting from our Radio Station CKUA was featured. Receiving sets were installed in all the buildings, by the courtesy of various radio dealers, and the programs could be heard in any part of the grounds as well as beyond. In Calgary our exhibit consisted of lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, demonstrations in milk testing, soil testing, and the like. The Exhibition Association in each case donated the necessary space. Similar exhibits will be put on at the fairs this year.

In addition to this, the Department placed University exhibits at the "Made in Edmonton" Exhibition held in Riverview Pavilion, Edmonton, in October, and the Seed Fair in Calgary in January, with representatives from the Department in charge to answer inquiries.

Riker's Mounts.

Two sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, to assist teachers in teaching agriculture, have been in circulation during the year. A great many samples of grains were also supplied to the school children.

Library Division.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 224 exchanges were made in 216 communities as against 208 exchanges in 203 communities in 1928-29. Thirty-six of these were special libraries, as against 49 in the previous year. The total number of libraries circulated was 188 regular plus 36 special—224.

The recorded circulation of 171 regular libraries was 13,522 which makes the average circulation for each library 79.1.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities	54
U.F.A.	38
U.F.W.A.	24
W.I.	16
S.D.	63
Other organizations	21
	216

The 36 special libraries were supplied to schools for the use of the pupils and teachers.

The special travelling libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are often read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently make such comments as the following: "I could not have got through the year's work without the help your library has given me."

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report was as follows (the circulation for the corresponding period in 1928-29 is shown in parallel tables):

	1929-30	1928-29	Inc.	% Inc.	Decrease.
Books	23,465	23,188	267	1.10	.....
Pamphlets (not debates)	526	741	.....	.....	215

Plays were supplied to 130 communities as against 140 in 1928-29.

The reason for the unusually small increase may be found in the fact that during the summer months of 1929, fiction, not in use in the travelling libraries, was not made available from the Open Shelf Library to city readers and summer school students as had been done in previous years. With the curtailed staff of the holiday months and the great increase of reference work with summer school students (which does not show in the above statistics) it was found impossible to undertake the extra work involved.

The classes of books most read during the past year were General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), Biography, Sociology, History and Travel, and Fine Arts.

Visual Instruction.

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,875 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 2,820 times to audiences aggregating 193,108. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,794 sets circulated, the increase for this year being 81 sets.

There is an interesting increase in the circulation of sets from the Calgary Depot, operated in the Y.M.C.A. by the kindness of the Directors. This year 496 sets of slides were circulated, compared with 335 last year, an increase of 161 sets.

Lantern Loaning Service.

201 lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures.

Motion Picture Films.

414 sets were sent out. These were shown 628 times to audiences aggregating 72,139. The corresponding figures for a year ago were 405 sets circulated. There has been an increase here of 9 sets.

Photographic.

During the year a professional photographer has continued, on full-time basis, to supervise the photographic work in its various branches. A large amount of work has been done for the students and staff of the University, as well as some special work for educational organizations in other parts of the country. Financially, the photographic studio is on a self-supporting basis.

St. John Ambulance Association.

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this report 794 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing and 754 certificates and awards issued. We have here a large increase compared with the previous year when 434 persons were instructed and 416 certificates and awards issued. The Workmen's Compensation Board has co-operated cordially, as in previous years, in carrying out this work.

Staff.

One addition has been made to our staff. Miss Evelyn Murphy, who for many years conducted a library service in the Women's Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture, was transferred to our Library Division, together with her equipment, at the beginning of the year (1930), and is employed as an Assistant Librarian.

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other Departments of the University who have contributed their services to the Department in radio programs and extension lectures.

Statistical Summary.

Extension Lectures.

Number of lectures	339	
Aggregate attendance		36,977
Radio Lectures	312	
		651

Library Service.

Travelling Library Circulation	13,522		
Open Shelf Circulation	23,465		
		36,987	
Package Libraries for debaters	678		
Other package libraries	526		
	1,204		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	130		
		1,334	
			38,972

Visual Instruction.

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,875		
Number of times used	2,820		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		193,108	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	414		
Number of times used	628		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		72,139	
			265,247

Conference and Exhibits.

Conference.

University Week for Farm Young People.. 155

Exhibits.

Edmonton and Calgary Exhibitions, "Made in Edmonton" Exhibition, Seed Fair at Calgary.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing.

No. of Persons instructed	794	
Certificates and awards issued	754	
		794

Correspondence Instruction.

Principles of Economics.

Number of students	14	
Papers corrected	71	
		14

Publications.

Press Bulletin.

Number of bulletins issued	4	
Average circulation		3,800
Aggregate circulation	15,200	

Agricultural Publications.

Number sent out during the year	6,344	
Individual requests received		1,800
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	75,590	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923, approximately	25,000	
Recorded number of individuals reached by the services of the Department during the year		347,759

Recapitulation.

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture exhibitions, First Aid and Home Nursing classes, and Farm Young People's Week	303,173
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	38,321
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	21,544

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady interest in the work of the Department of Extension on the part of the community we seek to serve. There is no doubt that expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and plans are being made to put on special courses for adults next term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1931

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, May, 1931

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31, 1931

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1931.

There have been substantial increases in nearly all departments of our work. Particular attention should be called to the increase in our debating service, the St. John Ambulance work, the Open Shelf Library, the lantern slide service, agricultural publication distribution, the expansion of our radio program, and the development of our agricultural extension service. These features will be noted under their respective headings.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

During the period covered by this report, 301 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) and moving picture programs were given. The aggregate attendance at these was 35,836—an average attendance of 119. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 339 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 36,977. The decrease is due to the fact that the Director was booked for two periods a week on the radio and could not take as many outside engagements. There was also a falling off in the applications for moving picture programs due to financial conditions in the province.

Of the lectures recorded, 52 were given by the Director, 36 by Mr. Donald Cameron, and 90 by other members of the Department and University staffs. A total of 123 moving picture programs were put on by members of our staff.

As in former years, courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, the Versatile Club of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion, and the Kiwanis Club of Wetaskiwin.

The series on "Mental Hygiene" at the Y.W.C.A., Edmonton, was continued, the speakers being Dr. H. E. Smith, Brother Philip, Mr. S. W.

Kibblewhite, Dr. J. MacDonald, and Mr. A. J. Powell. Such subjects as "Psychologies of 1930," "Suggestibility," "The Mentality of Prison Inmates," "Mental Hygiene and the Parent," etc., were dealt with.

Two courses of lectures were arranged for the Women's University Club in Calgary. The first series on "Mental Hygiene" was given by Dr. H. E. Smith, Dr. J. MacDonald, and Brother Philip. The second series on "The History of Greek Art as illustrated by Sculpture" was given by Dr. W. H. Alexander. The courses were financed almost entirely by the Calgary organization, and the average attendance was 100.

In addition, series of lectures on Mental Hygiene were given to the Red Deer Rotary Club, the Local Council of Women in Lethbridge, the Local Council of Women in Medicine Hat, the Rotary Club at Camrose, and the Normal School at Camrose. The speakers were Dr. H. E. Smith, Dr. J. MacDonald, Dr. M. E. Lazerte, and Brother Philip. Great interest was shown in the topics discussed, and we have been requested to continue the service next year.

Agricultural Extension

This service is under the direction of Mr. Donald Cameron. Since taking over the agricultural extension work on October 1st, 1930, an attempt has been made to organize a regular agricultural extension service which will deal with the extension of agricultural information from the University.

During the winter, 32 lectures were given at country points to an aggregate audience of 2,557. Four lectures were given at the University. These lectures were given to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organizations. In addition to this, many contacts were made at farms where specific problems were discussed. (Figures included in total number of extension lectures.)

The Agricultural Short Course put on for the first time by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture, was quite successful, and the policy inaugurated this year is to be followed in succeeding years.

An attempt has been made to establish an Agricultural Information Bureau, from which farmers can get authentic information on their problems. As a result of this service, over 300 letters have been sent out in answer to questions on agricultural problems.

Several thousand agricultural bulletins have been distributed at short courses, meetings, and seed fairs, and an endeavor is being made to encourage the farmers to keep in closer touch with the work being done at the University.

A new development this year was the publication of a weekly Extension News Letter which is sent to all the newspapers in Alberta, and to District Agents, Schools of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial Government officials and a few others. This news letter has contained inform-

ation of general interest concerning all departments of the University and many items of special interest on agriculture.

Every effort has been made to co-operate with and assist the Department of Agriculture in their extension activities. In addition to judging at six seed fairs, assistance was given them in connection with the Junior Boys' Judging Competitions, the Short Course for Weed Inspectors, and the Boys' and Girls' Clubs at the Edmonton Spring Show.

Arrangements have been made to hold co-operative demonstrations and field days on seed treatment in the Drumheller district during the summer.

The work to date has been very interesting, and provides a wonderful opportunity to render valuable service.

Radio Programs

Our radio work continues to expand. This season we broadcast every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. We consider that the additional programs on Wednesday fully justified the extra time used. The health series given on the Homemakers' Hour was a great improvement over previous years. The Provincial Department of Health co-operated with us and arranged for talks on alternate weeks. The other periods were used by the Department of Philosophy for Mental Hygiene information, and by The Canadian Social Hygiene Council. Book reviews and news of the theatre were also given on this afternoon.

The Wednesday evening program was of special interest from an educational standpoint. At eight o'clock the organ recital given by Mr. L. H. Nichols on the Memorial Organ was broadcast. This music was greatly appreciated by our listeners. At 8:40 a new feature called "Famous Conversations" was given by the CKUA Players. This took the nature of imaginary conversations between famous people, and later dramatizations of scenes from famous books. At nine o'clock the course in English Literature was given by Dr. E. K. Broadus, and at 9:30 o'clock Mr. E. A. Corbett gave talks on Western Canadian History. In connection with this latter course we had a map made showing the routes of the early explorers. Three hundred and sixty of these maps were sent to listeners requesting them. From this figure a conservative estimate would show that at least 800 to 1,000 people were listening more or less regularly to this course.

The other lecture work has been carried on as in previous years. Members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Department of Extension, and outside speakers gave talks during the radio year.

A summary of these lectures is as follows:

Agriculture:

Agricultural Engineering	4
Animal Husbandry	7
Dairying	2

Field Crops	5	
Horticulture	7	
Soils	2	
Entomology	3	
Plant Pathology	3	
Poultry Husbandry	4	
Dean Howes	14	
Alberta Co-operative Council	3	
Lectures from Provincial Government Staff	14	
Total number of agricultural lectures		68
Evening lectures from members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Applied Science		36
Course in English Literature, Dr. E. K. Broadus		19
Course in Canadian History, E. A. Corbett		19
Miss Jessie F. Montgomery		19
Talks on Careers given by members of the University staff, prominent professional men, and members of the Edmonton Technical School Staff, in connection with the Young People's Program		14
Homemakers' Hour:		
Department of Household Economics	32	
Health talks given by the Staff of the Provincial Department of Health, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and Mental Hygiene talks by the staff of the Department of Philosophy	30	
Canadian Handicrafts Guild	7	
Talks in Child Study series arranged by Dr. H. E. Smith, Department of Philosophy	8	
International Educational Society Lecture Records	19	
Other talks on the Homemakers' Hour program were given by E. A. Corbett, Miss J. F. Montgomery, Miss Sheila Marryat, and Miss Evelyn Murphy of the Extension Department, members of the University Staff, and many prominent men and women.		
Total number of talks on Homemakers' Hour program		182
Affiliated Colleges		36
Talks given on special programs		8
Total number of lectures and talks broadcast during the season		401

The total number of lectures given shows an increase over last year; the different series have been better organized, and the lectures as a whole of wider interest than has been the case in previous years. We are now convinced that if our lecture program is to increase in value there must be some form of follow-up work, such as the organizing of discussion groups in connection with the various series of broadcast talks. Development along this line would mean an increased interest in radio as a medium for adult education.

In connection with our lecture program we wish to report that beginning in October station CKLC at Red Deer, owned and operated by the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, became associated with the University station. The simultaneous broadcast by both stations of our program has undoubtedly greatly extended our listening field. If CKLC (1000 watts) had not co-operated with us in this way it is likely that our audience would have been very much reduced owing to the fact that a great many stations in the United States have increased their power enormously, and the University station only having 500 watts is, in many cases, interfered with by these high-power stations. A number of letters from various points in the province have been received complaining that they cannot get the University clearly this year owing to this interference. We wish to express our appreciation to the officers of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, for their generosity in broadcasting our lecture programs without any extra expense to the University.

As well as this connection with CKLC we are glad to report that we are now associated with the Canadian National Railways for the broadcast of their transcontinental programs. These programs are of a high standard and educational value consistent with our own.

Our other programs have followed along the same lines as last year—music, plays, debates, and special continuity programs being broadcast. Again the musicians of Edmonton have given generously of their time and talent, and many city people have assisted in the radio plays.

University activities have been well represented on our programs. The Imperial and Intervarsity debates, the winning play of the Inter-year competition, programs given by the C.O.T.C. band and the Varsity six-piece orchestra, the opera "The Bohemian Girl" under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Carmichael, also the Rugby League games and a number of hockey games held at the University Rink, have all been broadcast.

A general review of our programs broadcast during the last year shows a considerable measure of progress. We have continued to stress the educational side, and have arranged and broadcast other programs of a varied nature, many of them having a distinctly educational value though presumably being for entertainment.

Library of Gramophone Records

A new service was added to the Department at the beginning of 1929 term in the form of a library of the International Educational Society's lecture records. The lectures are given by men and women eminent in Literature, Science, Art and Music. Such names as Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., Chichele Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.A., the late Sir William Gosse, Litt.D., appear in the list of lectures available, and during the year 59 records including 27 subjects were sent out. This is a decrease of 123 from the previous year.

Publications

During the period covered by the report five Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 3,800. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

1. University of Alberta Broadcasting Station CKUA radio program. (Spring 1930.)
2. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops (Seed Distribution).
3. Our Dynamic Society, by Prof. A. L. Burt.
4. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station CKUA Radio Program (Fall 1930).
5. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station CKUA Radio Program (Spring 1931).

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 3,800, we have an additional list of 1,000 names of people who receive copies of our Radio Programs published in press bulletin form.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,550 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 22,700 bulletins and circulars were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 114,500 bulletins and circulars have been printed, and 98,290 have been distributed from the Department of Extension. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Publications and the Faculty of Agriculture, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 827 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 678 for the preceding year. It will be seen that there is an increase of 149 packages over the previous year.

The most popular subjects were:

Rural vs. City Life.
Motion Pictures.
Prohibition.
Platform vs. Press.
Chinese and Japanese Immigration.
Capital Punishment.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 39, 35, 31, 31, 31 and 30 times respectively.

Conferences

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 4th-10th. The registration was 150, exclusive of leaders. The program consisted of lectures in Household Science, Home Nursing, Horticulture and Poultry, for the girls, and all lines of agriculture for the boys. There was a variety of recreation for the delegates including community singing, dancing, theatre night with the Dickens' Players, and on Sunday evening an impressive feature was added in the presentation of a religious drama entitled "The Alabaster Box."

A public speaking contest was held under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., the winners being Miss Jean Warr, Waskatenau, Mr. Francis Fry, Waskatenau, and Mr. Jonathan Toule, Ohaton.

In the Grain Judging contest, the Alberta Wheat Pool awarded prizes of $30 in gold divided among the winners: Mr. Frank Hoppins, of Huxley, Mr. Calvin Burnham, of Craigmyle, and Mr. George Fairweather, of Calgary.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, awarded prizes for the handicrafts competition—the Loyalty Junior Local, Huxley, winning as a group, and Allan McColhoun of this group received the prize for the best individual work.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing in a test based upon a course of reading and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants were Miss Ethel Boyle of North Edmonton and Mr. Frank Hoppins of Huxley. These delegates were given a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

Exhibits

Exhibits were put on at the Edmonton and Calgary summer exhibitions. Lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, industrial exhibits of tar sands, soils, coal, and the like were featured. The Exhibition Association in each case donated the necessary space.

The Department also placed University exhibits at the "Made in Edmonton" Exhibition held in Riverview Pavilion, Edmonton, in October, and at the Seed Fair in Calgary in January, with representatives from the Department in charge to answer inquiries.

Riker's Mounts

Two sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, to assist teachers in teaching agriculture, have been in circulation during the year. A great many samples of grain were also supplied to the school children.

Library Division

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 245 exchanges were made in 233 communities as against 224 exchanges in 216 communities in 1929-30. In addition, 58 special libraries were sent to schools in the province, for the use of pupils and teachers, as against 49 in the previous year. The total number of libraries circulated was 188 regular plus 58 special—246.

The recorded circulation of 187 regular libraries was 16, 474, which makes the average circulation for each library 88.00.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities	63
U.F.A.	40
U.F.W.A.	23
W.I.	22
S.D.	63
Other organizations	22
	233

The special travelling libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are aften read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently comment on the valuable help given in school work by the books in the libraries.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report was as follows (the circulation for the corresponding period in 1929-30 is shown in parallel tables):

	1930-31	1929-30	Inc.	% Inc.
Books	26,732	23,465	3,267	13.00
Pamphlets (not debates)	2,820	526	2,294	.....

Plays were supplied to 348 communities as against 130 in 1929-30.

The acquisition of the clipping collection from the Women's Bureau, and its incorporation in our pamphlet service, accounts for the large increase in the circulation of pamphlets.

Part of the reason for the greatly increased circulation in books is, of course, due to the hard times, which, all over the continent, have resulted in a larger amount of reading being done by both country and city readers. Part is due also to the great increase in the number of our city borrowers. This has made the work of the Open Shelf Library during the past year very heavy indeed. The Library is staffed only for out-of-town service, the methods of recording are devised for out-of-town (mailing) service, and the attempt to combine the two types of

service is most unsatisfactory. Besides, as books are used by city people, they are not available for country readers, who are kept waiting an unduly long time for books just at the season when they can do most reading. Without a greatly increased expenditure for duplicate copies of books, service to those for whom the Open Shelf was originally intended, cannot be continued satisfactorily if it remains open to city readers.

The class of books most read during the past years were: General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), Sociology, History, Biography, and Fine Arts.

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,970 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown 3,126 times to audiences aggregating 232,363. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,875 sets circulated, the increase for this year being 95 sets.

These are the highest figures on lantern slide circulation in our history, indicating that the "still" picture is still preëminent in the visual instruction field.

Included in the above figures are those for our branch depot in Calgary which continues to operate by kindness of the Y.M.C.A. organization there. This year 570 sets were sent out, an increase of 74 over last year.

Lantern Loaning Service.

Lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures 168 times from the head office, and 26 times from the branch depot.

Motion Picture Films.

During the year 422 sets were sent out. These were shown 648 times to audiences aggregating 82,512. The corresponding figures for a year ago were 414 sets circulated, an increase of 8 sets.

Despite the advent of "talkies", the educational silent film continues to attract, and audiences of up to 600 people have been recorded during the year. We are accomplishing the transition from the obsolete 28 mm. film to the new 16 mm. without serious difficulty.

(Included in the total number of sets sent out are the programs given by members of the Department.)

Photographic.

The usual photographic services have been continued. A great deal of work was done for staff and students of the University, as well as special lantern slide work for educators generally. This service continues to be self-supporting.

St. John Ambulance Association

The Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association is still in the Department of Extension. During the period covered by this

report 988 persons were instructed in First Aid and Home Nursing, and 955 certificates and awards issued. We have here a large increase compared with the previous year when 794 persons were instructed and 754 certificates and awards issued. The Workmen's Compensation Board has co-operated cordially, as in previous years, in carrying out this work.

Staff

One addition has been made to our staff. Mr. Donald Cameron, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, commenced his duties as Agricultural Secretary in October of 1930. The work which he has undertaken is outlined under "Agricultural Extension."

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other Departments of the University who have contributed their services to this Department in radio programs and extension lectures.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of Lectures and Moving Picture Programs	301		
Aggregate attendance			35,836
Radio Lectures	401		
		702	

Library Service

Travelling Library Circulation	16,474		
Open Shelf Circulation	26,732		
		43,206	
Package Libraries for Debaters	827		
Pamphlets (not debates)	2,820		
	3,647		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	348		
		3,995	
			47,201

Visual Instruction

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,970		
Number of times used	3,126		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		232,363	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	422		
Number of times used	648		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		82,512	
			314,875

Gramophone Records

Number of records sent out	59

Conference and Exhibits

Conference:

University Week for Farm Young People	150

Exhibits:

Edmonton and Calgary Exhibitions, "Made in Edmonton" Exhibition, Seed Fair in Calgary.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing

Number persons instructed	988	
Certificates and awards issued	955	
		988

Publications

Press Bulletin:

Number of bulletins issued	5	
Average circulation		4,800
Aggregate circulation	24,000	

Agricultural Publications:

Number sent out during the year	22,700	
Individual requests received		2,550
Total number sent out since January 1, 1923	98,290	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923, approximately	25,000	
Recorded number of individuals reached by the services of the Department during the year		406,400

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture exhibitions, First Aid and Home Nursing classs, and Farm Young People's Week	351,849
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	47,201
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	47,700

(**Note:** In our totals we do not necessarily mean separate individuals, as the same people take advantage of more than one service in some cases).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady demand for the services of the Department. There is no doubt that the expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and plans are being made to put on special courses for adults next term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31, 1932

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1932

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31, 1932

Edmonton, 29th April, 1932.

The Senate,

University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1932.

There have been substantial increases in our debating, agricultural, and radio services, while decreases are shown in our film, lantern slide, phonograph record, and open shelf services.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

During the period covered by this report, 193 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) and moving picture programs were given. The aggregate attendance at these was 20,853—an average attendance of 108. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 301 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 38,836. The decrease is due to the fact that a moving picture operator was not engaged during the year. Very few applications for moving pictures were received, and these were taken care of by Mr. Cameron, who usually gave a short address in addition to the "movie" program.

Of the lectures recorded, 66 were given by the Director, 41 by Mr. Donald Cameron, and 86 by other members of the Department and University staffs.

As in former years, courses of lectures were given to the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion, and the Kiwanis Club of Wetaskiwin.

A course of lectures was arranged for the Women's University Club of Calgary and the Local Council of Women, Lethbridge. This series was given by Prof. G. M. Smith, Dr. R. W. Collins, and Prof. M. H. Long, of the History Department. The course was financed by the Calgary and Lethbridge organizations, and the average attendance was 200 for Calgary and 75 for Lethbridge.

In addition, a series of lectures was given to the Calgary Parent-Teacher Federation, the Debating Club at Canmore, and the Canadian Club at Banff. The speakers were Dr. J. MacDonald, Brother Philip, and Dr. H. E. Smith. Another series was given to the Ladies' Auxiliary to the

Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Edmonton, on such subjects as quilting, fabrics, nursing, and hygiene, the speakers being Mrs. Richard Proctor, Miss Margaret Doyle, and Miss Brighty, R.N.

Agricultural Extension

During the past year the policy has been followed of trying to organize a definite agricultural extension service, with the end in view of extending the agricultural work of the University as widely as possible. There is a vast amount of agricultural information being made available every year as a result of research work in agriculture at this and other stations, and every opportunity has been taken of getting this information, which has a practical value, before the farming public.

In the course of the year, 41 lectures were given—32 at country points and 9 to groups in the University. The aggregate attendance was 4,542, or an average per meeting of 110.7. The total attendance was 1,985 more than last year. The lectures were given to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, Women's Institutes, Boards of Trade, School Fair Associations, and short course groups.

While on lecture trips in certain districts many farmers were visited at their farms and specific problems discussed. A special trip was made to the Oyen and Acadia Valley districts to make a study of the header barge method of harvesting, with the idea of passing this information on to other interested farmers.

The agricultural information service which has been established, is becoming more widely used as time goes on. Six hundred and thirty-one letters were sent out in answer to inquiries for various types of information. This is an increase of 125% over last year. Care is always taken to see that the information given is reliable and practical, and many letters have been received expressing appreciation of the service.

The agricultural short course this year was an outstanding success, and the co-operative arrangements entered into with the four Alberta Provincial Livestock Breeders' Associations will in all probability be continued at subsequent short courses. Under this arrangement the Livestock Breeders' Associations hold their annual meetings during and as part of the short course, a plan which reacts to the benefit of the short course and the Associations.

An effort has been made to keep an adequate supply of agricultural publications on hand. Several thousand of these publications have been distributed at lectures, school fairs, short courses and exhibitions, and people are being encouraged to follow the University experimental work through these publications.

The weekly extension news letter, which was started last year, has been carried on this year, and agricultural agents and others have expressed their appreciation of this service.

Considerable attention has been paid to Agricultural Radio programs during the year. The Radio Sub-committee of the Committee on Agri-

cultural Extension has given a great deal of thought to the arranging of radio lectures in such a manner that the continuity is preserved, and thus a more active listener interest maintained. Two of the series of radio lectures have been compiled in circular form and are now being distributed as regular circulars. This system represents a saving in time as well as an advantage to the listener, who is able to get a complete series of lectures for future reference. Altogether, 75 radio lectures on agricultural subjects were given by the staff of the College of Agriculture during the year.

A new feature of the Agricultural Radio work this year which has proven popular, was the weekly period of agricultural news flashes given every Friday evening. During this period short items of interest and importance to agriculture were given as well as announcements concerning short courses, breeders' meetings, seed growers' meetings, and so on.

This is just another way in which the University's extension service can be made to be of practical value to the people.

There is a growing demand in rural districts for the type of information that is being given, and many more meetings would have been held during the year had it not been for financial difficulties. Many requests for meetings came in that could not be acceded to because the applicants could not meet the expense involved. This suggests that if there is any possibility of reducing the present charge for lecture services, it should be done.

The field of agricultural extension in this Province today offers an almost unlimited field of opportunity and service, and every effort will be put forward to develop this service to the utmost degree that finances will permit.

Radio Programs

In spite of the handicaps under which our radio work is being done, we can definitely say that it is filling a real need in the life of the Province. Though listeners do not write as much as they did when radio was a novelty, there are many indications that the University programs are being increasingly appreciated. The following extract from a letter expresses this well:

"Unquestionably, the University programs are the ones that are being taken seriously, and the others—and this includes the States' programs—are being considered as casual and transitory and more as a novelty, but the University programs have become a definite part of the daily life of the people."

Just as a commercial station has to build up the good-will of its audience, so have we endeavoured to give a well-balanced program of educational periods, music, and drama, that would satisfy the needs of the audience we are trying to serve. How this balance has been accomplished is shown by the following details:

Summary of lectures and talks:

Farmers' Forum:		
Faculty of Agriculture	60	
Professor L. H. Nichols	3	
Provincial Department of Agriculture	12	
Total number of agricultural lectures		75
As well as these talks, Mr. Donald Cameron has broadcast items of interest to farmers every Friday under the general title of "Agricultural News Flashes."		
Evening lectures from members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Applied Science		32
Outside Speakers		6
Course in Economic Problems, H. W. Hewetson		20
Geological History of Alberta, Dr. J. A. Allan		3
Course in Canadian History, and Customs and Legends of the Plains' Indians, E. A. Corbett		17
CKUA Reading Course, Miss J. F. Montgomery		38
Homemakers' Hour:		
Department of Household Economics	35	
Health talks given by members of the Medical Faculty, the staff of the Provincial Department of Health, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and Mental Hygiene talks by the staff of the Department of Philosophy	37	
Talks in Child Study series arranged by Dr. H. E. Smith, Department of Philosophy	6	
Other talks on the Homemakers' Hour program given by members of the various Faculties, E. A. Corbett, Miss J. F. Montgomery, Miss Sheila Marryat, and Miss Evelyn Murphy, of the Extension Department, and many prominent men and women	140	
Total number of talks on Homemakers' Hour program		218
Affiliated Colleges		38
Special addresses		5
Talks arranged by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance		24
Total number of lectures and talks broadcast during the season		477

Once more the total number of lectures shows an increase over the preceding year, but figures in themselves mean very little. What we are sure of is that the talks on the whole have been on live subjects and not merely academic. That our listeners appreciate this fact is evidenced by the following extracts from letters received:

"I believe you are doing a wonderful educational work in putting so many instructive and entertaining programs on the air. The absence of advertising is most gratifying, and the up-to-date progressive spirit evident is most gratifying."

A notable development in our educational radio work this season has been the experimental course in French Phonetics given by Professor

Hector Allard. Knowing the need, we have desired for a long time to broadcast a course in French, but owing to lack of funds have been unable to do so. The four months' experimental course given this season was made possible by Professor Allard giving his services. We fully realize the amount of work and time that Professor Allard has given to both the preparation and broadcasting of this course, and we wish to express our sincere appreciation for his co-operation. The response to the course far exceeded our expectations. It was put on, in the first instance, for teachers and High School students, but we were inundated with requests for mimeographed copies of the lessons from individuals of all classes and professions, and finally sent out 1,400 copies. There is no doubt that if this course had been given in the evening, the number would have been greatly increased, as many business men and women from Calgary and Edmonton have expressed a wish for a similar course to be given at a suitable hour for them. It is impossible to give the final results of the experiment at this time, as the course does not finish till the end of April, and all the questionnaires have not been returned. But we wish to quote one or two extracts from letters which have been received from teachers, which show how much the course is being appreciated.

The first is from a school teacher at Drumheller: "This course will fill a long-felt want in the teaching of French in the High School grades."

Another from Vegreville High School: "Fifty-seven per cent. of our French students are taking the course. The students are showing considerable enthusiasm and feel that they will receive much help from these lessons."

Many other letters might be quoted, but space will not permit. We can safely say, however, that the course has proved that the demand is there. The University station should be doing more and more of this kind of work, but it will be impossible to expand along this line or even carry on as much as we are doing unless there is a special grant for the purpose. It is only made possible now by the splendid co-operation of the members of the staffs of the various Faculties and many outside organizations.

Musical Programs.

We continue to give a fair percentage of the broadcasting time to musical programs. We have found that the Symphony Hour of recordings is greatly appreciated. The records for this period are carefully selected with the idea of a concert program in mind. One hundred and fifteen of these programs have been arranged and broadcast during the past year, giving our listeners the opportunity to hear the very best music performed by world-famous orchestras and artists.

Local artists continue to give their time and talent for other musical programs, and enough cannot be said in appreciation of their ungrudging service. One remarkable instance of this was in the repetition of the opera "Faust," given at the Women's Musical Club. This involved about

80 people, including many professional musicians. It was performed in Convocation Hall especially for broadcasting, the evening before the Goethe Centenary program. About 170 musical programs have been given of one hour, one-half hour, and twenty minutes' duration, involving about 180 individuals, not including members of choirs and orchestras.

Drama.

We still receive many requests for plays, and the CKUA Players have received many compliments on their work this season. Sixteen plays and dramatic sketches, including five French plays, have been broadcast during the year, but this work is greatly handicapped by lack of funds for royalties and insufficient studio facilities. One play was almost ruined at its commencement by the power-house steam blowing off for five minutes. Undoubtedly many listeners tune out when this happens, as it does frequently. However, in spite of all these difficulties, some good productions have been broadcast. We might mention an outstanding one, "The Path of Glory," a radio play written for the British Broadcasting Company by L. du Garde Peach. Special permission to produce this play was given by the author. There were eighteen people in the cast, and many sound effects were needed, involving a great deal of rehearsing. The final effort reached a very high standard judging by reports received from our listeners, one of which we quote from:

"I beg to tender my sincere appreciation and congratulations for the splendid broadcast you put over last evening, viz., 'The Path of Glory.' It was a brilliant play, brilliantly performed by a cast which might be equalled, but which to better, would be well-nigh impossible. The technical effects were wonderfully carried out, particularly the part where the band with the marching troops proceed through the crowd.

"I might say for myself, that I am a consistent listener-in, and have heard hundreds of plays from all parts of the Continent, but have no hesitation whatever in stating that I have never heard a play better put over, from anywhere, at any time. I must, however, include in that statement the very excellent broadcast of the Dramatic Festival you put over a short time ago. That was a treat indeed."

In this report on the drama we must include the broadcast of four of the Alberta Dramatic Festival plays from the stage of Convocation Hall. This was done as an experiment, but the technical difficulties were overcome and the broadcast was a great success.

Apart from our own programs, we have broadcast the Canadian National Railway's Sunday afternoon period, featuring Gratton O'Leary's excellent talks on "Canada To-day," also the Romance of Canada series of plays given on Thursday evenings. These were enjoyed by a large audience. In a number of instances the interest taken in these dramas of Canadian History was greatly increased by talks given by Mr. E. A. Corbett on the incident dramatized. This would indicate that a talk followed by a dramatized version of the story would be an ideal way of supplementing the history courses given in schools.

Another chain program was the Universities' broadcast, arranged by Colonel Wilfred Bovey of McGill University, under the auspices of the National Council of Education. These talks featured prominent men from the varoius universities in Canada.

We wish to express our very sincere appreciation to the management of CKLC, the Alberta Grain Company's Station, who have continued to broadcast our educational features without cost to the University. Linking up with CKLC has undoubtedly greatly extended our territory, though even with this chain we far from cover the Province. We are receiving complaints continually from country points stating that the University programs cannot be heard at all, or that the powerful stations in the States interfere during the evening hours.

It should be explained that although the Department of Extension arranges the radio programs, the care and operation of the station apparatus comes under the Department of Electrical Engineering, where it is useful in teaching and in experimental work, in addition to fulfilling its main purpose. Those members of the Extension staff entrusted with the duties of arranging and carrying out the programs, take this opportunity of expressing their sincere appreciation of the arduous and painstaking efforts of the members of the Electrical Engineering staff in the rebuilding of the transmitter during the past year to conform with modern standards, and the operation of the station at its generally high efficiency throughout the present season.

Library of Gramophone Records

Owing to the fact that the International Educational Society of London, England, has not issued further lecture recordings during the past year, we have simply continued to circulate those we purchased in 1929. These lectures are given by men and women eminent in Literature, Science, Art, and Music. Such names as Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., Chichele Professor of Modern History in Oxford University; Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.A., and the late Sir William Gosse, Litt.D., appear in the list of lectures available, and during the year 45 records, including 24 subjects, were sent out. This is a decrease of 14 from the previous year.

Publications

During the period covered by the report, four Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 4,000. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.
2. The Problems of Small Communities, by Horace L. Seymour.
3. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.
4. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 4,000 we have an additional list of 1,000 names of people who receive copies of our Radio Programs published in Press Bulletin form, and 1,400 names of people who receive the Notes by the Field Crops Department.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,265 individual inquiries and requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 14,298 bulletins and circulars were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 139,500 bulletins and circulars have been printed, and 112,588 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several hundred copies of mimeographed circulars have been issued. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 921 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 827 for the preceding year. It will be seen that there is an increase of 94 packages over the previous year.

The most popular subjects were:

Capital Punishment,
Education vs. Reduction of Armaments,
Instalment Plan of Buying,
Independence of India,
League of Nations,
Rural vs. City Life.

Package libraries on these subjects were sent out 20, 30, 43, 31, 32 and 38 times respectively.

Conferences

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 4th-10th. The registration was 133, exclusive of leaders. The program consisted of lectures in Household Science, Home Nursing, Horticulture, and Poultry, for the girls, and all lines of agriculture for the boys. There was a variety of recreation for the delegates including community singing, dancing, and theatre night. On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall, the preacher being Rev. Comyn-Ching.

A public speaking contest was held under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., the winners being Francis Fry, who spoke on "The Value of the Junior U.F.A. to the Nation, the Province, the Community and to Christianity"; Harvey Lunn, who spoke on "Why the Junior U.F.A. is of more benefit to Farm Young People than any

other Organization"; and Miss Dorothy Warr, who spoke on "Constructive Citizenship." A gold medal was awarded to Mr. Fry, a silver medal to Mr. Lunn, and a bronze medal to Miss Warr. All three winners reside at Waskatenau.

The grain judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. T. Kilduff, B.Sc., of the Department of Field Crops. This contest proved more popular than ever, 37 taking part. The three prizes of fifteen, ten and five dollars, which were presented by the Alberta Wheat Pool, were awarded to Ian Cameron, Elnora; Harvey Lunn, Waskatenau, and David Silver, Huxley, respectively. Honorable mention was made of Cyril Proctor, Waskatenau, and Harold Clayton, Calgary.

Special courses in literature and history were open to those attending for their second or third year, and also for those who had attended any of the schools of agriculture. Mr. Corbett took the history classes, and Miss Montgomery the literature.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, awarded prizes for the handicrafts competition, the Lethbridge Local winning first prize, and the Loyalty Local second prize. Miss Kathleen Henry, Waskatenau, received the prize for the best individual piece of work.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing in a test based upon the Reading Course and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants were Mr. E. I. Erickson, R.R. No. 3, Eckville, and Miss Lena Bushell, Box 28, Milo. These delegates were given a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Twenty-two certificates were awarded to the delegates who completed the Reading Course.

Miss Nora Wainwright, of Milo, won the silver cup presented by Mr. Jack Marshall to the boy or girl gaining the highest number of points at sports on "Field Day."

Exhibits

Exhibits were put on at the Edmonton Exhibition, the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition held in Riverview Pavilion, and the U.F.A. convention. These consisted of lantern slides, moving pictures, charts, samples of tar sands, soils, coal, grains and grasses, milling samples of wheat, test loaves of bread showing milling quality of wheat varieties, wool and cloth, charts showing the cost of production, marketing, etc., of livestock, and a large number of Riker's mounts showing standard varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc., as well as the more common plant diseases. Representatives from the Department accompanied the exhibits and answered inquiries. The space for these exhibits was donated in each case. An exhibit was not put on at the Calgary Summer Exhibition.

Riker's Mounts

Two sets of Riker's Agricultural Mounts, to assist teachers in teaching agriculture, have been in circulation during the year. A great many samples of grain were also supplied to school children.

Library Division

The Library Division was moved from its old quarters in the Engineering Building in the last week in March. As the change was made at a day's notice, stacks had to be rebuilt and set up after moving instead of before, so that the work was seriously interrupted. While a certain amount of scattered mailing was done, regular work did not begin until the end of April. The decision to restore the Open Shelf Library to its original function of service to out-of-town readers has also made a great difference, and is responsible for the large decrease in the circulation.

During the past four years the demand for Travelling Libraries has remained fairly stationary, with slight fluctuations. During February and March of 1932, however, there was a sudden and large increase in the number of applications. The end of the financial year finds us with 43 communities on the waiting list. Some of these can be supplied with boxes returned from other communities, but others it will be impossible to supply before the country people's reading season is over.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 311 exchanges were made in 242 communities as against 245 exchanges in 233 communities in 1930-31. In addition, 54 special libraries were sent to schools in the Province, for the use of pupils and teachers, as against 58 in the previous year. The total number of libraries circulated was 188 regular plus 54 special—242.

The recorded circulation of 266 regular libraries was 24,269, which makes the average circulation for each library 91.02.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities	66
U.F.A.	41
U.F.W.A.	25
W.I.	20
S.D.	65
Other organizations	25
	242

The special Travelling Libraries are made up mostly from the Open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used for study purposes. Books in libraries sent to schools are often read mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of the books. When returning the books teachers frequently comment on the valuable help given in school work by the books in the libraries.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report was as follows (the circulation for the corresponding period in 1930-31 is shown in parallel tables):

	1931-32	1930-31	Difference.
Books	13,022	26,732	13,710 Dec.
Pamphlets (not debates)	3,229	2,820	409 Inc.

Plays were supplied to 382 communities as against 348 in 1930-31.

The class of books most read during the past year were: General Literature (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), Sociology, History, Biography, and Fine Arts.

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,718 sets of lantern slides were sent out. These were shown, 2,731 times to audiences aggregating 190,721. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,970 sets circulated, the decrease for this year being 252 sets.

Included in these figures are those for our Branch Depot in Calgary, operated by the continued kindness of the Y.M.C.A. organization there. This year 413 sets were sent out from the Depot, a decrease of 157 on the previous year.

Lantern Loaning Service.

Lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures 162 times from the Department, no record being available of the use of the lanterns kept at the Calgary Depot for loaning purposes.

Motion Picture Films.

During the year 291 sets were sent out. These were shown 400 times to audiences aggregating 48,101. This is a decrease of 131 sets on the previous year.

Photographic Service.

The usual photographic services have been continued, and lantern slides have been made for University and Government departments as well as for our own shelves. A great deal of work has also been done for staff and students of the University. The standard of results is high, experienced workers being employed.

The decrease in lantern slide and film service is probably due to the fact that some expense is entailed by the user by reason of express charges, etc., and in country points especially this is a point of difficulty.

St. John Ambulance Association

In December the Provincial office of the St. John Ambulance Association was transferred to Mr. E. C. Pardee, 827 Tegler Block, Edmonton. As all supplies and books were handed over at that time we have no record of the number of classes instructed and certificates issued.

Staff

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other Departments of the University who have contributed their services to this Department in radio programs and extension lectures.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of Lectures and Moving Picture Programs	193		
Aggregate attendance			20,853
Radio Lectures	477		
		670	

Library and Debating Service

Travelling Library Circulation	24,269		
Open Shelf Circulation	13,022		
		37,291	
Package Libraries for Debaters	921		
Pamphlets (not debates)	3,229		
		4,150	
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	382		
		4,532	
			41,823

Visual Instruction

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,718		
Number of times used	2,731		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		190,721	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	291		
Number of times used	400		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		48,101	
			238,822

Gramophone Records

Number of records sent out	45		

Conference and Exhibits

Conference:

University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates	133		
Leaders	9		
			142

Exhibits:

Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton Industrial Exhibition, U.F.A. Conference.

Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing

No record, as books transferred to Mr. Pardee in December, 1931.

Publications.

Press Bulletin:		
Number of bulletins issued	4	
Average circulation		5,000
Aggregate circulation	20,000	
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year	14,298	
Individual requests received		2,265
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	112,588	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	
Recorded number of individuals reached by the services of the Department during the year		308,905

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture exhibitions, lantern slide lectures, and Farm Young People's Week	259,817
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	41,823
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural bulletins	34,298

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady demand for the services of the Department. There is no doubt that the expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and plans are being made to continue the special courses for adults next term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1933

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1933

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31st, 1933

Edmonton, May 12th, 1933.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1933.

There have been substantial increases in our debating, library, agricultural, and radio services. Special mention might be made of our Library Branch. The increase in circulation from the Open Shelf over the previous year was 6,013. There was an unprecedented demand for books and debating material on economic subjects.

Special mention should also be made of the Carnegie grant of $30,000 —$10,000 a year for three years—which has enabled the Department to offer a new service in the fine arts: music, drama and art.

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

During the period covered by this report, 136 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given. The aggregate attendance at these was 13,617—an average attendance of 100. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 193 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 20,853. The decrease is partly due to the fact that we have been able to substitute a new service, practically free of charge, as will be seen under the heading of "Fine Arts". In the case of moving pictures, the demand in most instances was met by the rental of the old-type moving picture machine. In the lecture work, pictures were simply used to supplement the program and not as the main feature.

Of the lectures recorded, 50 were given by the Director, 44 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 42 by other members of the Department and University staffs.

Monthly Extension lectures were not arranged for the Boards of Trade in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat as in former years, but occasional lectures were supplied as required.

A course of lectures was given to the Women's University Club of Calgary, the lecturers being Prof. G. M. Smith, Dr. R. W. Collins, and

Prof. M. H. Long, of the History Department. This series was financed by the Calgary organization, and the average attendance was 225.

Another course of lectures was given to the Edmonton Branch of the Public Health section of the Alberta Association of Graduate Nurses, with Dr. H. E. Smith of the Department of Philosophy as lecturer.

Agricultural Extension

The amount of agricultural extension work which is being done through the Department is showing a steady growth each year, and it is now becoming recognized in the province as a definite part of the University's services. Through this branch an endeavor is being made to make the people familiar with the results of experiments and research in the various fields of agriculture and to show them the possibilities of this knowledge in their own particular sphere.

In the last two years there has been a wider recognition of the value of research and experimental work than ever before, and people have been making increasing demands on the services of the Department in supplying this type of information.

During the year 44 lectures were given on topics of practical agricultural interest to town and country audiences in various parts of the province. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 2,920, or an average per meeting of 66.3. The lectures were given to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, Women's Institutes, Boards of Trade, School Fair Associations, and Short Course Groups.

While on lecture trips through the province, individual farmers have been visited and their problems discussed. In this way, in addition to establishing a valuable contact, it has been possible to give real service to a number of people.

Last May a special trip was made by Mr. Cameron through the southern portion of the province in company with Professor Strickland for the purpose of getting first-hand information on the grasshopper situation. Much information of value was gained on this trip and we were in a position to give accurate advice as to what should be done in certain districts.

During the fall our agricultural secretary spent some time in southern and central Alberta studying the operation of the header barge system of harvesting. The expenses of this investigation were paid by the Grain Research Committee of the National Research Council; thus it was possible to visit a large number of farmers and to gather a great deal of information of practical value to the farmers of Alberta, at no cost to the Department. This is one instance where investigational work has preceded a new system of harvesting coming into use, and we have been put in a position to save farmers thousands of dollars by giving out correct information as to the proper manner of handling their crops and equipment in order to get the best results from this system of harvesting.

The agricultural information bureau's service has been growing at a rapid rate, and this year 869 letters were sent out to people within the province in answer to questions on various agricultural problems, such as feeding rations, soil conditions, harvesting problems, building plans, and home planning. Some of these letters entailed a great deal of work in order to answer satisfactorily. The large number of letters of appreciation received in connection with this service shows that it is well worth doing.

This year's agricultural short course was an unqualified success in spite of the severe economic conditions under which it was held. Much of the success of the course must be attributed to the co-operative arrangements which were made with the four livestock breeders' associations of Northern Alberta, and with the Alberta Seed Growers' Association, who held their annual meetings during and as a part of the short course. While this arrangement is of considerable benefit to the short course, it also reacts to the advantage of the organizations concerned because their people are brought intimately into contact with the University and its staff, and many make the most of their time while here discussing the problems of their own farms.

In the matter of agricultural publications this year, the policy has been followed of only supplying bulletins on request, except to those who have asked to have their names put on our mailing list for all bulletins. In this way wastage of these publications is avoided. At the present time the Department has on hand a pretty well balanced set of bulletins covering the most important phases of agriculture, and with one or two new publications and some reprints of existing publications we will be able to take care of all demands during the coming year.

The University News Letter was issued weekly by the Department as in previous years, and it provides a very good medium of getting interesting material out to the people of the province.

Agricultural radio programs were arranged by the Radio Sub-committee of the Committee on Agricultural Extension, and it is a matter of record that the greatest response in the history of the station was received in connection with these broadcasts. Two main reasons may be given for this: first, the fact that we had a complete coverage in the province through the CKUA, CKLC, and CFCN hookup; and second, because particular attention was paid to the material given over the radio and its manner of presentation. Lectures were usually given in series, each series dealing with a different phase of the topic under discussion. This arrangement appears to have the approval of the listening public.

A total of 102 lectures were given on the Farmers' Forum this year, representing an increase of 27 over last year. Correspondents have sent in letters of appreciation of this program from as far west as Salmon Arm, B.C., and as far east as Brandon, Man., indicating a wide coverage.

The Agricultural News Flashes' period has proven exceedingly popular this year. These news items were given twice a week immediately following the regular lecture. In this period the policy was followed of giving one seasonable hint each day along with items of general interest to agriculture; and by offering to send typewritten copies of these hints to those interested, it was possible to get an accurate indication of where our programs were being received and the number of people who were listening. On one occasion 110 letters were received in three days in response to one particular item.

RADIO PROGRAMS

During the past year there has been a greatly increased demand for the Press Bulletin giving details of our radio programs. This indicates that there is a steadily growing appreciation of, and interest in the University programs.

Six hundred and sixty-one hours of broadcasting can be reported. This may sound imposing, but the criterion of good broadcasting is not quantity but the sustaining of a constantly high level. In presenting a well-balanced program of educational periods, music and drama, we have endeavored to keep a high standard throughout. Judging by the appreciative letters and remarks of listeners, this standard has, to a great extent, been realized.

We feel justified in reporting a significant advance in our lecture programs from the point of view of listener appeal, our policy being to broadcast talks on live current issues. That this has been appreciated is shown by the following remark taken from a letter:

> "Education in the past has been a kind of backing process. We have had our faces to the past and our backs to the future. The debates on live current topics, together with the series 'The World Today', and other talks mark a new era in public life and reveal a future when the most fitted shall guide our destinies."

The following is a summary of the lectures and talks:
Farmers' Forum:

Faculty of Agriculture	56	
Provincial Department of Agriculture and other Government Departments	27	
Department of Political Economy, including a series of talks on Economic Problems	7	
Rural Folk Lore, Dean E. A. Howes	12	
Total number of agricultural lectures		102

As well as these talks, Donald Cameron, Agricultural Secretary, has broadcast items of interest to farmers twice a week under the general title of "Agricultural News Flashes". A great deal of corres-

pondence has resulted from the agricultural information given in this period, showing that these news items are much appreciated.

Evening lectures by members of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences and Applied Science		36
Outside speakers		7
Romance of Animal Life, Dr. Wm. Rowan		8
Reaction and Experiment in Modern Literature, J. Fisher		12
Tales of the Old Timers, and Tales and Trails of the Western Indians, E. A. Corbett		16
Fundamentals of Co-operation, etc., Dr. E. Jensen		5
Lecture-recitals on the Development of Song, by F. Holden Rushworth		8
Lecture-recitals on the Development of Instrumental Music, by Vernon Barford		10
World To-day—Talks on Current Topics		33
Homemakers' Hour:		
Department of Household Economics	36	
Health talks given by members of the Medical Faculty, the staff of the Provincial Department of Health and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council	38	
Other talks on the Homemakers' Hour period given by members of the various Faculties, E. A. Corbett, J. F. Montgomery, Sheila Marryat, of the Extension Department; a series on Crafts, arranged by the Edmonton Handicrafts Guild; another on Art To-day, arranged by Professor J. Adam; six talks on the Changeful Drama, arranged by Mrs. N. L. Haynes, and many other talks too numerous to mention, given by prominent men and women	116	
Total number of talks on Homemakers' Hour Program		190
Affiliated Colleges (April, May, June, 1932)		15
Talks arranged by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, (April, May, 1932)		13
Special addresses, such as Lord Irwin, on the Indian Problem; Honorable R. B. Bennett, Maurice Colbourne, and others		9
Total number of lectures and talks broadcast during the season		464
Lessons in French Pronunciation, Professor Henri de Savoye	34	
Professor Hector Allard (April and May, 1932)	12	
Total		46

In last year's report we spoke of a notable development in our educational radio work—the experimental course in French Pronunciation given by Professor Hector Allard. The results from this far exceeded our expectations, and the course was so greatly appreciated that Professor Allard agreed to continue it in the fall. Plans were made and hundreds of students were preparing to take the course—170 students from one Calgary school were planning to listen to the lessons. Then Professor Allard received an appointment at Ottawa and we feared the course would have to be dropped. However, Professor Henri de Savoye stepped into the breach and offered to give a course rather than disappoint our listeners. We cannot say enough in appreciation of Professor de Savoye's work. Already a busy man, he was willing to spend extra time on preparations for each of these radio lessons as well as the actual time for broadcasting. At the end of the course a great many letters were received, and it is evident that the lessons filled a real need and that there is a keen desire for the continuation of such a course. The requests come not only from teachers and High School students but from men and women in varied occupations, professional men, farmers, miners, patients in the Central Alberta Sanitorium, and many others.

The teaching of languages over the radio is no longer an experiment It has been proved a success, and it would seem regrettable to have to discontinue it when each year would bring a larger and more interested class of students.

Broadcast Debates.

An innovation in our strictly educational programs this year was the series of debates on current topics arranged in co-operation with the University Debating Society. Subjects discussed were:

That the Machine Age has done more harm than good to Society;
That the United States should not concel War Debts;
That there is no overproduction in agriculture;
That inflation is not in the best interests of Canada, (University of Alberta vs. University of British Columbia);
That the establishment of a Central Bank would be in the best interests of Canada. (University of Alberta vs. University of Saskatchewan);
That the Canadian Railroads should be amalgamated, (University of Alberta vs. University of Manitoba).

The chief aim of these debates was to give the public an opportunity to hear current problems discussed from various angles, with authentic information behind the discussions.

The last three mentioned in the list were given as inter-varsity debates between the three Western Universities with the students speaking from their home cities. This arrangement was made possible by courtesy of the Canadian National Telegraphs in the first two instances,

and by courtesy of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Government Telephones in the debate between the University of Alberta and the University of Manitoba.

This last debate was broadcast over a Western network, comprising ten stations. An interesting feature of it was that the judges were in Saskatoon and gave their decision over the network ten minutes after the debate ended. A great deal of enthusiastic comment has been received about this enterprise. It is the first time such a feature has been staged in the West, and we feel that the possibilities of development along this line are immense.

Musical Programs.

The musical periods continued to be a source of great pleasure to our listening audience. These were arranged in much the same way as in other years. Local artists have again generously given of their time and talent. Organ recitals by Professor L. H. Nichols have been broadcast from Convocation Hall; special programs from city churches and halls; and thanks to the co-operation of the record dealers and friends of the station in lending records, much of the best in music has been made available to music lovers.

A new departure this year was made possible by the Carnegie Foundation Fund—a series of 18 lecture-recitals on musical topics with the aim of creating a keener musical appreciation on the part of the listener. F. Holden Rushworth gave eight on the "Development of Song". This series traced the art of song-writing and song-singing from the early folk songs of various nations to the art songs of Schumann and Schubert, the other masters, and finally to the modern Strauss, Elgar, and Bantock. Vernon Barford followed with a series on "The Development of Instrumental Music During the Past Four Centuries". These talks were given on Sunday afternoons, and the response from our listeners far exceeded expectations. We are sure that the aim of the course was, to a great extent, realized—hundreds of people of all types expressing their appreciation and stating that they had learned more about music in those few lectures than they had gained in a lifetime. The following extract from a letter by a country listener expresses the opinion of a great number:

> "A course such as this was something I never expected having in my experience. I thought that such a course would be kept for the specialist in Musical Colleges. To have the opportunity of a series of this nature come into your own home week by week was a joy and marvellous privilege".

As well as the musical programs originating at the University Station, we have broadcast a musical program from CNRV, Vancouver, every Wednesday evening throughout the winter months, this being a part of the interchange of programs between our station and CNRV.

Another chain broadcast that was much enjoyed was that of the Sunday afternoon Vesper Hour Service from CKY, Winnipeg, for which we are indebted to the Alberta Government Telephones. A continuation and extension of these regional chain programs is strongly urged.

At the close of the University season, the Radio Commission programs are being arranged. At present the University station is broadcasting the weekly band concert on Friday evenings.

Drama.

Plays via radio are still greatly in demand, and we can report another excellent record from the CKUA Players, fifteen plays and dramatic productions having been broadcast during the last year, including three French plays. Once more we wish to emphasize the fact that this part of our work is greatly handicapped by lack of funds for royalties, and poor studio facilities.

Station Relations.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of our radio program during the past winter was the vastly increased audience for our lecture and other programs, made possible by the co-operation of other stations and telephone and telegraph systems. Some of these features have already been mentioned. The majority of our lectures were carried to listeners all over Alberta, and probably to adjacent provinces as well, by the continued support of CKLC, Red Deer, and the addition of CFCN, Calgary. The more recent inclusion of CJOC, Lethbridge, in this network of Alberta stations, connected together by the province-wide system of the Alberta Government Telephones, will supplement the service to the extreme south-east section of Alberta. We desire to express our sincere thanks to the stations mentioned as well as to those others who have co-operated with us, including CJCA, Edmonton, with whom we share the Radio Commission programs, CNRV, Vancouver, and CFJC, Kamloops, on our Friday evening programs, and CKY, Winnipeg, and CFQC, Saskatoon, in connection with debates. The Vancouver station and Canadian National Telegraphs have also co-operated in furnishing us with a pleasing program every Wednesday evening, given by the concert orchestra with assisting soloists and occasionally an outstanding choir.

Library of Gramophone Records

Owing to the fact that the International Educational Society of London, England, has not issued further lecture recordings during the past two years, we have simply continued to circulate those we purchased in 1929. These lectures are given by men and women eminent in Literature, Science, Art and Music. Such names as Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., Chichele Professor of Modern History in Oxford University; Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.A., and the late Sir William Gosse, Litt. D.,

appear in the list of lectures available, and during the year 16 sets were sent out. In addition, 9 records were loaned to Radio Station CFAC, Calgary, and 26 to Station CJOC, Lethbridge, for broadcasting purposes.

Publications

During the period covered by the report, four Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 4,300. The titles of the articles published in the bulletins are as follows:

Press Bulletins.

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.
2. The University of Alberta, by President R. C. Wallace.
3. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.
4. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 4,300, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our Radio Programs published in Press Bulletin form, and 1,500 names of people who receive the Notes by the Field Crops Department.

Agricultural Publications.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,680 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 20,767 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 167,100 bulletins and circulars have been printed, and 133,255 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several hundred copies of mimeographed circulars have been issued. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 958 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 921 for the preceding year. It will be seen that there is an increase of 37 over the previous year. It was not possible to meet the demand for material on certain subjects as all the sets were in continuous circulation.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject	No. times sent out
Mechanization of Industry	46
Union of the Prairie Provinces	36
Heredity vs. Environment	28
Dictatorship vs. Democracy	23
State Medicine	22
Rural vs. City Life	35
League of Nations	22
Land Nationalization	23
Nationalization of Radio	28
Protection vs. Free Trade	27
School Examinations	23
Capital Punishment	23

Conferences

The University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 2nd-8th. The registration was 119 delegates and 7 leaders. The program consisted of lectures in Household Science, Home Nursing, Horticulture, and Poultry for the girls, and Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, etc., for the boys. There was also a demonstration in shearing, weaving, and manufacturing wool, with handicrafts exhibits. Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, concert broadcast and old-time dance, and theatre night. On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall, the preacher being Rev. Dr. Mitchell. The Knox Church Choir was in attendance.

A public-speaking contest was held under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A., the winners being Mr. Leon Bateman of Vulcan, who won the gold medal; Mr. Earl Toane of Waskatenau, who won the silver medal; and Mr. George Biggs of Elnora, who won the bronze medal. The gold and silver medallists both spoke on "Leadership", and the bronze medallist on "Co-operation".

The grain judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway and Mr. W. Johnson, of the Field Crops Branch. This contest proved very popular. The three prizes of $10, $5 and $2.50, which were presented by the Alberta Wheat Pool, were awarded to Cyril Proctor of Waskatenau, Keith Rosenberger of Balzac, and Earl Toane of Waskatenau, respectively. Honourable mention was made of James Hoskins of Millet.

A special course in literature was open to those attending for their second or third year, and also for those who had attended any of the schools of agriculture. Mrs. Stansfield was the lecturer.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, awarded prizes for the handicrafts competition. The winners were, for the best group of

work sent in by an organization—Loyalty Local, Huxley. The prize for this was $6.00. Mary Macdonald, of Holborn, was awarded the prize of $4.00 for the best individual piece sent in the groups (quilt filled with wool and covered embroidered blocks in colors).

New features on the Junior Conference program were two contests for girls—judging School Lunches and judging Dress Suitable for the occasion. Prizes of $3, $2, and $1 were given in each. The winners were: School Lunch: Margaret Archibald, E. Margaret Boyce, Ethel Wood; Dress Suitable for the Occasion: Nora Wainwright, Gladys Baldwin, Winnie Monner.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing in a test based upon the Reading Course and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants were: Dorothy May McAuliffe of Craigmyle, and Gerald M. Hutchinson of Duhamel. These delegates were given a year's course, with all expenses paid, at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Twelve certificates were awarded to the delegates who completed the Reading Course.

In the Field Day competitions on the last day of the conference, two silver cups were presented—one to the girl and one to the boy winning the highest aggregate points for the various athletic events. The cup for the girls was donated by Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, and the one for the boys by Mr. Jack Marshall. Miss Nora Wainwright of Milo, won the girls' trophy, and Mr. Roy Miller of Naco, the boys'.

Exhibits

An exhibit was put on at the Edmonton Exhibition. This consisted of charts, samples of tar sands, soils, coal, grains and grasses, milling samples of wheat, test loaves of bread showing milling quality of wheat varieties; wool and cloth, also charts showing the cost of production, marketing, etc., of livestock, and a large number of Ricker's mounts showing standard varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax, etc., as well as the more common plant diseases. Representatives from the Department accompanied the exhibit and answered inquiries. The space for this exhibit was donated by the Edmonton Exhibition Association.

Library Division

During the past year there was an increased demand for Travelling Libraries, and the end of the financial year finds us with 45 communities on the waiting list. Some of these can be supplied with boxes returned from other communities, but the majority will have to wait until the country people's reading season is over. Owing to financial conditions, no allowance was made in the budget for the purchase of new books.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 379 exchanges were made in 323 communities, as against 311 exchanges in 242 communities in the previous year. In addition, 79 special libraries were sent to schools in the Province, for use of pupils and teachers, as against 54 in the previous year. The total number of libraries circulated was 188 regular plus 79 special—267.

The recorded circulation of 286 regular libraries was 29,256, which makes the average circulation for each library 101.02.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities	85
U.F.A.	53
U.F.W.A.	45
W.I.	38
S.D.	75
Other organizations	27
Total	323

The special Travelling Libraries are made up mostly from the open Shelf. Groups using these do not always send in records of circulation, as the books are being used mostly by the children in the schoolroom, and in such cases no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of them. When returning the books teachers frequently comment on the valuable help given through this service.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets and plays from the Open Shelf section for the period of the report was as follows (the circulation for the corresponding period in 1931-32 is shown in parallel tables):

	1932-33	1931-32	Increase
Books	19,035	13,022	6,013
Pamphlets	3,922	3,229	693

Plays were supplied to 419 communities as against 382 in 1931-32.

The class of books most read during the past year were: Sociology, Economics and related subjects, General Literature, (i.e., drama, poetry, essays), History, Biography and Fine Arts.

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

During the period of this report, 1,394 sets of lantern slides were sent out. From reports received, these were shown 2,394 times to audiences aggregating 157,118. The decrease from last year is 324 sets.

Owing to our inability to continue financial support for a branch slide loaning depot in Calgary, we authorized the directors of the Y.M.C.A. where our depot was located, to charge a fee for the use of slides, which resulted in a great reduction in the circulation there. The depot has since been withdrawn and our slides are now circulated directly from the University at Edmonton. The circulation from the Department was practically the same as for last year.

Lanterns were loaned 167 times from the Department for occasional lectures, most of our patrons owning their own lanterns. During the year we assisted many organizations in the purchase of suitable pro-- jection equipment.

A list of the organizations using lanterns and slides in educational work shows a very general use of this method of teaching in Alberta. In addition to churches and schools, there is a wide variety of clubs and societies dependent upon us for the supply of visual aids. The average audience per lecture during the period was 65.63.

Motion Pictures.

Although the great majority of the films in our loaning collection are out of date, the circulation and use of these continues to provide some interesting figures. 264 sets of films sent out were shown 352 times to audiences aggregating 42,944, an average audience of 121.88. Although a rental fee is charged which, with express charges both ways, makes quite an item, the decrease from the previous year is but 27 sets. This was achieved for the most part by the renting of the older type of machine to communities which could not afford the purchase of the more modern machine at the present time, and the outlying districts of the Province have particularly appreciated this service. One set of films was shown in eight communities in the Peace River country to audiences numbering over 1300 people.

Photographic and General Service.

We have continued to be of service to many users of visual instruction equipment in an advisory capacity and in the preparation of lantern slides in our photographic plant. Most of the photographic work continues to be done for students and staff of the University and for various Government departments.

In general the facilities of our Visual Instruction Branch continue to be widely used and appreciated.

Fine Arts

On May 24th, 1932, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, made a grant of $30,000 to the Department of Extension—$10,000 a year for three years—for the advancement of appreciation in drama, music and art.

Drama.

In September, 1932, Mrs. N. W. Haynes was appointed to the staff as Instructor in Dramatics. From the beginning the demands upon her services have been widespread and insistent. Since the first of October she has assisted the following communities and schools in the choice and production of plays, and has made from one to four visits to each place:

Viking,
Grande Prairie,
Mirror,
Olds,
Vegreville,
Ryley,
Ponoka (The Provincial Mental Institute),
Ponoka (The Ponoka Women's Club),
Hythe,
Spirit River,
Innisfail,
Vermilion (The Agricultural School, and the High School),
Fort Saskatchewan,
Canmore,
Parkland,
Cardston,
Raymond,
Drumheller,
Athabasca,
Castor,
Alliance,
Calgary (The Calgary Theatre Guild),
Edmonton (The Edmonton Little Theatre,
The First Baptist Church,
St. Anthony's Church,
Church League Festival,
Garneau High School.

Among the plays which have been sponsored in the above communities are:

"The Dark Lady of the Sonnets"—by George Bernard Shaw,
"The Young Idea"—by Noel Coward,
"The Dover Road"—by A. A. Milne,
"Pygmalion"—by George Bernard Shaw,
"Love at Second Sight"—by Miles Malleson,
"Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil"—by Rachel Field.
"The Rivals"—by Richard Brindsley Sheridan,
"The Importance of Being Earnest"—by Oscar Wilde,
"The Admirable Crichton"—by Sir James Barrie (produced in two communities),

"A Kiss for Cinderella"—by Sir James Barrie,
"How He Lied to Her Husband"—by George Bernard Shaw,
"Michael"—adapted from the story of Anton Tchekov, by Miles Malleson,
"Dear Brutus"—by Sir James Barrie.

A number of one-act religious plays, among them
"Why the Chimes Rang"—by Elizabeth McFadden,

A group of charming children's Plays.

The results in every case were very gratifying, both to the community and to the Department. A consistent effort was made to encourage all dramatic groups to produce plays of literary merit, and as the above list indicates, plays of high standard have been chosen. In assisting the groups mentioned, Mrs. Haynes has given help in every phase of the work necessary for the production of a play, such as stage design and construction, costume, selection of the play, casting the play, voice problems, direction, and lighting. In addition, 14 lectures on the Community Little Theatre and the Amateur Theatre have been given in various communities.

Special mention might be made of Ryley. This village, with a population of 245, organized with our Instructor's assistance, a local chautauqua which drew visitors from many towns in Northern Alberta, The program consisted of art exhibits, classical dancing, lectures, concert, an operetta, and two plays under the direction of Mrs. Haynes.

The Provincial Mental Institute at Ponoka presented, with Mrs. Haynes' assistance, a dramatization of Henry Van Dyke's "The Other Wise Man". Seven hundred of the inmates of this institution watched this play on Christmas Eve. The setting, costumes and all properties were made by the inmates under the direction of the Department of Occupational Therapy. "How He Lied to Her Husband", by Bernard Shaw, was presented at the Institute in February by an Edmonton cast, under the direction of Mrs. Haynes.

Another community—Horse Hills, organized a community dramatic league, which consisted in the presentation of a play a month by four outlying districts. This group made a special study of problems of stagecraft and adaptations which must be made to a small stage.

The results of the Carnegie Trust Fund Play-writing Competition exceeded expectations. Forty-nine plays were entered in the contest, and the judges: Prof. R. K. Gordon, Prof. Stanley Smith, and Mrs. R. C. Wallace, reported as follows:

> "Forty-nine plays were sent in, and nearly half of them showed very considerable skill and promise. Some of them are better than promising; they are very good indeed. It is greatly to be hoped that the best of these pieces will soon be produced in Alberta. They are for too interesting to be left unacted".

The three prizes were awarded to Mr. A. F. Key of Drumheller, Mr. D'Arcy Marsh of Calgary, and Mr. H. H. Church and Mr. E. G. Sterndale Bennett of Lethbridge. "Exovede", by Mr. Marsh has been broadcast from the University Radio in French and in English, under the direction of Miss Sheila Marryat. Plans for the production of all three plays are being made.

Early in September there were approximately a thousand plays available through the Department of Extension Library. To these have been added another five hundred. These plays have all been catalogued as to suitability, number of characters, classification, difficulty involved in casting, setting and costuming. In those places which could not be visited, definite help in the selection of plays has been given by means of this catalogue. Among the new books added to the Library, through the grant, are many on the technical problems involved in play production and a number of splendid histories and general discussions on the art of the theatre. These are increasingly in demand.

Approximately 250 dramatic groups have been given advice on lighting, make-up, costume, direction, play selection, organization, and general information by letter, and letters from some two hundred individuals have been answered in detail. A number of new dramatic groups were formed during the term, and assistance in organization as well as encouragement in every way has been given them.

Plans for an intensive course in the arts related to the theatre and the problems of the community theatre have been in progress since the first of the year due to the growing insistence throughout the Province for thorough and practical knowledge of the many phases of play production.

The past year has evinced such a widespread interest in dramatic writing and in every form of dramatic art that the work done in this branch of our service seems to have answered a long-felt want for dramatic education in the Province.

Art.

Early in September a committee of three people was appointed to arrange for art exhibits in country towns and rural centres, with a subcommittee for Southern Alberta, with Dr. W. G. Carpenter of Calgary, as Chairman. Under the direction of these committees a selection of 20 pictures from the National Gallery at Otttawa, and two collections of pictures by Alberta artists, have been circulating in the Province. In nearly every case a qualified lecturer has accompanied the exhibit, and has lectured to the school children during the day, and to adults in the evening. In the smaller towns where there is not a suitable hall for the display of pictures, a collection of colored prints have been used for the afternoon program, and colored lantern slides on Canadian and English Art for the evening. The places visited up to the end of March are as follows:

No. Lectures	Place	No. Days	Exhibit	Attendance
6	Camrose	3	National Gallery Pictures	750
7	Vermilion	3	Alberta Artists Collection, Colored prints, lantern slides	526
4	Drumheller	3	do.	475
7	Lamont	3	do.	347
7	Red Deer	3	do.	313
6	Wetaskiwin	3	do.	320
2	Ryley	5	do. (Ryley was a Chautauqua, and pictures were on display during the week).	425
2	Vegreville	1	British and Canadian Prints, Lantern slides on Can. Art.	260
2	Stony Plain	1	do.	110
1	Fort Saskatchewan	1	do.	45
Display	Edmonton (Convocation Hall, U. of A.)	6	Alberta Artists' Collection and National Gal. pictures,	600 approx
"	Edmonton Medical Bldg.)	6	Evan Greene's collection,	600 approx
1	Edson	1	Slides on Canadian Art	50
1	Cadomin	1	do.	150
2	Jasper	1	do. aft'n., eve.,	200 100
2	Stettler	1	Colored Prints and Lantern, slides aft'n., eve.,	100 60
1	Coronation	1	Colored Prints and Lantern slides	130
2	Veteran	1	do aft'n., eve.,	150 160
2	Hardisty	1	do. aft'n., eve.,	150 165
4	Drumheller	3	National Gallery pictures	560
2	Sedgewick	1	Colored Prints and Lantern slides aft'n., eve.,	70 140
2	Westlock	2	do. aft'n., eve.,	100 200
4	Lamont	3	National Gallery pictures	265
4	Edmonton, Y.W.C.A. Arts Bldg, U. of A.	4	Lantern slides Display of colored prints and photographic reproductions from Carnegie College Art Collection (3 exhibits, each for a week or ten days)	300 1000 approx

No. Lectures	Place	No. Days	Exhibit	Attendance
	Edmonton, Metropolit'n Church		Display of photographic reproductions from the Carnegie College Art collection.	150
2	Banff	3	Alberta Artists' Collection (49 original paintings and etchings), 20 Medici prints, 20 frames containing typical samples of the work of the students in the Art Dept. of Provincial Institute of Technology and Art).	750
2	Canmore	3	do.	670
2	High River	3	do.	500
3	Cardston	3	do.	520
6	Raymond	3	do.	900
4	Lethbridge	3	do.	400
1	Radio			
2	Macleod	3	do.	400
4	Medicine Hat	3	do.	700
3	Brooks	3	do.	500
3	Bassano	3	do.	350
1	Bindloss	1	do.	325
2	Empress	2	do.	300
2	Strathmore	2	do.	400
1	Calgary	5	do.	300
			and National Gallery pictures, visitors	3000
	Banff	3	National Gallery pictures	150
	Canmore	3	do.	150
	Lethbridge	4	do.	500
	Medicine Hat	5	do.	300
	Brooks	2	do.	175

In most cases there were repeated visits by school children and marked enthusiasm of the community. In one small village consisting of 16 houses, over 325 persons visited the show and listened to the lecturer, who reports that "They travelled by car, buggy and antiquated rigs. One instance stands out in my mind of an old lady who sat and looked at the pictures with eyes filled with tears and eventually turning to me, said, 'I never thought I would see anything so beautiful again' ". It is recommended that in future exhibits of National Gallery pictures, a lecturer should accompany the pictures in every case in order to have them function in a fuller way.

Special mention might be made of a donation of some 2000 photographic reproductions received from the Carnegie College of Art in March. Each week a fresh collection from these are on display in Convocation Hall. The pictures are being catalogued, and next year we shall make more use of them.

Music.

In the musical field a somewhat different plan has been followed. It was decided by the committee in charge of this work that the greater part of the money available for musical appreciation should be saved until the rural musical festivals began in the Spring. There are some 20 of these in various parts of Alberta beginning in May, and an attempt will be made to provide first-class adjudication for each. In the meantime a series of lecture-recitals has been given from the University Broadcasting station which reaches the whole Province. Eight lecture recitals, illustrating the history and development of song were given on Sunday afternoons from the middle of October to the end of December; and beginning the first Sunday in January a series of 10 lecture-recitals, illustrating the history and development of instrumental and orchestral music, was given. In each case a professional musician from Edmonton handled the program, and usually three or four artists assisted in the broadcast. Special recordings were ordered from London, England, for the latter series.

In the south of the Province, several concert parties of the best available musicians have been sent out from Calgary to the towns in that district. The first of these was a concert given by the Calgary Junior Symphony Orchestra at High River, when over 500 people enjoyed a program of classical music.

Every aspect of the work undertaken under the Carnegie Grant has received the enthusiastic support of the newspapers and community organizations throughout the Province. It is particularly valuable at a time like this when the farming communities of the Province are struggling as never before to meet the difficult situation created by the low price of farm commodities. Perhaps the most interesting discovery has been the eagerness and interest with which small towns and rural communities welcome the opportunity to see good pictures, to listen to lectures on art, and the delight and appreciation shown in the musical programs.

Staff

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure. It is with regret that we report the dismissal of four members of our staff at the end of March. This step was made necessary through the cut in our budget.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other departments of the University who have contributed their services to this department in radio programs and extension lectures.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of Lectures and Moving Picture Programs	136		
Aggregate Attendance			13,617
Radio Lectures	464		
		600	

Library and Debating Service

Travelling Library Circulation	29,256		
Open Shelf Circulation	19,035		
		48,291	
Package Libraries for Debaters	958		
Pamphlets (not debates)	3922		
	4,880		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	419		
		5,299	
			53,590

Visual Instruction

Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,394		
Number of times used	2,394		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		157,118	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	264		
Number of times used	352		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		42,944	
			200,062

Gramophone Records

Number of records sent out	51

Conference and Exhibits

Conference:

University Week for Farm Young People:		
Delegates	119	
Leaders	7	
		126

Exhibits:

Edmonton Exhibition

Publications

Press Bulletin:

Number of Bulletins issued	4	
Average circulation		6,000
Aggregate circulation	24,000	

Agricultural Publications:

Number sent out during the year	20,767	
Individual requests received		2,680
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	133,255	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1933	25,000	

Fine Arts

Drama:

Number of places visited	23
Number of dramatic groups given advice,	250

Impossible to estimate number of people in attendance.

Music:

See Report.

Art:

No. of Exhibits	45	
Approximate attendance		20,261

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture exhibitions, lantern slide lectures Farm Young People's Week, and Art exhibits,	234,066
Total circulation of books, package libraries and plays	53,590
Total circulation Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	44,767

NOTE: In our totals we do not necessarily mean separate individuals, as the same people take advantage of more than one service.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, a steady demand for the services of the Department. There is no doubt that the expansion of our radio program in particular has been much appreciated by the people of Alberta, and plans are being made to continue the special courses for adults next term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1934

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1934

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31st, 1934

Edmonton, May 10th, 1934.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1934.

During the year the demands for services from the Department reached an unusually high level with the result that substantial increases are shown in many branches of our work. This is particularly true of our lecture service where an increase of 27% is recorded. Those services aided by the Carnegie Grant have shown remarkable development, particularly the dramatic work over the radio and in the country districts.

Where decreases are recorded, it is due entirely to reduced appropriation, which limits our capacity to supply the needs of the people. The two divisions chiefly affected were the Library Branch and the Visual Instruction Branch, but in each case the demand was the heaviest on record.

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

During the period covered by this report, 173 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given. The aggregate attendance at these was 21,550—an average attendance of 124. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 136 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 13,617.

Of the lectures recorded, 50 were given by the Director, 93 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 50 by other members of the Department and University staffs.

Monthly lectures were supplied to the Junior Board of Trade and the Probus Club, Calgary, the lecturers being A. E. Ottewell, Prof. Poole, Donald Cameron, and Dr. Alan E. Cameron.

As in previous years, a course of lectures was given to the Women's University Club of Calgary, the lecturers being Prof. M. Long, Dr. John MacDonald, E. A. Corbett, Prof. J. Fisher, and Dr. W. H. Alexander. This series was financed by the Calgary organization, and the average attendance was 200.

Agricultural Extension

The past year has been a very difficult one for the people in rural Alberta, and the problems which have been created in many districts as a result of economic conditions, have been many and varied. The result of these conditions has been an ever-increasing demand on the Department of Extension for its agricultural services. This demand has taken the form of requests for speakers on general farm topics, in some districts; and in districts unfortunate enough to be affected with drought or menaced by grasshoppers, the problems arising from these calamities have been the main concern.

An ever-increasing number of farmers are writing to this Department for information on questions connected with every phase of agricultural production and management. As in the past, we have endeavoured to present to them a picture of the work that is being done in their interests in agricultural research and experimentation, and to give them some idea of the practical value of this work when the results are applied in the business of production on the farm.

The Agricultural Secretary spent the past summer in Europe studying rural education and agricultural co-operation, particularly as it is carried on in the countries of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. A great deal of information of practical value to the farmers of Western Canada was gained in this study, and since his return he has been unable to fully meet the demand for information and lectures on these subjects.

The large amount of travelling throughout the province this year has supplied an excellent opportunity for a very wide contact with farmers on their own farms where practical problems were discussed with them. Experience has shown this to be the most effective type of extension work that can be done.

During the late fall some time was spent in observing the operation of header barges and New Way Harvesters with a view to getting accurate information on these machines to pass on to interested farmers who had not had an opportunity to see the machines in operation.

The demand on the services of the Agricultural Information Bureau has been heavy, but it has been somewhat lightened by referring many letters directly to the different departments concerned, to be answered. In spite of this, however, over 400 replies were sent to farmers requesting information. Many of these letters required the expenditure of considerable time in securing the desired information. However, the letters of appreciation received as a result of this work, would indicate that the service is fulfilling a real need.

It is a matter of regret that the annual agricultural short course for farm men and women was not held this year. The livestock organizations who have co-operated to the extent of holding their annual meetings at the University during Short Course Week in previous years, felt that they would rather hold their meetings away from the University and at their

own time. This fact, coupled with the fact that it was the turn of the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair to be held in Calgary, made it seem inadvisable to proceed with the short course this year. University speakers co-operated with the livestock and seed growers' organizations to the fullest extent at their meetings wherever they were held.

Next year the provincial seed fair will be held in Edmonton, and it is hoped that the short course will be held again at that time.

One of the major difficulties in holding a short course at the University during the winter months is that of providing suitable accommodation for the visitors on the campus, and until such time as a building is provided that can be used for short course purposes, we are likely to have difficulty in getting groups such as the livestock growers to come here.

During the year one new bulletin and three new leaflets were printed, and three circulars and two leaflets were revised and reprinted. The policy of printing short four-page leaflets dealing with one particular problem, has proved a very satisfactory and economical method of distributing information.

The agricultural mailing list has been revised and a great deal of wastage of published material avoided. Bulletins are only supplied on request and to our special mailing list, so that only those actually desiring information receive our publications.

Our most pressing need in the matter of agricultural publications at the present time is for a number of circulars and leaflets dealing with home beautification, gardening, and the production of small fruits, and it is hoped that we will be able to get these out in the coming year.

Owing to reduced appropriation the Weekly University News Letter was discontinued, but it will in all probability be re-established when finances permit.

Agricultural Radio Programs were arranged under the direction of the Radio Sub-Committee of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and were broadcast over the Foothills net-work of CKUA, CFAC Calgary, and CJOC Lethbridge. This hook-up did not give the same wide coverage that was obtained over the CKUA, CKLC, CFCN hook-up of last year, and there was some complaint from farmers in the East and South-eastern sections of the Province that they could not get our programs.

The Agricultural Program was on the air on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1:15, and judging by reports from country listeners it was well received. The total number of lectures given on this program was 75—a reduction of 27 from the previous year. This was accounted for by the fact that the station opened later and closed earlier than in previous years.

A short period of agricultural news flashes supplied by the Publicity Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was given following the regular program on Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.

Radio Programs

Owing to the severe cut in the appropriation for Extension work, the Department was forced to stop its broadcasting activities in the middle of May, 1933, instead of carrying on to the end of June as in previous years. Broadcasting recommenced in November, two months later than usual. This was due to the fact that until September, when members of the Canadian Radio Commission visited Edmonton and discussed the radio situation, it was uncertain where the University station fitted in under the new national scheme. However, the members of the Commission clearly stated that they considered the University station had a very definite place to fill in provincial broadcasting, and with this assurance, changes were made at the station to bring the equipment up to C.R.C. standards, and a winter's program was planned.

The general plan of previous years, that of a balanced program of talks, music and drama, has been adhered to, and an endeavor made to provide an alternative program for listeners. As well as this, the Department has pioneered in the fields of music, drama, and art, thanks to a small grant from the Carnegie Trust Fund.

In music, as well as carrying on with Vernon Barford's lecture-recitals on Sunday afternoons, a series of ten lessons in chorus singing was broadcast on Saturday mornings. The aim of this series was to give expert help and encouragement to rural teachers in training their pupils in group singing, with special reference to school festival work. A circular letter was distributed to the teachers through the School Festival Secretaries in the various inspectorates of the Central and Northern part of the Province, and the response was immediate.

At the request of the School Festival Committee for Northern and Central Alberta, Mr. Vernon Barford was asked to give the lessons. These proved as delightful as his Sunday afternoon broadcasts. For illustration purposes, Mr. Barford used some of his boy choristers and this was very successful, though at first there was some criticism about the words of the songs not being heard.

Judging by the letters received and personal expressions of appreciation, many listeners, including teachers, profited by and enjoyed these Saturday morning half-hours. It is felt that this experiment showed definitely that very valuable help can be given in the rural districts through the medium of radio.

The following extract from one of many letters received expresses the opinion of teachers towards this experiment.

> "I am following the radio lessons in music and drama every Saturday morning and pass on the lessons to my pupils during the week. I can already see much improvement in their singing and reading. I do hope these lessons will be continued indefinitely, for, to the interested teachers, this help and encouragement is wonderful."

As noted at the beginning of the report, only ten lessons were broadcast, and many teachers considered this too few, but lack of funds prevented any extension of the series.

Special thanks are due the Rev. Brother Memorian, Rector of St. Joseph's College, for allowing this series of lessons to be broadcast from the hall at St. Joseph's, and so making possible a morning broadcast from the University. The University studio cannot be used in the day time owing to the noise of office activities.

In drama two experiments were undertaken. Following Mr. Barford on Saturday mornings, Mrs. N. W. Haynes gave advice to teachers on directing a school dramatization. A play was chosen and a group of players actually directed in the small lecture studio, by Mrs. Haynes, who in this way was able to illustrate the points she wished to emphasize. As with the singing lessons, the response was most encouraging. Sixty copies of the play were requested, and by letters received it is definitely known that many of the teachers listened regularly. The following extracts show that these broadcasts met a real need.

> "Last Saturday's talk by Mrs. Haynes on the 'business' of the play was a revelation to one who has had to direct children's plays without having had the benefit of any instruction on this phase of the work."
>
> "I wish that I could convey to you the profit and pleasure I get from your Saturday morning broadcasts. We all hope that the Department will continue to fill a long-felt need by continuing them."

When it is realized what would be involved in time and expense if weekly visits were made to all the teachers who took these lessons, and that by radio Mrs. Haynes can give weekly assistance to any number of groups spread all over the Province, the value of radio as a medium for this kind of work will be appreciated.

For the second experiment, that of directing a play for adult groups, there is not sufficient information on hand to state whether it was a success or not. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm; 40 copies of "The Will" by Sir James Barrie were asked for, but only a few groups reported on the broadcast. One group in Calgary produced the play at the end of the series, and the production showed an excellent comprehension of the direction given over the radio. It is also known that this experiment, being given in the evening, was seriously handicapped by poor reception due to interference from the Mexican station XEPN (585 kilocycles. Uncertain reception is killing to a series of broadcasts such as this where continuity is essential.

The pioneering work in art was that of broadcasting series of talks and supplying sets of prints to listeners for illustration purposes. The value of the talks was greatly enhanced by the use of these prints. The first series was on Canadian Art, and 49 sets of postcard-size and three sets of large-size prints were sent out. These prints were donated by the National Gallery at Ottawa.

The second series was on Great British Artists, and 52 sets of prints were requested. The number of people showing interest in these series is not spectacular, but it is felt that it is a start in the right direction, and through more extensive advertising many more people could be encouraged to take such a course and so arouse a greater interest in Art.

As already stated, the other part of the radio program has followed much the same lines as in previous years.

Talks Program.

The members of the various faculties and many prominent men and women, both in Edmonton and Calgary, co-operated to make the talks' program possible. Special mention should be made of the weekly discussions of world events given throughout the winter by Dean W. A. R. Kerr. These were much appreciated. The Extension Department is also indebted to Dr. J. E. Horning, who gave a series of twenty-one talks on the Bird Life of Alberta. That these were enjoyed by listeners and aroused great interest is evident by the letters received by Dr. Horning asking for further information and often giving him valuable data.

The following is a summary of lectures and talks:

Farmers' Forum.

Faculty of Agriculture	53
Department of Political Economy	2
Provincial Department of Agriculture	7
Gardening Talks, other than Professor Harcourt's	13
Total number of agricultural lectures	75

As well as these talks, Miss Helen I. Milne broadcast items of interest to poultrymen once a week during the months of January, February and March. The increased correspondence resulting from these weekly talks showed that this new feature was much appreciated. The Agricultural News Flashes were broadcast twice a week as in previous years. Mr. Colin G. Groff, Publicity Commissioner for the Province, prepared and broadcast these Flashes, and thanks are due to Mr. Groff for his co-operation and the able way in which he carried on this very useful bit of work.

Lecture Series.

Some Modern World Movements, arranged by the Department of History	7
Great Canadian Personalities, E. A. Corbett	21
Talks on Art: Prof. J. Adam, Mrs. David Bowman, Major F. H. Norbury	21
Play Writing and Direction, Mrs. N. W. Haynes	14
The Development of Instrumental Music, Vernon Barford	20
The World To-day, Dean W. A. R. Kerr	20
Adventures Among Alberta Birds, Dr. J. E. Horning	21

Household Economics, Miss Grace Duggan	8
Health Talks, Provincial Department of Health	20
Lessons in Choral Singing, for the School Festivals, Vernon Barford	10
Dramatization and Recitation Work for teachers, Mrs. N. W. Haynes	10
Social Problems, arranged by the Department of Philosophy	6
Portents in Literature, Mr. J. Fisher and others	6
French Canadian Folk Lore, Rev. Brother Memorian	6
Other talks by Dr. R. C. Wallace, members of the various Faculties of the University, E. A. Corbett, Sheila Marryat, and Donald Cameron of the Department of Extension, speakers from the Government Departments and many prominent men and women	79
Special Addresses, such as Don Mario Colonna on the Corporate State; Dr. T. Z. Koo on Problems of the Pacific; Shirley Cragg, Sir Henry Drayton, Peter Manniche of Denmark, and Mr. Larkham Collins of Calgary on the Douglas Theory	6
Discussions and Debates	14
Total number of talks, discussions and debates	364

It will be noticed from the above that the number of talks shows a big reduction from that of the previous year. This is due to the fact that owing to the severe cut in the Radio Vote the hours of broadcasting had to be considerably reduced. As already stated, the hours were lessened by broadcasting only during the five winter months. It was thought wiser to run on a fairly full schedule during the peak listening-season rather than to give a skeleton program over ten months.

Drama.

This season shows a big development in radio drama. Thanks to a grant from the Carnegie Trust Fund a series of historical sketches on Great Canadian Personalities was written especially for the University by Morris Longstreth and E. J. Thorlakson. These plays were given week by week in connection with Mr. E. A. Corbett's talks on the same subject, and evidently this form of presentation was greatly appreciated by listeners. The plays were presented by the CKUA Players under the direction of Sheila Marryat, and received much favorable comment. As well as the 20 Canadian Sketches, the Players have to their credit four other plays. These, with three plays put on by guest players, such as the University Dramatic Society, Edmonton Little Theatre Players, and Dickens' Players, make a total of 27 plays broadcast. It may be of interest to note that over 90 different players were used and gave their services for the production of these plays, and this does not include the many extra people used for crowd effects, etc.

This record is somewhat of an achievement when the handicap of poor studio facilities and lack of funds is considered.

Musical Programs.

The high lights in the musical programs this season were Prof. L. H. Nichols' weekly organ recitals, one of the few programs of real organ music on the air; Vernon Barford's lecture-recitals on Sunday afternoons; the half-hour concert programs from CFAC, arranged by the Carnegie Foundation Committee, and the Symphony Hour broadcast five days a week, consisting of some of the finest recordings obtainable. What musical people feel about these programs is well expressed by the following letter:

> "I wish to express my very great appreciation of the programs put on the air by your station, especially the Symphony Hour. Next only to the incomparable programs which reach us from New York via the C.R.C., I find these much the most worth-while things that are available to radio listeners."

As well as the above mentioned programs, local artists again gave generously of their services, and many delightful programs were broadcast.

Though the transmission end of the radio activities does not come under the Department of Extension, but is managed by the Department of Electrical Engineering, it is in order in this report to mention the new transmitter.

During the past year the transmitter in the broadcasting station was rebuilt and several additions made to conform with the requirements of the Canadian Radio Commission. A new temperature-controlled crystal oscillator was installed and Class B modulation adopted. These additions represent improved frequency control and a considerable saving in tubes. During the summer a number of minor changes will be made which will increase the effective area covered by the station. The long wave-length on which the station operates gives good distance for daytime operation. Evening programs, however, are subject to serious interference from one of the new Mexican stations operating on a frequency just five kilocycles above CKUA. This interference is particularly noticeable at points outside the Edmonton district, and it is hoped that some arrangement may be made to have Mexican stations conform to the generally accepted carrier frequencies.

Station Relations.

Sincere thanks are due to the co-operating stations of the Foothills net-work, CFAC Calgary and CJOC Lethbridge, for carrying many of the lecture series and thereby providing a much wider coverage for some of the University broadcasts; also to the Alberta Government Telephones for supplying line facilities to connect this net-work of Alberta stations.

In summing up, it can be said that much has been done in the field of adult education by the Department of Extension through the medium

of radio. But the wonderful possibilities of the broadcasting medium for the equalizing of opportunities in education need to be more fully realized and the radio utilized more extensively for educational work, especially in rural communities.

Publications

Press Bulletins.

During the period covered by the report, three Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 4,500. The material published in this Bulletin is as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.
2. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.
3. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 4,500, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our Radio Programs, and 1,500 names of people who receive the Notes by the Field Crops Department.

Agricultural Publications.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,600 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 17,674 bulletins, circulars, and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 184,100 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 150,929 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several hundred copies of mimeographed circulars have been issued. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 953 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 958 for the preceding year. It was not possible to meet the demand for material on certain subjects as all the sets were in continuous circulation.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. times sent out.
Capital Punishment	30
State Medicine	32
Union of Prairie Provinces	30
Heredity vs. Environment	29
Poverty vs. Wealth	27
Motion Pictures	26
Rural vs. City Life	28
Central Banking	25
C.C.F.	25

Conferences

The 15th University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 7th-13th. The registration was 174 delegates, and 12 leaders—6 from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and 6 from the Department of Extension. The program for the girls consisted of Household Science, Home Nursing, Horticulture, and Poultry; and for the boys, Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Agricultural Engineering, and Beekeeping. Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, 2 short plays directed by Mrs. Haynes, theatre night, organ recital, etc. On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall, the preacher being Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Knox United Church. A choir of about forty voices from that church assisted with the music.

A public-speaking contest was held under the auspices of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A., the winners being Mr. George Bechtold, of Irvine, who won the gold medal; Mr. Wilfred Hoppins, of Huxley, who won the silver medal; and Mr. Murden Fisher, of Vulcan, who won the bronze medal. The gold medallist spoke on "Acquiring self-expression through the Junior U.F.A"; the silver medallist on "Dictatorship or Democracy"; and the bronze medallist on "The Purpose of the Junior U.F.A." Fourteen delegates took part in this contest.

The grain judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway, of the Field Crops Branch. Forty delegates enrolled, and competition was very keen. The Alberta Wheat Pool, as in past years, donated three cash prizes of $10.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively for the three best grain judges. The winners were Jack Bushnell, Queenstown; Willis E. Randall, High Prairie; and Earl Toane, Waskatenau. Mr. Bennett, of the Wheat Pool office, presented the prizes.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, donated prizes for the handicrafts competition. This was the most successful handicrafts exhibition in the history of the Farm Young People's Week. Eighteen locals competed, as opposed to six last year, each local exhibiting from three to seven articles. Great ingenuity in using materials had been exercised by all the exhibitors, and the work was of an exceptionally

high standard. The judges were Major F. H. Norbury, Mrs. W. A. R. Kerr, President of the Alberta Handicrafts Guild, and Miss H. McIntyre, of the Department of Household Economics, and they awarded the first prize to the Windsor Junior Local, and the first prize for the best individual piece in the exhibition to Miss Mary McDonald, of Holborn Junior Local, for a very beautiful quilt. Six extra prizes consisting of books were donated by Mr. D. E. Cameron, University Librarian, as a mark of his interest in the work. These prizes were won by: Herman MacDonald, Holborn Local; Janet Laing, North Edmonton; Donald Litz, Swalwell; Emma Hamilton, Swalwell; Wilfred Hoppins, Loyalty; Fred Fisher, High Prairie.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing in a test based upon the Reading Course and the work covered during the conference week. The successful contestants were: Miss Dorothy Bushell, Milo, and Mr. Edward Ostergaard, Wayne. The scholarships entitled the winners to a term at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. Fourteen certificates were awarded to the delegates who completed the Reading Course.

In the Field Day competitions on the last day of the conference, Miss Margaret Hogg, of Loyalty Local, Huxley, won the Jack Marshall Cup for the highest aggregate marks in field events.

Exhibits

The exhibit at the Edmonton Exhibition consisted of a photographic record of the history of the University during 25 years. The pictures were transferred from the Edmonton Museum of Arts, where they formed a part of the pictorial record of the history of Edmonton. Representatives from the Department were on hand to answer inquiries and distribute bulletins. The space, as in former years, was kindly donated by the Edmonton Exhibition Association.

A representative of the Department, with an exhibit of books, bulletins, lanterns, moving picture equipment, etc., was on hand at the United Farmers' Convention, and also at the provincial annual conference of the United Church.

Library Division

The work of the library has been handicapped during the year just ended, by the reduction of staff, and by no provision being made in the estimates for book purchases.

Travelling Libraries—Regular.

With so little money for replacements, books have been kept circulating in the libraries long after they ceased to be in fit condition, although more time has been spent in mending than ever before. In spite of this, it has been necessary to reduce the number of libraries by ten, from 188 to 178. This was the more regrettable, as the demand for these libraries has been the greatest in five years, and the need for them greater than ever before.

In all libraries when books look shabby and unattractive, the circulation falls off. Added proof of this has been found in the travelling libraries this year. In the year 1932-33 the average circulation per library of 40 volumes was 101.02; this year it has fallen to 92.05. At the same time the libraries, though reduced in number, have worked harder; there were 383 exchanges in 353 communities as against 311 exchanges in 242 communities during the previous year.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

Communities: Village	83
Rural	90
U.F.A. Locals	52
U.F.W.A. Locals	47
Women's Institutes	33
Other organizations	48
Total	353

Travelling Libraries—Special.

The demand for special libraries has also increased, both for use in schools and for study or at least serious reading by groups. One hundred and six such libraries were sent out during the past year as against seventy-nine in 1932-33. Of these, 80 went to rural schools. Owing to the withdrawal of the school library grant, many schools find that, as they are unable to replace worn-out books, they are now practically bookless. Teachers express great appreciation of the help the Extension Library is able to give through these special libraries. One teacher wrote: "Do send the library as soon as you can; there is not a book in the school except the children's own texts." Another, when returning the library wrote: "Thank you so much for the books; I do not know how we could have got through the courses without them." These are only two of several such comments.

Other groups to whom special libraries have been sent are: Social Clubs, I.O.D.E.'s, Young People's organizations and community groups. The distribution is shown in detail below:

Schools (already mentioned)	80
Social Clubs	6
Communities: Rural	8
Village	3
I.O.D.E.	2
U.F.A. Locals	2
Bible College (Red Deer)	1
A.T.A. group	1
P.T.A. group	1
Private groups	2
Total	106

As these special libraries are assembled to meet the requirements of a particular group, the time taken up in selection is much greater than that needed for assembling the regular libraries.

The circulation of the books in special libraries is necessarily very irregularly recorded, as the method of using them varies in different groups. In schools they are used mostly by children in the schoolroom, so no record of circulation can be given to show adequately how much use has been made of them. The recorded circulation of 59 special libraries was 5,027, or an average of 85.03 per library.

Number of libraries circulated:	
Regular	178
Special	106
Total	284

Circulation of libraries:			
Regular (257)	23,891	Average	92.96
Special (59)	5,027	"	85.03
Total for 316 excchanges	28,918	"	91.51

Open Shelf Library.

Strangely enough, in spite of an increased demand, indicated by a much heavier mail, and by the addition of 279 new registered borrowers between January 1st and March 31st, 1934, the circulation of books from the Open Shelf shows a decrease of 391 when compared with that of the previous year. There are four reasons for this.

One is the closing of the Edmonton Normal School. Staff and students of the Normal School have always used the library freely. In letters from Camrose, Miss Clever, librarian, and other members of the staff, tell how much they miss this service.

The second reason is that many of the demands, from both new and old readers, have been for new books or information on current social and economic problems. We have not been able to supply the books, but sometimes we have substituted magazine articles, although our supply of these is limited. Acknowledgment should be made here of the generous way in which the University Library has allowed us to make use of their resources. We have frequently borrowed books or magazines from them, typed chapters or articles and sent the required information in a letter. While this takes much more time than mailing a book or magazine, it does not show in the circulation.

The third reason is, that in order to fill gaps in the travelling libraries, we have frequently used books from the Open Shelf. This may not seem quite fair, as these books are listed in the catalogue, and borrowers expect to be able to get them when they make application. But it was a choice between disappointing one individual and disappointing a number,

many of whom could not afford to get books at all except by a group effort.

A fourth reason is that quite a number of our older borrowers have not had money enough to pay the postage this year. It has been their custom to deposit a dollar for outgoing postage; when that was exhausted, they have not been able to renew it. On several occasions, when returning books which had been kept overtime, borrowers have apologized, saying that they had no money to buy stamps until—the ways of finding the bit of money vary. To six borrowers who told us, after repeated notices had been sent, that they could not find enough money for the postage both ways, we sent the necessary stamps, thinking it better than to have the books out of circulation for an indefinite period.

Pamphlets and Clippings.

There is a decrease also in the circulation of pamphlets and clippings. This is because the Women's Institutes have opened a bureau of their own, giving courses in Household Economics and distributing pamphlets.

It is also, no doubt, partly due to the fact that with reduced staff it has been impossible to keep the collection up to date or properly mounted for circulation. Whenever possible, we have sent the required information in some other way as indicated under "Open Shelf Library" above.

	1933-34	1932-33	Decrease
Circulation of pamphlets and clippings	2,496	3,922	1,426
Books	18,644	19,035	391

Plays.

The impetus given to the reading and the amateur production of plays by the work of the Fine Arts Division under the Carnegie Grant, has resulted in an increased demand for plays. Unless the request is definitely for a certain play, five or six plays are sent to the borrowing community or organization, from which one or more may be selected. Plays are also sent to study and reading groups as well as to individuals.

Formerly, only the number of communities borrowing plays has been recorded; plays borrowed by individuals have been included in the Open Shelf circulation under Literature. For the last eight months of this year a record of all plays sent out has been kept. The result is shown below:

	1933-34	1932-33	Increase
Number of communities borrowing plays	483	419	64
Total number of plays circulated	4,285	.....	....

Books in Greatest Demand.

While General Literature (including drama, poetry, essays) still heads the list, with Sociology and History closely following, there has been an unusual demand for books in the Fine and Useful Arts. The work of

the Fine Arts Division again accounts partly for this, as shown in the number of requests for books about drama and stage production and about art and artists.

In the history of the Open Shelf Library there has never before been any noticeable demand for books giving practical instruction in art, such as "The Art of Drawing in Lead Pencil." A few books of this kind have been purchased that the class might not be unrepresented, but the use made of them has, in comparison with other classes, been almost negligible. This year, however, there has been a continuous demand, which, unfortunately, it has been impossible adequately to meet. Books of this kind are expensive. A similar increase in the demand for books on Handicrafts, the library was somewhat better equipped to supply, as the growing interest in the crafts over a period of years has led to more additions being made to this group.

Book Stock.

The library began the year 1933-34 with a total book stock of 22,903. During the year 718 volumes were added, provided as follows:

Purchases	556
Gifts: Carnegie Fund	154
Other donors	8
	718

Statistics of the book stock for the year are given below:

Total number of books in Library at April 1st, 1933	22,903

Travelling Libraries.

Books at April 1st, 1933	7,520	
Withdrawals, worn out or lost	852	
Additions	544	
Books at March 31st, 1934		7,212

Open Shelf.

Books at April 1st, 1933		15,383	
Additions by: Gift	162		
Purchase	12		
		174	
Books at March 31st, 1934			15,557
Total number of books in library, March 31st, 1934			22,769
Decrease			134

During the year 67 Open Shelf books were rebound.

Discarded Books.

Of the 852 books withdrawn, all not absolutely in tatters were sent to construction and relief camps and to communities who wished to have books but could not afford the double freight. Such boxes, varying in

size, were distributed. The boxes included old magazines donated by members of the library staff and friends.

Reading Course for Farm Young People.

The lack of funds is reflected in the falling off in registration for the Reading Course for Farm Young People. The Extension Library lends the books to those taking the course. In 1932-33, in order not to have to buy new books, the course followed in 1931-32 was used a second time. For the same reason the same course was prescribed for a third time in 1933-34. Naturally, the young people's interest fell off, most of them having read the books in one or both of the previous years. The registration for this year was 37; last year 72.

Staff.

A word of appreciation is due to the members of the library staff for the splendid way in which they have met a difficult situation. During the months when the work was heaviest, they came early and stayed late, on several occasions returning in the evening to mend books, some of which were in such a condition that in normal times they would have been discarded. And all have done their share in searching for information outside when the resources of the library failed.

Visual Instruction

Lantern Slides.

The story of our Visual Instruction services during the year is one of transition. In the case of Lantern Slides, we had been loaning lecture sets to schools, churches, and various clubs and organizations, free of charge, since 1915, building up an impressive circulation by the encouragement thus given. A sharp departure from this policy was made necessary by the heavy reduction in the vote available for this work, and the borrowers were charged a service fee as from April 1st, 1933. Previous to this we had found it necessary to close the branch lantern slide depot in Calgary, and these factors, added to the lack of new material, have undoubtedly been the cause of the heavy drop in circulation, which is now equivalent to that of thirteen years ago. It is worthy of note, however, that although the reduction from the previous year is 314 sets, practically the same number of people were reached. The figures for the year are as follows: 1,080 sets of lantern slides sent out, which from reports received were exhibited 2,099 times to audiences aggregating 157,144. The average attendance at these lectures was 75.

The outlook for the future is more hopeful in view of the small drop in circulation for the first three months of 1934 and large school and church bodies entering into special arrangements in the form of a blanket fee for lantern slide service for the year.

Our lantern service has been well patronized. Those wishing to use slides but for various reasons not being provided with a lantern of their own, secured an outfit on loan from the Department at a small rental

fee. Such loans were made 143 times during the year for periods of from one evening to two months. As in other years, advice and assistance was given to a number of organizations in the securing of suitable equipment.

Motion Pictures.

The transition from the obsolete 28 mm. film, of which we had a large collection, to the more modern 16 mm. system has progressed during the year with the sale of some 330 reels of the old films and the purchase by this means of a few new subjects to add to our more modern collection. The newer machines also are being taken up and a great deal of interest is evident in educational moving pictures. A new sound machine is now available, and one of these was purchased during the year for demonstration and experimental purposes. One hundred and eighty sets of motion picture films were sent out during the year, and shown 309 times to audiences aggregating 29,970—an average for each showing of 97 people. These sets vary in size from two to seven reels, a total of 939 reels being sent out. The reduction from the previous year is 84 sets, but our figures do not include the showings of old 28 mm. films disposed of to organizations still wishing to use the old-type machine. As the period closes we are expecting some 30 reels of Canadian Government film on various phases of Canadian life, industries and resources, which will be circulated by this Department on a rental-purchase basis. The acquisition of these films should add considerable interest to our motion picture work.

As in previous years we have continued our photographic service, including the preparation of lantern slides for University and Government departments as well as for teachers and lecturers. Special work has also been undertaken for students and staff of the University, the branch being self-supporting financially.

In general, the appreciation of those who make use of our Visual Instruction facilities, including ministers, teachers, and officers in a wide variety of organizations, is borne out by the letters of thanks received. It is a service capable of great expansion in the future.

Fine Arts

On May 24th, 1932, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, made a grant of $30,000 to the Department of Extension—$10,000 a year for three years—for the advancement of appreciation in drama, music and art. The work accomplished in the different divisions is as follows:

Art.

The work in this division, as in the previous year, was organized by a committee of three people, and a sub-committee for Southern Alberta, with Dr. W. G. Carpenter, of Calgary, as Chairman. Under the direction of these committees a number of exhibits were collected and put into circulation in the Province. In nearly every case a qualified lecturer accom-

panied the exhibit and lectured to the school children during the day and to adults in the evening. In the smaller towns where there is not a suitable hall for the display of original paintings, a collection of colored prints, and lantern slides were used. The places visited up to the end of March are as follows:

No. Lectures.	Place.	No. Days.	Exhibit.	Attendance.
8	Grande Prairie	4	National Gallery Pictures, Alberta Artists' Collection, Photos and prints of old Masters, Lecture slides on British Painting	350
6	Peace River	3	do	360
2	Vegreville	1	Alberta Artists' Collection, Prints from Carnegie College Collection	240
6	Lamont	3	Alberta Artists' Collection, Carnegie Prints and slides	260
3	Veteran	2	do	210
6	Stettler	3	do	325
2	Red Deer	2	Scottish Pictures (Collection of 35)	230
1	Winterburn	1	Lantern slides on British Paintings	60
1	Ryley	3	Kananaskis Pictures	40
1	Tofield	1	Kananaskis Pictures	24
5	Lamont	3	Carnegie College Photographs, and coloured wood cuts	246
	University of Alberta.. Arts Bldg.	6	R. A. I. C. Competition drawings	400 daily
	do	6	Collection by L. Petley Jones	400 "
	do	10	Exhibition of pictures by Emily M. Carr, Peter Whyte and R. Wilcox	500 "
	do	6	Collection of pictures by Miss E. McNaught	500 "
	do	10	Exhibition of Scottish pictures, 35 oil paintings and 3 water colours	500 "
	do	5	Set of block prints (about 25), by Lilian Miller	500 "
	do	15	Set of water colours by Evan Greene, English subjects	500 "
	do	6	Times photographs and slides	500 "
	do	14	French Arch. prints	500 "
3	Dickens Club, Orange Lodge, Community League	3	Lantern slides from Times photograps	200
	Calgary Normal School	14	Times photographs	8,000
3	Ryley Chautauqua	5	Alberta Artists' Collection	335 at lect.
			Carnegie Prints	400 daily
3	Morrin Chautauqua	3	Alberta Artists' pictures, Wood Block cuts and photo. prints	1,200

No. Lectures.	Place.	No. Days.	Exhibit.	Attendance.
3	Drumheller Chautauqua....	3	Alberta Artists' pictures, Wood block colour prints, and photo. prints	1,600
	Camrose Normal School	3	Exhibition of Scottish pictures	975
	do	10	Alberta Artists' Collection	420
	do	10	Kananaskis Collection	600
1	Banff	3	Collection of 25 Chinese embroideries, 27 paintings from Scottish artists, 32 pictures by Alberta artsits, 30 pictures loaned by A. C. Leighton, R.B.A., 48 prints from the Carnegie Collection	410
2	Canmore	2	do	700
1	High River	2	do	420
1	Blackie	2	do	310
2	Nanton	2	do	530
2	Vulcan	2	do	800
2	Claresholm	2	do	450
2	Macleod	2	do	315
2	Hillcrest	2	do	650
3	Coleman	2	do	670
5	Cardston	2	do	1,220
3	Magrath	2	do	1,200
5	Raymond	2	do	1,250
2	Lethbridge	4	do	2,700
3	Barons	2	do	450
2	Carmangay	2	do	570
4	Taber	2	do	1,600
3	Brooks	1	do	710
3	Medicine Hat	3	do	1,150
1	Bindloss	2	do	480
1	Empress	2	do	400
2	Bassano	2	do	530
2	Gleichen	2	do	670
2	Strathmore	2	do	600
	Calgary ..... Hudson's Bay Store	12	do	9,000

In addition to the above exhibitions, sets of Carnegie prints were sent on circuit, at intervals of two weeks, to the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Mount Royal College, Calgary, and the Provincial Normal School at Camrose. These prints were also shown in the University of Alberta during the winter months.

Drama.

In the year just completed the study of dramatic art in Alberta has developed rapidly. It has been shown conclusively that the time, energy and money expended has succeeded in giving a fresh impetus to an old demand. A great many more towns and villages have done better plays; more initiators have been discovered and helped.

A great many new problems have presented themselves, the principal one being the ever-increasing demand for technical instruction. As the work is being done now, the greatest amount of effort is being expended in reaching isolated communities. Next year it is suggested that there should be central organizations through which a greater number of communities can be served and thus achieve maximum results without excessive expenditure of money and effort.

Sixty-two visits were made to forty-four communities as follows: Calgary, Waskatenau, Camrose, Sargent, Claresholm, Hillspring, Horse Hills, Morrin, Strome, Stavely, Mirror, Champion, Springwater, Lethbridge, Glenwood, Veteran, Rowley, Sedgewick, Parkland, Banff, Alliance, Nanton, Taber, Olds, Lamont, Vegreville, Lougheed, Millet, Canmore, Clive, High River, Cardston, Drumheller, Ponoka, Ryley, Wavy Lake, Lacombe, Ohaton, Edmonton, Okotoks, Mountain View, Fort Saskatchewan, Wetaskiwin.

In these towns forty-four lectures were given on the various arts related to the theatre, and definite personal assistance rendered in the direction of the following plays:

THREE-ACT PLAYS: One Hundred Years Old; The Fool; Counsellor-at-Law; Safety First; Spooks; Love at Second Sight; The First Mrs. Fraser; Hay Fever; Seventeen; Mary's Ankle; The Land of Promise; The End of the Lane; Here Comes Charlie; Pygmalion and Galatea; Bachelors; Arms and the Man; The Brat.

ONE-ACT PLAYS: The Pie and the Tart; The Monkey's Paw; The Prodigal Son; Bimbo, the Pirate; A Friend of the Family; The Gift; Clipped; The Florist's Shop; A Mother's Influence; Conflict; Fiat Lux; Symphony in Illusion; Boccaccio's Untold Tale; The Slave with Two Faces; Prince Gabby; How He Lied to Her Husband; The Bishop's Candlesticks; The Moving Finger; The Will.

CHILDREN'S PLAYS: The Sing a Song Man; The Dyspeptic Ogre; Curds and Whey; Why the Chimes Rang; Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil; Three Pills in a Bottle; The Three Little Kittens.

PLAYS WRITTEN IN ALBERTA: Kiartan of Iceland; Greater Love; Workers in Fire; Derelict; Homestead; The Giant-killer.

These plays were sponsored by primary and secondary schools, by dramatic societies, Sunday Schools, Young People's societies (Catholic, Anglican, United, Latter Day Saints, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Hebrew), by the U.F.A. organizations, Women's Institutes, Little Theatre groups, private school societies, and lodge groups.

Two of the most interesting plays of the year were done at Fleet and Ohaton. Frosty Alberta fields, misty blue in moonlight, are enchanting when watched from the warm security of a house. They can be less attractive when they have to be traversed in zero weather. Yet a group of people in Fleet drove with horse and sleigh distances ranging from 7 to 12 miles to rehearse W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea." The

play is written in blank verse; it needs very simple classic scenery and a great many complete and incomplete pieces of statuary. The chief difficulty in making the presentation seemed to be the statuary. Undaunted, however, this plucky little group made their own statues. The foundation was made of Alberta mud, dug and thawed for the purpose, and then coated with a mixture of cornstarch and salt. The result was not only thoroughly adequate, but pleasingly artistic.

The major portion of the cast was Ukrainian, Russian and Danish. A small percentage was Anglo-Saxon. With the assistance and supervision of the Department the play was prepared and finally presented with tremendous success—artistic and financial. It has since been repeated in several surrounding communities.

In Ohaton, the tiniest of hamlets, a school group decided to do Elizabeth MacFadden's "Why the Chimes Rang." The only money available had to be used to pay royalty, yet it was necessary to set and costume the play. It was essential, then, to make a theatrical virtue out of this dire necessity. At our suggestion, a great many old potato and flour sacks were gathered up, washed and dyed. Some of them were stencilled to make the richest hangings, while others were made into elegant costumes. The total cost was eighty-five cents for dyes and stencils. The stage was lit with flood lights and spot lights borrowed from this Department, and the effect was imposing, picturesque and completely satisfying.

At the Vegreville Dramatic Festival a play called "Ten Minutes by the Clock," by Alice C. D. Riley, was presented with such perfection and attention to detail, with such abandon of spirit, and in such an artistic manner that those who saw it pronounced it the most pleasing of anything they had seen in the realm of juvenile drama. The director of this group had been trained through this Department.

Five communities, following the example set by the little village of Ryley, established their own Chautauquas. These organizations were encouraged in every possible way, for it was felt that in these uncertain times of strain and stress they were filling a definite communal need. All plays presented at these Chautauquas received a very great deal of assistance from the Department.

At the last Edmonton exhibition, under the auspices of the Alberta Women's Institutes, five plays were presented on five consecutive days. Each of the plays was chosen for its simplicity of production and universality of appeal. It was the aim of the Department to show how excellent a piece of work could be done with the minimum of expenditure. The plays were exceedingly popular and there was not enough space available for would-be spectators. During the course of the winter various letters of appreciation were received as well as requests for copies of the plays presented.

The University of Alberta and the Department of Education, offered summer courses in the arts related to the theatre. Following this the Department of Extension had a similar school at Banff. At both of these

schools Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen lectured in the following subjects: General Survey of Theatrical History and Dramatic Literature, Design in the Theatre, Stagecraft, Lighting, Costume and Make-up, Voice and Speech, Acting, Direction, Pantomime and Educational Dramatics.

At the close of the University course, three plays were informally presented; and eight complete working models designed and executed by the students were set up and displayed on miniature stages. Approximately one hundred and twenty-five people were enrolled in these various courses.

At Banff the enrolment almost exceeded the accommodation. Two hundred and thirty people were present at the lectures and were actively engaged in the rehearsal for production of seventeen plays. Three plays were presented for the entertainment of the delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations. One of these plays in particular, "The Slave With Two Faces," by Mary Caroline Davis, a piece of symbolic content and poetic imagery, was particularly successful.

There is not the slightest doubt that these schools have been of tremendous benefit. They exert a most powerful influence in community culture. During the year, whenever members of the Department have come in contact with the pupils of either school, it has been found that the plays selected for presentation were definitely of a higher calibre, and that production methods have been improved almost beyond belief. The following are a few quotations from letters sent in appreciation: one from Alberta: "May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the help received last year in your classes. In my work this winter I was able to see just how much benefit I had received from them. I wish that I might be with you again this summer." One from British Columbia: "How wonderful for some of us if these courses could be attached to the University of B.C. I am simply eaten up with the desire to go to Banff this year and am hoping to make it." Another one from Alberta: "We won all the rural school cups again. We got cups for the first places in action songs, dramatizations, and elocution. This we feel is largely due to your help and excellent training." Another from Saskatchewan: "I attended one of the last rehearsals for our next play. I was sorry I could not have directed it myself. I saw an infinite number of places where I could have used the knowledge I gained at Banff to excellent advantage." Throughout the entire winter there has come in a steadily increasing number of letters making inquiries about the 1934 school.

Short lecture courses and demonstration in play direction were arranged in November at the request of the executive of the Calgary Theatre Guild. They were given in the Calgary Side Door Playhouse, and were attended by the members of the Guild and all affiliated dramatic societies. The registration was 250.

In March of this year Dr. Lazerte asked that a special unit of three lectures be given to the students proceeding to their degree in Education. These proved stimulating and beneficial.

On Friday nights and Saturday mornings, over a period of three months, Mrs. Haynes gave a series of radio talks. The Friday night broadcasts began with a series of lectures on the difficulties encountered in playwriting, and proceeded to the direction of Sir James M. Barrie's play "The Will." "The Travelling Musicians," a dramatic adaptation of "The Waits of Bremen," was directed on Saturday mornings. It is interesting to note in this regard that this dramatization has been presented this spring at many school festivals in the Province. This was followed by instruction in verse speaking, which proved especially popular. Fifty requests were received to have special poems read over the air. We received a great many laudatory letters about these broadcasts, some of which are quoted below:

"One girl rode horseback three miles in the storm in order not to miss the broadcast. We have been practising voice exercises ten minutes every day all week, and the children enjoy it immensely. I make mobs out of them. Sometimes they are the mob in 'Brutus and Anthony,' sometimes in 'Horatius,' sometimes in 'The Slave With Two Faces'."

"We have been listening to your lessons with great interest, here in St. Paul. I feel that it is a duty as well as a pleasure for me to express our common appreciation of your splendid work and the sincere thanks of all the Sisters on the staff. Some say they enjoyed the play best of all; others were interested more particularly in the recitation of poems. Your lectures were a source of inspiration to all; we would be sorry to miss any of the pleasant half-hours you will spend with us for a few more Saturday mornings."

The creative work of Alberta playwrights has proceeded apace. Fifty-five plays were entered in the Carnegie playwriting competition. The awards went to Elsie Gowan for her play entitled, "The Giant-killer," a timely discussion of peace and war; to E. J. Thorlakson for his play "The Derelict," a discussion of the effects of unemployment on a sensitive mind; to A. F. Key of Drumheller for his play "X O X," a satirical comedy discussing present political administrations. A great many others received honourable mention. The general quality and playwriting technique of these plays showed a very definite improvement over those entered last year.

"The Derelict" was presented by the University of Alberta Dramatic Society at the Provincial Dramatic Festival, where it won first place, and received from the adjudicator, Mr. Rupert Harvey, the highest praise and excellent marking. "The Giant-killer" was presented by an experimental group for the Edmonton Little Theatre. For the same evening this Department had prepared a presentation of a one-act play by yet another Alberta, Mr. A. C. Ballantine, "Workers in Fire," a dramatic episode in the life of Beethoven. A play called "Coercion" won the Dominion award. This play was written by Captain Alexander Ramsay of Banff.

We have 390 towns on this year's mailing list. This represents about 500 groups of various natures to whom advice on matters theatrical has been given. In addition, about 550 individuals received assistance by mail. This advice includes play criticisms, play direction, costuming, setting, lighting, make-up, effects, interpretation of lines, tempo of scenes, organization of dramatic groups, etc. The requests for written assistance are increasing.

Music.

The same policy has been followed this year as in the past. The greater part of the money available for music appreciation has been used to provide first-class adjudication at the School and Provincial Festivals. There are some twenty of these in various parts of the Province.

A grant was made to the radio department for lecture recitals and concert programs. Twenty lecture recitals on "The Development of Instrumental Music" were given by Mr. Vernon Barford from the University Station CKUA. In Calgary, weekly half-hour programs, commencing the first week in December, were broadcast over Station CFAC.

Every aspect of the work undertaken under the Carnegie Grant has received the enthusiastic support of the newspapers and community organizations throughout the Province.

Staff

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of Lectures and Moving Picture Programs	173		
Aggregate Attendance			21,550
Radio Lectures	364		
		537	

Library and Debating Service

No. of Travelling Libraries circulated	284		
No. of Exchanges	316		
Travelling Library Circulation		28,918	
Open Shelf Circulation		18,644	
			47,562
Package Libraries for Debaters	953		
Pamphlets (not debates)	2,496		
	3,449		
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	483		
Total number of plays circulated	4,285		
			8,734

Visual Instruction

No. of times lanterns loaned	143		
Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,080		
Number of times used	2,099		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		157,144	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	180		
No. of reels in the sets	937		
No. of times used	309		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		29,970	
			187,114

Conference and Exhibits

Conference:		
University Week for Farm Young People:		
Delegates	174	
Leaders (6 U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., 6 Extension Department)	12	
		186
Exhibits:		
Edmonton Exhibition.		

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
Number of Bulletins issued	3	
Average circulation		6,000
Aggregate circulation	24,000	
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year	17,674	
Individual requests received		2,600
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	150,929	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	

Fine Arts

Drama:		
Number of visits made to communities	62	
Number of places visited	44	
Number of dramatic groups given advice	500	
Number of individuals given advice	550	
Attendance (not known).		
Music:		
See Report.		
Art:		
Number of exhibits (not counting sets of Carnegie prints on circuit)	53	
		80,700

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture exhibitions, lantern slide lectures, Farm Young People's Week, Art exhibits 285,610

Total circulation of books, package libraries, and plays 55,296

Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins.... 41,674

NOTE: In our total we do not necessarily mean separate individuals, as the same people take advantage of more than one service.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, an increasing demand for the services of the Department. There is no doubt that the expansion of our work, especially in the Fine Arts, has been greatly appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1935

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, May, 1935

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31st, 1935

Edmonton, May 2nd, 1935.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1935.

During the year the demands for services from the Department have advanced in all branches with the result that substantial increases are shown in many of our activities. This was particularly true in the Visual Instruction Division, where a noteworthy increase in equipment supplied to educational institutions throughout the Province, as well as a much greater circulation of materials, is noted.

The demand for books through the Travelling and Open Shelf Libraries has been greater than ever in the history of the Department. Unfortunately, however, the lack of money to provide new books has sadly handicapped the Department's work in this field.

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

During the period covered by this report, 178 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given. The aggregate attendance at these was 21,710—an average attendance of 122. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 173 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 21,550.

Of the lectures recorded, 39 were given by the Director, 110 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 29 by other members of the Department and University staffs.

Agricultural Extension

The work in agricultural extension carried on through the Department is becoming more and more closely associated with the social, economic and educational aspects of rural life. This is a very natural tendency, because work in this field has not been attempted by any agency in the past. The

stress of the times has created a keen realization on the part of the people, that more thought must be given to this side of rural life, and as a result the agricultural secretary has not been able to fill all the demands for lectures on these subjects throughout the Province.

Unusual interest in rural adult education, agricultural economics and co-operation has been shown during the year just closed, and it would seem that the time is now ripe for a forward step to be taken in giving more encouragement to this type of work. In the more strictly specialized fields of field crops, animal husbandry, soils and entomology, interest is well maintained, but the demand for lectures on these subjects is not nearly so great as for those mentioned above. When requests come in for lectures on the latter subjects, this Department usually tries to make arrangements for a speaker from the department concerned, and when this cannot be done, the lectures are given by the agricultural secretary.

Interest in agricultural research and experimental work is keen at the present time, and the publicity given to the development of new and economically important varieties of cereals at the University during the last year has had a very favorable effect. Similarly, the northward movement of settlers caused by the abandonment of certain of our dry areas, has given a new appreciation of the invaluable work of the Department of Soils in land classification, and farmers are constantly coming in or writing for information on various types of soils and on soil management.

During the year, 110 lectures were given to an aggregate audience of 11,700 persons in various parts of the Province, between Pouce Coupe in British Columbia and Milk River in the South. The average attendance at lectures was 106.40, and the organizations sponsoring lectures were more varied than ever before, including Canadian and Kiwanis Clubs, Boards of Trade, Church organizations, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.'s, Women's Institutes, community clubs, study clubs, schools and lodges. On lecture trips in country districts many farmers were visited on their own farms, and specific problems relating to farm management discussed with them. Thus the personal contact type of extension work has been possible to quite an extent in spite of the limited amount of time for doing it.

The demand for information on almost every conceivable subject pertaining to agriculture continues to increase the work of the Agricultural Information Bureau, and many individuals have stated that the information supplied them has in many cases saved them money and time; so this phase of agricultural extension is considered well worth while. Over 700 letters have been dealt with in this department, many of them involving a considerable amount of investigation to answer satisfactorily.

During the summer of 1934 a survey was made by our agricultural secretary of the work being done in adult education within the Province. All institutions, organizations and individuals carrying on adult education work

in the province were interviewed and the information assembled in a 40-page report which is being incorporated and published, together with similar reports from all the other provinces of Canada.

As in previous years, observations were carried on during the fall with a view to comparing the effect of harvesting methods on quality of wheat. The results of three years' observations have now been compiled into a volume of approximately 100 pages. Two articles have been published in the Canadian Journal of Research dealing with the findings, and special information concerning the investigation is being continually sent to farmers.

During the winter of 1935 arrangements were made between the Department of Extension and the Department of Agriculture for the agricultural secretary to act as secretary for the Provincial Committee on Drought and Soil Drifting. This work has taken a great deal of time, but has enabled the secretary to assemble and disseminate a great deal of very valuable practical information.

A new experiment was tried successfully at Lethbridge in October, 1934, when the first Community Life Conference was held. This conference, which was organized with the object of mobilizing the resources of rural and urban communities in the Lethbridge areas for the purpose of stimulating intellectual growth and development, was quite a success and has resulted in making extension work in that area more effective. Splendid co-operation in organizing the conference was given by the Department of Education, the school boards of the Lethbridge Inspectorate, the Y.M.C.A., and the Lethbridge Herald. Two hundred and forty people, many of them teachers, attended the two-day lecture program, and a valuable stimulus was given to the work of adult education in that area. Similar conferences may be held at other points in the province as part of the regular extension program during the coming year.

Owing to economic conditions, it was decided not to hold the annual Agricultural Short Course for Farm Men and Women. Instead, the Department of Animal Husbandry co-operated with the Livestock Breeders' organizations to the fullest extent by taking an active part in their programs at the annual meetings held in November. In February the Provincial Seed Fair and Short Course was heldin Edmonton at the Hudson's Bay Store. The short course was put on jointly by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture through the Departments of Field Crops, Soils, and Horticulture. The co-operative arrangement worked out very well, although the people were not brought as closely in contact with the University as they would have been if the Seed Fair and Short Course had been held on the campus. However, the difficulty of getting suitable accommodation on the campus during the winter term is a serious obstacle to bringing the short course back, and in order to overcome this difficulty, the short course committee are exploring the situation with a view to arranging a special

short course during the summer months, beginning in 1936. If held in the latter part of June, the University residences would be available at low cost, and there would be no difficulty in providing lecture room facilities.

During the year one new bulletin, one new circular and three new leaflets were printed, and one bulletin and two circulars and four leaflets were reprinted. The use of four, six and eight page leaflets is proving to be a very satisfactory and economical way of distributing agricultural information dealing with specific problems. They are inexpensive, and people read them more thoroughly than they do the larger publications.

As in former years, the agricultural radio programs were arranged under the direction of the Agricultural Short Course Committee, and a good response was obtained from the farm program broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays over the Foothills Network of CKUA, CFAC Calgary, and CJOC Lethbridge. The total number of agricultural lectures given on this Farm Forum program was 83. In addition to the regular agricultural talks, special arrangements were made with the Provincial Department of Agriculture to use every Thursday as a Boys' and Girls' Club Day on the air. Lectures were given by Department officials dealing with the various aspects of club work, and in this way a very close contact was established between the group leaders and the clubs in the rural districts.

A seven minute period of Agricultural News Flashes was given by the agricultural secretary, or Mr. Fred Miller, graduate student in agriculture, each Monday and Friday, and many very favorable comments have been received regarding this broadcast.

Mention should be made here of the splendid co-operation given by the Department of Agriculture in taking a share in the radio programs as well as in the general work of agricultural extension.

Radio Programs

Broadcasting activities, resumed at the beginning of October, have been carried on along the same line as in previous years. No appropriation having been made for programs, it has been impossible to open up any new field. Instead of moving forward with a comprehensive program for adult education by means of broadcasting, it has been a case of marking time, and this at a period when the people of the Province are thinking about provincial and world affairs as never before, and looking for guidance, sound judgment and leadership. Also, in no previous year have radio facilities been used so extensively for the dissemination of all sorts of ideas. Individuals and organizations are beginning to realize that the spoken word is more potent than the written word. Through its broadcasting facilities and with men in the field to organize listening groups, the University could have made a great contribution to sane and objective thinking in a difficult period of the

Province's history, but with no funds available it has been impossible to further the work. The detailed record of the year's accomplishments given below reflects great credit on the members of the various faculties and the many prominent men and women who have given so generously of their time to make our programs possible. In spite of this lack of advance, there is evidence that the University programs are valued by many listeners. The following letter from a listener expresses this appreciation:

> "We have only owned a radio since the beginning of this year, but I should like to express our very great appreciation of the University programs. On having discovered them and their possibilities, we never fail to listen in to the noon program and most evenings to the Symphony Hour. The recordings offered are always a musical treat, and the talks are most interesting on their particular lines."

Talks Program.

The summary given below will show the varied nature of the field covered in the talks program, and most of the short series that were organized proved to be very interesting. The only new ventures to be reported are the Science Question Box and the Round Table Discussions on Points of Law.

The Science Question Box was started at the request of one of our listeners, and has been handled most efficiently by Dr. E. Gowan. The response was far greater than was anticipated, and questions from listeners in various parts of the Province and also in Saskatchewan on scientific matters puzzling to the layman, have been answered over the radio. The questions have varied from sun spots, radio interference, sounds of the Aurora Borealis, radio beam, the Einstein Theory, Levitation, and so on, to a question sent in by the pupils of the Lawrence Point School, Fort Vermilion, on the peculiar properties attributed to the Upas tree. This weekly broadcast has meant considerable work on the part of Dr. Gowan, but it has undoubtedly been a valuable contribution. This is well expressed in the following letter:

> "I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of your radio broadcasts treating with matters of science. In this field you are making a great contribution and doing a much needed service. Your answers to these questions have done much to abolish the layman's fallacy of confounding effect and cause."

The Round Table Discussions on Points of Law were given by six of the most able students and debaters in the Faculty of Law. Valuable information on questions interesting to all citizens, was presented in a delightfully informal way, though possibly at the commencement of the series the students were apt to be too technical for the average layman. But the informal discussion method of presenting information or debating a con-

troversial subject proved much more suitable to a radio broadcast than the formal debate used in previous years.

The following is a summary of the talks and lectures:

Farmers' Forum.

Faculty of Agriculture	51
Department of Political Economy	5
Provincial Department of Agriculture	16
Garden Talks, other than Prof. Geo. Harcourt's	4
Dominion Department of Agriculture	2
Donald Cameron	4
Col. F. C. Jamieson	1
Total number of agricultural lectures	83

As well as these talks Miss Helen I. Milne continued her weekly broadcasts on poultry pointers, and the response to these talks showed that they were a valuable contribution to the agricultural program. The same can be said of the Agricultural News Flashes given twice a week and organized by Donald Cameron and Fred Miller.

While outlining the work of the Farmers' Forum, we would like to express our great appreciation of the co-operation and enthusiasm shown by Dr. O. S. Aamodt who, as Chairman of the Radio Sub-Committee of the Committee on Agricultural Extension, has done much to put the Agricultural Programs on a sound basis.

Afternoon Talks on Foothills Network.

Health in the Home, arranged by Provincial Department of Health	23
Rural Life Series	24
Highways and Byways—Talks on travel given by travellers and G. B. Taylor	24
Craftsmen All, arranged by Alberta Branch, Canadian Handicrafts Guild	26
Boys' and Girls' Club Period, arranged by Provincial Department of Agriculture	26
Women of Some Importance, Mrs. F. C. Butterworth	13
Women in Far Lands, Mrs. F. C. Casselman	3
Gleaning from Here and There, Sheila Marryat	26
Science Question Box, Dr. Ed. Gowan	12
Alberta Schools of Tomorrow, arranged by the University School of Education	6
Total number of afternoon talks	183

Evening Talks Series.

Our Scientific Heritage	11
Among the Books, Dr. Dyde and Dr. Osborn	26
The World Today, Dean W. A. R. Kerr	13
Adventures Among Alberta Birds, by Dr. J. E. Horning	9
The Battle against Unemployment	6
Round Table Discussions on Points of Law, arranged by Faculty of Law	6
Series arranged by Edmonton Branch, League of Nations Society	5
Red Skins and Brown Pelts, and other talks, by E. A. Corbett	7
Special addresses: J. E. Barton, Art Lecturer; Miss Hilda Hesson; Hon. Irene Parlby; Dr. R. C. Wallace, Dr. H. C. Newlands, Dr. R. K. Gordon, H. R. Leaver, A. E. Ottewell, Dame Janet Campbell, and others	19
Discussions and Debates	4
Address given before the University Philosophical Society and repeated for the benefit of listeners	6
Composers in Their Workshops, Vernon Barford	23
Lessons in Choral Singing for the Schools	18
Recitation Work in connection with School Festivals, Mrs. N. W. Haynes	14
Total	167
Total number of radio talks	433

Drama.

The following extract from a listener's letter, regarding our radio dramatic activities, expresses what we feel ourselves, that considerable advance has been made this season both in choice of material and technique:

"This is just another 'thank you' to all concerned in making the plays such a success. I do hope that you will be able to entertain us again next season. I think the plays of the past season were far ahead of any previous year."

Here is another:

"I have often thought of writing to tell you how I appreciate the class of entertainment provided by your station, and after listening to your performance last evening I said now is the time to do it. Every part in that play was well handled, and to me was the best ever heard over a Canadian Station."

The plays presented were as follows:

An R.C.M.P. Play, by Morris Longstreth.

The Finger of God.

Series of 7 on Lives of the Masters, by E. J. Thorlakson.

Charles Lamb (Centenary).
Mutiny on the Bounty, by L. du Garde Peach.
Series of five Greek Legends, by L. du Garde Peach.
Series on the Life of Father Lacombe, by Emrys Jones.

These were all produced by the CKUA Players under the direction of Sheila Marryat.

Other plays given by guest players were:

Workers in Fire.
The two winning plays in the 1934 Carnegie Play-writing Competition: The Giant Killer, by Elsie Park Gown; La Defait, by Geo. Bugnet.
The Dickens' Players in a Dickens' Story.
Two of the University Inter-year Competition Plays.

making a total of twenty-nine plays broadcast.

Again, this work was made possible only by the enthusiasm of a very splendid group of players who were willing to rehearse night after night for no remuneration other than that of love of the work. Enough cannot be said in appreciation of the co-operation and spirit of this group.

We wish to make special mention of the series on Greek Legends written specially for the microphone by L. du Garde Peach, dramatic writer for the B.B.C. We were doubtful as to how this type of play would be received, but knowing that the stories would interest children, notices were sent to all the Edmonton schools through the School Boards, and, judging by reports, hundreds of children and adults listened to this series with great enjoyment. One listener reported in this way:

"Perfect gems. Why not some more or others of this imaginative type. We need it badly and so rarely get it."

The series on the Life of Father Lacombe also proved of great interest to our listeners, and we received many enthusiastic letters with regard to it. Evidently this type of play dealing with some historical character is greatly appreciated. We wish to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Emrys Jones for writing these episodes for us with no remuneration for the great amount of work it entailed.

If funds were available this dramatic work could be put on a sound basis and a contribution made to the radio field that no other station in the West is attempting. Much has already been accomplished on a voluntary basis, but it is doubtful how much longer this can be continued.

Musical Programs.

Thanks to the Carnegie Foundation's gift to the University of a library of over 800 recordings, supplemented by those in our own collection, we have been able to make our Symphony Hour a really outstanding feature. The

programs are carefully arranged as if for a concert, and broadcast five days in the week. This hour has become an institution in many homes. The following is an expression of appreciation:

> "I may say that when CKUA is on the air, at least so far as their musical program is concerned, other programs, no matter how interesting, are relegated to the number of unheard programs."

Other high-lights have been Professor L. H. Nichols' weekly organ recital which he gave from October till the end of January; and Vernon Barford's Sunday afternoon talks on "Composers in Their Workshops." Literally hundreds of listeners all over the province consider this 45-minute period on Sunday afternoon one of the outstanding radio features of the week. This program was made possible by a small grant from the Carnegie Foundation, and if this is not available next year, this valuable educational program will have to be discontinued.

A number of local artists again gave generously of their services, and some delightful studio programs were broadcast.

The Saturday morning Singing and Verse Speaking Hour again proved of great assistance to teachers in training their pupils for the School Festivals. Both Mr. Vernon Barford and Mrs. N. W. Haynes received many letters asking for further advice and expressing appreciation of the help received. These lessons in singing and verse speaking have been carried on now for two years as an experiment. The response from the teachers shows that such a broadcast brought right into the school and extended to embrace musical appreciation would be of inestimable value. Educators everywhere are realizing that music should have a very definite place in a child's life, and it would seem an opportune time to extend this Saturday morning service to a definite school program.

The handling of the various programs from the studio end has been much more conveniently done during the past season due to improved control equipment installed last summer. This necessitated the construction of an up-to-date control rack and panel system, incorporating many pieces of apparatus previously constructed in portable form, with other parts which it was necessary to build. The rewiring of the whole also was necessary, and a great deal of the credit for the large amount of work involved is due to our chief control operator, Mr. Edward Jordan, one of our own graduates in Electrical Engineering. He also incorporated in this equipment a quite unusual feature, namely, the automatic control of all programs to the station, giving the operator much less work than formerly, and allowing him more freedom in the handling and switching of involved broadcasts such as dramatic plays. Acknowledgment is also made by the studio staff to the staff of the Department of Electrical Engineering for their close co-operation in the operation of the transmitting equipment which has always been available on schedule.

Station Relations.

Sincere thanks are due to the co-operating stations of the Foothills Network, CFAC, Calgary, and CJOC, Lethbridge, for carrying all of the noonday lectures and thereby providing a much wider coverage for some of the University broadcasts; also to the Alberta Government Telephones for supplying line facilities to connect with network of Alberta stations.

CKUA operates for seven months of the year on a total appropriation of $3,500.00. This is probably a record for a 500 watt station. Such an achievement, however, is only possible because of the fact that the Department of Electrical Engineering looks after the technical upkeep of the station without remuneration, and the Alberta Government Telephones provide line service free of charge. Some conception of what this means may be realized from the following figures: The value of the line time supplied gratis by the Alberta Government Telephones to the University Station for the period October 1st, 1934, to May 15th, 1935, amounts to a total of $5,590.15.

Publications

Press Bulletins.

During the period covered by the report, three Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 5,000. The material published in this Bulletin is as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Stations, CKUA Radio program.
2. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.
3. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 5,000, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our Radio Programs, and 1,500 names of people who receives Notes by the Field Crops Department.

Agricultural Publications.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 1,700 individuals requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 21,964 bulletins, circulars, and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 208,100 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 172,893 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several hundred copies of mimeographed circulars have been issued. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

Debating and Public Discussion

During the period covered by the report, 1,096 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 953 for the preceding year. It was not possible to meet the demand for material on certain subjects, as all the sets were in continuous circulation.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. Times Sent Out.
Douglas System (Social Credit)	67
Socialism	40
League of Nations	36
Government Control of Manufacture and Distribution of Armaments	34
Motion Pictures do more Harm than Good	31
State Medicine	28
Poverty vs. Wealth	31
School Homework	26
Union of the Prairie Provinces	26

Conferences

The 16th University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week June 6th-12th. The registration was 180 delegates, and 10 leaders—5 from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and 5 from the Department of Extension. The program for first-year girls consisted of Household Science, Home Nursing, Horticulture, and Poultry; and for the boys, Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering, and Horticulture.

Second and third year students had classes in glove-making (for girls), photography, folk-dancing and dramatics. These courses were also optional for first-year students. Second and third year students also had classes in History and Literature. Prof. Long gave the course in History, and Mrs. Butterworth the course in Literature.

Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, theatre party, organ recital, demonstration of new talkie film, and plays put on by the students under the direction of Mrs. N. W. Haynes—there was an exhibition of Ukrainian dancing in the intermissions.

On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall, the preacher being Rev. Canon Pierce-Goulding of All Saints Cathedral, and he was assisted by the choir of his church. On Sunday afternoon the boys and girls were the guests of the Hon. R. G. Reid at the Oliver Experimental Farm. Here they were shown through the tree plantation and saw the trees in the different stages, from the seedling beds to the plots for distribution. Mr. Reid gave a short talk in which he stressed the value of tree plantations on the prairies.

of the books become. They were mended again and again and kept circulating until literally falling to pieces. On more than one occasion a book has come back with a string or rubber band around it to hold the leaves together.

It has also been necessary to reduce the number of books in each library from 40 to 35, and for the first time applications for libraries (19 in number) have had to be refused, because there were no books available, even by using as many as seemed wise from the Open Shelf.

The hunger of the people for reading matter is indicated by the fact that, in spite of these reductions, the average circulation per library has been 120.18 as against 92.96 last year, an increase of 27.22. The smaller number of libraries in existence is, however, reflected in the number of exchanges: 310 in 283 communities as against 383 in 353 communities during the previous year.

These libraries were sent to the following groups:

	1934-35	1933-34
Communities: Village	53	83
Rural	99	90
U.F.A. Locals	25	52
U.F.W.A. Locals	10	47
Womens' Institutes	26	33
Other organizations	70	48
Total	283	353

The reason for the great decrease in the number of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals using the regular libraries is probably shown in a letter received from the U.F.A. Executive, which reads in part:

> "At a meeting of our U.F.A. Executive the matter of the Travelling Library was discussed. Our attention was drawn to the obsoleteness of the books in the Travelling Library."

It is probably for this reason, too, that some of the forty-seven groups which received regular libraries during 1933-34 did not renew them in 1934-35. Two of these reported that they could not afford the double freight, and asked for some of our discarded books instead. On the other hand, applications were received from 84 groups which had never had libraries from us before, while six groups which formerly used the regular libraries asked for special selections.

Indications are that the day of the fixed group of books such as is used in the regular libraries will soon be over, and libraries will have to be made up for every group as the specials are now, to meet particular requirements. This is a good sign, as it means, on the whole, that readers are thinking more about what they read, and are reading along definite lines instead of in haphazard fashion. But, as pointed out last year, it takes more time to

assemble these libraries, and a larger reserve stock is needed to give adequate service.

Travelling Libraries—Special.

The greatest increase in demand has been that for special libraries, particularly from schools. One hundred and eighty-two such libraries were sent out during the past year as against 106 in 1933-34. Of these, 125 were sent to schools, chiefly rural, but village, town and even city schools have made use of them, e.g., Victoria High School, Edmonton.

In all, 4,864 books were supplied to schools during the year 1934-35. More could well have been used, but the shelves were empty.

The distribution of the special libraries is shown in detail below:

Schools (as mentioned above)	125
Communities: Village 11, Rural 13	24
Social Clubs	12
Private Groups	10
U.F.A. Locals	4
U.F.W.A. Locals	2
Women's Institutes	2
I.O.D.E. Chapters	2
A.T.A. Group	1
Total	182

It is difficult to gauge the circulation of books in the special libraries, as they are generally borrowed for purposes of study. In the schools many of them are used as reference books, and no record of circulation can be kept. That they are being made full use of is evident, not only from the condition in which the books are returned, but from letters like those from which the following extracts are taken:

"We are returning Library No. —. Can we have another immediately? The children find these books a wonderful help in their school work, as well as enjoying the story books."

"Can you include some books and pictures on South America in our next library? We shall be studying that country soon, and have nothing here on it."

The recorded circulation of 102 special libraries was 8,325, or an average of 81.61 per library.

Number of libraries circulated:

	1934-35	1933-34	Difference
Regular	163	178	—15
Special	182	106	+76
Total	345	284	+61

Recorded circulation of libraries:

	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
					Average	Average
	No.	No.	Circulation.	Circulation.	per lib.	per lib.
Regular	186	257	22,355	23,891	120.18	92.96
Special	102	59	8,325	5,027	81,61	85.03
Total	288	316	30,680	28,918	106.53	91.51
Difference	28	.....	+1,762	.....	+4.92	.....

The two communities having the highest recorded circulation were Vulcan (regular library of 40 vols. in care of D. C. Jones) with 24 readers and a circulation of 270; and Abee (special library of 40 volumes in care of Mr. Skowronski) with 25 readers and circulation of 352.

Open Shelf Library.

The decrease in circulation reported last year has been more than made good during the past twelve months. The figure, 19,726 books, is not only an increase of 1,082 over the previous year, but is the highest ever reached in the history of the library. This, in spite of the fact that, as in 1933-34, Open Shelf books have been used to make up Special Libraries and to fill gaps in regular travelling libraries. This has, of course, frequently necessitated long waits on the part of our borrowers for books requested, but they have been very patient, and in very few instances has any captious criticism been made of the service. More and more readers are sending in long lists of books, with instructions to send one, two, or three, at weekly, fortnightly or monthly intervals. By this means disappointment is avoided.

The circulation of pamphlets and clippings shows a slight increase over that of last year, being 2,536. In this is included periodicals, of which much use has been made to supplement books or to supply information or comments on recent events in the province, the dominion or the world at large, not yet to be found in book form. Our clipping collection is now useless for current material, as our supply of periodicals is limited. It has been necessary, to a much greater degree than in normal times, to consult other libraries. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the University Library, the Edmonton Public Library, and the Provincial Library for the unfailing courtesy and generosity with which they have permitted us to borrow books and magazines, from which we have copied chapters and articles necessary to answer questions from our country readers. This takes a great deal of time, but no record has been kept of the number of occasions on which this was done.

The amount of reference work, often involving hours of search, which we have been called upon to do this year has greatly increased. The entire lack of reference books in many schools caused an increasing number of teachers and pupils in high and public schools to write to the Extension Library for

help in preparing lessons, in working out projects, in preparing oral or written compositions, and debates, and to finding costumes, stage-settings, etc., for plays; these in addition to the multitudinous variety of topics on which the general public seek enlightenment. The following is a list of questions which, besides the usual number of requests for definite books or pamphlets (the average per day is about 77), and an assortment of letters relative to the service, completed the lightest days' mail during the winter:

How are Diesel engines operated?
What are the causes of cancer, and how can it be cured?
How should toasts be made? What are the special rules about the toast to the king?
Can you give me information about wood—different kinds of trees, their growth, localities, where found, manufacture, use, etc.
Manufacture of woollen goods.
Furs and methods of tanning.
Material for talk on "Fiction—the oldest of the arts."
England's contribution to civilization.
What has Canada done for peace?
Furniture and cabinet woods: their source, shipping, seasoning and manufacture.
Plans for a small house.
Customs of some foreign peoples.
Economics of the grain trade.
"Basic words"—what the term means, what the words are, and how they are used.

	1934-35	1933-34	Increase
Circulation of Open Shelf Books	19,726	18,644	1,082
Circulation of Pamphlets and clippings	2,536	2,496	40
Total	22,262	21,140	1,122

Plays.

A grant from the Carnegie Trust in connection with the work of the Fine Arts Division has again made it possible to keep this class of books up to date.

The number of communities to which plays have been sent is slightly larger than last year, and the number of plays is also larger. A separate record has been kept of play collections:

	1934-35	1933-34	Increase
Number of communities borrowing plays	597	482	114
Number of single plays	3,587	.....	.....
Number of vols. play collection	1,988	.....	.....
Total number of plays circulated	5,575	4,285	290

Books in greatest demand.

The large number of plays in circulation keeps the class to which they belong (General Literature, including drama, poetry, essays) again at the top of the list. Sociology comes a close second, including as it does the all-absorbing group, Economics. Biography and History have changed places, but are not far behind Sociology. The demand for books on Useful Arts and Handicrafts keeps steady this year with greater emphasis on men's crafts. A grant of $25.00 from the Carnegie Trust for books on Handicrafts was a great help. A selection from these were sent out with the Travelling Loan Exhibition from the Fine Arts Division, and reports are that they attracted a great deal of attention, especially among the younger people.

Book Stock.

Statistics of the book stock for the year 1934-35:

Books at April 1st, 1934			22,769
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Library appropriation		1,392	
Carnegie Trust Fund		175	
Gifts:			
U.S. Library	11		
G. B. Friend, Kinuso	1		
T. Ballantyne, Vancouver	1		
W. Pidruskny, Willington	1		
	—	14	
Books received from publishers for radio review		8	
Total accessions		1,589	
Withdrawals:			
Lost or burnt in school or house of borrower		272	
Worn out		1,096	
Total withdrawals		1,368	
Net additions to stock			221
Books at March 31st, 1935			22,990
Number of periodicals:			
Free		4	
Subscriptions		46	
Total			50

During the year 40 Open Shelf books were rebound.

Discarded books.

While a good many of the 1,096 books withdrawn were fit only for the waste-paper basket, all not absolutely in pieces were sent to communities or individuals too poor to get books in any other way, to construction and relief camps. Two large boxes were sent to Relief headquarters in the old Immigration Hall, Edmonton, for distribution among the camps. Peace River community wished to buy, so a selection was made of the least tattered, and several sacks packed for shipment there. A charge of five cents per volume is being made for these.

Reading Course for Farm Young People.

A new course of reading was chosen for the Farm Young People this year. As this is intended to be a background or foundation course, a historical subject is always selected for the main text. The appearance of Wells' "Outline of History" in a cheap edition led to its selection, the first half being assigned for this year, with the intention of completing the book next year. The related reading assigned included Weston's "Plutarch's Lives for boys and girls" and Merwin's "Silk." The formation of groups throughout the province, even among the young people, for the study of Social Credit, has prevented a large enrolment for this course. Only 29 have registered.

Staff.

It is only fair to mention that this year as well as last, the work that has been accomplished would have been impossible with so small a staff if all had not given unstintingly of their time and strength. A check made of the number of hours' overtime given by the three assistants shows a total of 2½ days per week during the six busiest winter months, or 54 days, or 7.7 weeks in all.

Visual Instruction

A year ago we reported our Visual Instruction services as passing through a transition stage due to the necessity of discontinuing the loaning of lantern slides free of charge, and to the 28 mm. system of motion pictures previously used becoming obsolete. The difficulties thus created have been largely overcome during the year just closed, and we are in a position to report an increased interest and steady expansion in this branch of our work.

The service fee for the use of lantern slides was introduced in 1933, resulting in a heavy drop in the circulation, and although we show an increase this year in the number of sets sent out, there is no doubt that many rural schools and communities are precluded from using slides under present conditions, our figures being far below those shown in previous years under a free service. A blanket fee system has been extended, under which a school, church, or organization may obtain all the slides required for the year at a fee of $10.00, and groups of schools, etc., at from $15.00 to

$25.00. This is working out quite well, the large Anglican dioceses of Edmonton and Calgary being served in this manner as well as the Edmonton Public and High Schools and several other bodies of lesser size. Although a similar venture in Calgary had not been entirely successful, we opened during the year a branch depot for lantern slides at Lethbridge on representations made to us by the directors of the Y.M.C.A. there. Avoiding some of the difficulties of the previous experiment, this one shows decided signs of success, and the additional service to the people of the south-east corner of the province has been very much appreciated. In the four months of operation, the Lethbridge depot reports 65 sets of slides sent out. In all, the figures for the year show 1,225 sets circulated, an increase on the previous year of 145 sets. From reports received we gather that these sets were exhibited 2,328 times to audiences aggregating 167,625, an average attendance of 72.

Some interesting letters have come in to the Department from teachers, ministers and community leaders using the lantern slide loaning service, particularly from the "New Canadian" districts. In many cases religious beliefs prevent attendance at moving picture shows, but the slides are welcomed. One teacher says: "Two aims were kept in mind. First to arouse a consciousness in the grown-ups of the beauty and greatness of Canada, and secondly to supplement the text-book in the classroom." The result was attendances of 95-99 per cent. of the adults of the district during extremely cold weather, and an added interest in such subjects as geography on the part of the school children. In another case the teacher reports that he is required to lead in social activities of the community. In this particular district the people are divided by racial and religious difficulties, and the one common form of entertainment, namely, dances, is very offensive to one group. He states that in trying to provide his share and still satisfy both parties, he used lantern slides most effectively.

Lanterns were loaned 130 times for occasional lectures, and assistance given to many organizations in the securing of suitable equipment where it was desired to purchase. In such cases the Dominion Government extends duty-free privileges which enable many schools and other bodies engaged in educational work to provide the necessary apparatus for visual instruction.

Motion Pictures.

With the disposal of most of our old 28 mm. films, a system which became obsolete, we have continued to build up the collection of 16 mm. reels, the newer system which is being generally adopted for educational purposes. An arrangement was made with the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau for 40 reels of Canadian life, industries and resources and several reels of Eastman Classroom Teaching Films obtained for experimental work in schools. We now have a total of 175 reels of silent films and 40 reels of sound films. In the latter field there are four machines in use in Alberta

using the sound-track on film system, and the results so far point to great possibilities with the so-called "talkies" in educational work. Three feature subjects have been in good demand for school and community work—The Lady of the Lake, South Sea Adventures, and Black Beauty—and we are hoping before long to obtain good dramatizations of the classics, as well as films depicting advances in exploration and other fields. An interesting experiment was the purchase by a group of schools in the Clover Bar district of a motion picture projector for use in ten rural schools. Although it is a little too early to gauge actual results, the teachers are enthusiastic about the progress so far made, and other districts are watching the plan with interest. We are arranging to give every possible assistance in the spread of such modern methods of teaching geography, nature study and other subjects.

During the year 273 sets comprising 1,356 reels of film were loaned, and from reports received these were shown to 406 audiences aggregating 39,018 people. The increase of circulation over that of the previous year is 93 sets and 417 reels.

General.

Many phases of our visual instruction work are now self-supporting financially, including the photographic service for the making of lantern slides and other work undertaken for University departments.

Exhibits of apparatus and equipment have been arranged during the year at the Alberta Teachers' Convention in Calgary and the Provincial Conference of the United Church in Edmonton. The personal contacts thus made have proved invaluable in the carrying on of the service which, as in other years, has met with the greatest appreciation on the part of teachers, ministers and others engaged in a wide variety of educational activities. The year just closed has been an exceptionally busy one, and the heavy demands on the staff met with cordial co-operation and willingness on the part of all concerned.

Fine Arts

On May 24th, 1932, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, made a grant of $30,000 to the Department of Extension—$10,000 a year for three years—for the advancement of appreciation in drama, music and art. The work accomplished in the different divisions during the period of this report, is as follows:

Art

The work in this division, as in the two previous years, was organized by a committee of three people, and a sub-committee for Southern Alberta, with Dr. W. G. Carpenter, of Calgary, as Chairman.

In the Northern part of the province, the exhibits as noted in the following report were shown:

Place.	No. days	Exhibit	Approx. Attendance, Students
University of Alberta, Arts Building	8	Sculpture by Major F. H. Norbury, and a collection of 33 pictures by the Alberta Society of Artists	500 daily
do.	14	Canadian Water-colors, sent by National Gallery	500 "
do.	14	Prints of Classical and Renaissance Sculpture	500 "
do.	19	Etchings (50) by G. Brown, Edmonton	500 "
do.	16	Pictures from National Gallery	500 "
do.	14	Exhibit from College Art Association (Sports and Pastimes Prints)	500 "
do.	9	Exhibit from College Art Association, of Modern Paintings by Students of Art League	500 "
do.	14	Exhibit of Rembrandt Etchings and reproductions (from the Carnegie collection)	500 "
do.	15	30 Water Colors by A. C. Leighton, R.B.A., School of Technology and Art, Calgary	500 "

Rural Centres.

No. Lectures	Place	No. days	Exhibit	Attendance
5	Camrose	1	Sculpture, Greek, Egyptian and Roman	5×175
2	Pouce Coupe	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	87
2	Progress	1	Lantern slide lectures on "Canadian Art and British Art"	120
2	Donalda	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	150
1	Rowley-Morrin Chautauqua	1	Lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	400
2	Delia Chautauqua	3	Carnegie Prints, Lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	350
2	Ryley Chautauqua	3	National Gallery pictures	250
			Additional number who viewed pictures	600
2	Metiskow	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern slides	120
2	Bentley (Forshee)	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	102
1	Lacombe (Brooksley)	1	do.	60
1	Condor	1	do.	70
2	Red Deer (Hillsdown V.)	1	do.	110
2	Penhold	1	do.	120
2	Innisfail	1	do.	100
2	Bowden	1	do.	60
2	Lacombe	1	do.	150
2	Cadogan	1	do.	130

2	Millet	1	Illustrated lectures	140
2	Lamont	2	Carnegie Prints and lantern slides, "Great Stories in Pictures"	110
5	Lamont	3	Exhibit of photographs for schools, and collection of colored prints and wood-cuts	236
2	Sedgewick	1	Carnegie Prints and lantern slides, "Art Movement of Today"	80
2	Provost	1	Carnegie Prints and lantern slides on "Canadian Art"	120

In addition to the above exhibitions, 8 sets of Carnegie prints on Italian Painting, Flemish Painting, French Painting, German Painting, Byzantine Architecture, Sculpture, Mosaic, Italian Mosaic, Byzantine Metalwork and Painting, Irish Painting, Italian Architecture, French Architecture, Italian Architecture, American Architecture, English Painting, American Painting, American Sculpture, and Sketches and Studies, were sent on circuit, at intervals of two weeks, to the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Mount Royal College, Calgary. the Provincial Normal School at Camrose, and the Lutheran College at Camrose. These prints were very much appreciated. Mr. Ronning, Principal of the Lutheran College, stated: "We enjoyed the pictures very much. In fact, the longer we kept them, the better we liked them."

Eight classes in the Normal School, with an approximate attendance of 300, attended lectures, and 120 more viewed the pictures. The attendance at the Lutheran College was 125, composed of students and friends.

Handicrafts.

The Southern Committee in charge of the expenditure of Carnegie Foundation Funds to develop interest in Art in rural communities planned an exhibition of handicraft for its third annual circuit. The pieces, 320 in all, were assembled with the co-operation of the Alberta Guild of Handicraft under the personal attention of Miss Jessie Montgomery, President, Alberta Handicrafts Guild, Edmonton, and Mrs. Robin Willis, Calgary. These were assembled at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, packed and loaded on a Ford truck setting out on circuit on January 24th, 1935.

Arrangements were previously made with various organizations as shown in the appended table to sponsor the exhibit in their respective towns, bear a portion of the expense, and advertise it among the school districts and communities within its district. In all, twenty-eight centres were desirous of having the exhibit, which was planned to remain in each centre for a two-day period. All these places were visited according to schedule with the exception of two, Empress and Bindloss, which were not reached because of impassable roads. The exhibit returned to Calgary on March 27th.

The committees were particularly fortunate in having Major F. H. Norbury, of Edmonton, accompany the exhibit, travelling in the truck accom-

panied by a young man to act as chauffeur and general assistant. Major Norbury carried with him two sets of slides—one on Canadian Art and the other on European Art—and a lantern. These he used with excellent effect which contributed very largely to the success of the exhibition. He also carried with him a set of selected prints which he used to illustrate his talks. In the exhibit was a selected collection of 67 books on many phases of handicrafts within the range of people in rural communities with limited means. In the period mentioned above, Major Norbury gave 88 lectures to 7,631 people. In all, 12,232 persons attended the exhibit, of which 6,435 were children.

The collection consisted of samples of weaving in wool and rags, making homespun and special clothing material from the former and rugs from the latter. Raw materials in the various stages of preparation were shown in wool and cotton and silk. Lace, embroidery, tie and dye pieces, batik, petit point, crochet were represented, earthenware from local clay, china,—hand decorated, pierced and hammered brass and copper, tooled leather, forging, machine articles, woodwork, reed and raffia, hand made tools, wood carvings, etc., were included. These were collected from various sources, the committee being particularly indebted to the Handicraft Guild of Alberta, Edmonton, Calgary and Macleod. Thanks are also due the Calgary Technical High School and Edmonton Technical High School, Mount Royal College and all those individuals who so graciously assisted in making the exhibit a success.

No. Lectures	Place	No. days	Exhibit	Visitors to view exhibits	Attendance at lectures
5	Banff	2	Handicrafs	534	310
2	Canmore	2	"	300	130
4	High River	2	"	360	270
...	Nanton	2	"	275	.....
5	Claresholm	2	"	546	460
4	Granum	2	"	335	275
2	Macleod	2	"	284	145
4	Pincher Creek	2	"	565	425
3	Hillcrest	2	"	465	300
2	Blairmore	2	"	500	130
5	Coleman	2	"	865	535
5	Bellevue	2	"	742	390
3	Cardston	2	"	510	270
4	Magrath	2	"	890	750
4	Raymond	2	"	670	310
2	Lethbridge	2	"	280	490
4	Carmangay	2	"	239	180
7	Taber	2	"	845	725
2	Medicine Hat	2	"	500	100
4	Brooks	2	"	515	285
4	Bassano	2	"	321	275
5	Gleichen	2	"	555	391
2	Milo	2	"	131	105
5	Strathmore	2	"	412	350
1	Calgary	3	"	593	30
88				12,232	7,631

In several districts handicraft guilds are being organized as a result of the exhibitions.

At Blairmore a lady brought in a little hand loom on which she demonstrated some of her work. This entry of local handicraft pieces was characteristic of several centres, and it helped to stimulate interest. An elderly lady at Claresholm was so impressed with the exhibition and its purpose that she donated a piece of Macrome work of her own making to help the cause along.

Drama.

If we would create a great community, it seems that we must concentrate on stimulating creative interests for both individuals and communities. It is with that thought in mind that we have gone about our work in this third year of the dramatic activity made possible through the generosity of the Carnegie Foundation.

The work done this year has been more comprehensive than that done heretofore. It has included community work, work done in the primary and secondary schools, radio instruction, a great amount of advice, both general and specific, given in the form of bulletins and letters, and the work of the summer schools in the arts of the theatre.

Community Drama.

Seventy-nine visits were made to the following fifty-five towns: Fort Saskatchewan, Brant, Calgary, Clover Bar, Minburn, Kitscoty, Paradise Valley, Radway, Vegreville, Enchant, Wainwright, Milo, Strathmore, Innisfail, Delia, Craigmyle, Rainbow, Excel, Naco, Horse Hills, Fleet, Olds, Arrowwood, Queenstown, Swastika, Westlock, Rowley, Morrin, Lethbridge, Waskatenau, Medicine Hat, Didsbury, Riverton, Landonville, Stirling, Cardston, Nemiscam, Milk River, Taber, Granum, Stavely, Parkland, Vermilion, Warner, Vulcan, Sedalia, Pioneer, Clive, Lamont, Sylvan Lake, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw.

In these towns fifty lectures on theatric art and fifteen demonstrations of direction were sponsored by the various organizations listed below: U.F.A. (Junior and Senior), U.F.W.A., I.O.D.E., Women's Institute, C.G.I.T., University Women's Club, Mutual Improvement Association, Y.P.S. of Anglican Church, United Church Young People, Rotarians, Kiwanis, Public and High Schools, Little Theatre Groups, Alberta Teachers' Association, Parent Teachers' Association, Agricultural Colleges, Ladies Aids groups, Lodge groups, Private schools, Church Societies other than those listed.

The average attendance at these meetings was 125.

In addition to these lectures and demonstrations, personal assistance was given in the staging and direction of fifty-three plays. These varied greatly in length and in content, and included plays suitable for both adults and children.

Listed below are the titles of a few of them:

Three-Act—Daddy Long Legs, Midsummer Night's Dream, Pygmalion and Galatea, Within the Law, The Rivals.

One-Act—Symphony in Illusian, Poor Maddalena, Vindication, The House with the Twisty Windows, The Unknown Soldier.

Children's Plays—Little Black Sambo, Puss in Boots, The Archery Contest, The Hollow Tree Store, The Rose-coloured Spectacles, The Princess and the Woodcutter.

In a recent lecture in New York, "A.E.," the Irish poet, said: "Unless we wish to be overcome by the ruin that overtook the Greeks, we must do something to make rural life vital and vitally interesting." With a great deal of assistance from this department, twelve communities were able to establish their own chautauquas. These chautauquas appear to satisfy the community desire for enterprise, for culture and for varied forms of self-expression, both individual and collective, and should do much to establish this desired vitality in country life.

One of the most interesting of these groups was formed at Queenstown and Arrowwood. The entire community assisted in the chautauqua arrangements. The play chosen for the opening night was Sheridan's "The Rivals," Groups were formed to study the costumes and manners of the period. These groups then made all the costumes, properties and scenery required for the play. At Arrowwood the 'teen-age group attacked a play called "Poor Maddalena" in much the same manner. The play had been taught at the Banff Summer School and one of the students from the Banff School was in charge of the entire production. The children living in the district between Arrowwood and Queenstown dramatized and produced "Little Black Sambo." They too made their own costumes and scenery, and the details of the tigers' costumes caused great excitement and controversy among the smallest children.

In Innisfail the various dramatic groups, i.e., the Young People's group, the older dramatic society, and the school groups have combined into a guild. They have bought an old barn and have converted it into the Innisfail Community Theatre. Here a great many people of the community spend their leisure hours studying, rehearsing, making properties, costumes and scenery.

Classes in dramatics were conducted during the Farm Young People's week held in June at the University. At the end of the course the students gave a performance of The Unknown Soldier. Many laudatory comments on the pageantry, style and sincerity of the performance have reached this office from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organizations. During the year thirty performances of this play have been given by various groups throughout the province.

Three short courses were given to the Calgary Theatre Guild, the C.G.I.T. leaders, and the Women's Institute Girls' Conference. The last was held at Olds in June. About 150 girls were registered, and for three days short, practical courses in acting, makeup, stagecraft and direction were given. At this conference the girls were asked to do some improvisations in acting and scene writing, and these proved both instructive and entertaining.

To date, during the three years of the grant 200 visits have been made to 95 towns and personal assistance has been given in the production of 125 plays.

Dramatics in the Primary and Secondary Schools.

With the number of musical and dramatic festivals increasing steadily, interest in school dramatics has grown apace. Almost one-half of the requests for specific advice by mail have come from teachers of the province. They have found that a knowledge of theatrical technique is essential to their work. As a result of this, when visits have been made to communities, a great deal of the morning and afternoon time has been spent in the schools. At Taber, as an experiment, the teachers, upon the request of the school board, have set aside certain periods during the week for the study of dramatics. The experiment has enlivened the interest of both pupils and teachers.

Dramatic demonstrations were given at three conventions at which the average attendance was four hundred. Assistance in adjudication at the school festivals was given at some seven festivals during the past year. It is interesting in this regard to note that the cups in verse speaking and dramatics throughout the province went, with one exception, to those schools whose teachers had taken the dramatic courses offered throughout this department.

Because of this growing interest in dramatics it has been decided to include dramatics in the new secondary school curriculum. An outline for this proposed course was submitted by Mrs. Haynes to the Department of Education. This outline, both general and specific, entailed a great deal of reading and research.

Radio.

For three consecutive Tuesdays Mrs. Haynes gave a series of radio talks entitled "A Guide to Community Dramatics." A bulletin was prepared which was distributed to producers of amateur plays. Requests for seventy-five of these bulletins have been answered.

Over a period of three months, Mrs. Haynes and Miss Pharis conducted a Saturday morning radio class in the art of verse speaking. These broadcasts proved even more popular than in previous years. This year in order to satisfy a popular demand Mrs. Haynes prepared a bulletin designed to assist

those instructors who were teaching verse-speaking. One hundred and seventy-five letters were received expressing appreciation of the broadcasts and requesting copies of the bulletin. Excerpts from two of the letters received are quoted below. The first is from the secretary of a Musical Festival Association:

> "On behalf of this Association I should like to express our appreciation of the Festival broadcasts. The various teachers in this district are unanimous in their approval, and there is no doubt it will make a great difference to the quality of the elocution entries in our next Festival."

And again from an inspector of schools in Southern Alberta:

> "I have at hand your mimeograph entitled 'A Few Suggestions for Teachers on the Reading of Poems.' I believe that I can with profit use thirty-five or forty of these helps, and an equal number of any other helps which might deal with either the teaching of songs, or of poems or prose. If I may receive the suggested number of each, it will be appreciated considerably."

Play Competition.

The growth of interest in the art of play writing increases from year to year. Sixty-four plays were entered in the Carnegie Competition. The awards went to Cicely Louise Evans for a play entitled "Herodias," a psychological discussion of the loves, ambitions, vanities and jealousies of Herodias; to Elsie Park Gowan for "The Royal Touch," a delightful Puritanian fable with definite social implications; and to A. R. Willis for "Bed Rock," a mining melodrama.

Five other plays received honourable mention: "The Simple Life," by A. R. Willis; "Abracadabra," by A. F. Key; "The Hungry Spirit," by Elsie Park Gowan; "Gas," by Frank Holyroyd; "Va Ton Chemin," by Emma Mourier.

The judges of the competition were Mrs. R. C. Wallace, Professor J. T. Jones and Mr. Alex. Mitchell. From the report submitted by the judges the following excerpt is taken:

> "The judges were pleased with both the amount and the quality of the dramatic writing brought out in this competition. Twenty-four long plays were submitted and thirty-eight plays in one-act. Out of these it was easy to pick a dozen plays of high quality, particularly in the one-act class. Competition amongst the best of the short plays was extremely close."

> "The plays submitted showed wide variety in subject. Some dealt with historical and biblical characters; there were some detective thrillers; the war and its consequences interested some authors; others concerned themselves with social problems of various kinds, from life in a prairie

town to the depression in centres of industry. Though the winning plays happen to treat of subjects remote from Alberta, the judges were pleased to note that a fair number of the plays dealt with familiar aspects of Western life. Three of those given honourable mention are of this kind. It is to be hoped that Alberta writers will make more and more use of the material that lies to hand in submitting plays in future competitions." "Bed Rock" and "The Hungry Spirit" were produced this spring by the Edmonton Little Theatre.

Office Work.

We have 423 towns on this year's mailing list. This represents about 572 groups and about 670 individuals to whom theatrical advice has been given. This advice includes criticism of original plays, advice on the selection of plays, play direction, settings, lighting, acting, make-up, costume, organization of community dramatic groups.

We have also answered letters and given advice outside the theatrical field. Carl Kristiansen, a young Dane of Grande Prairie, who came to this country in 1924 and has only recently learned to speak English, sent in copies of short stories which he had written. One of these, a delightful folk tale called "The Emancipation of Happy," was marketed for him by this Department. The magazine editor who bought the story considers Mr. Kristiansen a promising artist, and has agreed to buy as many more stories of this quality as he can write.

During the entire three years 5,000 letters of advice have gone out to some 450 towns in the Canadian West. It has been almost impossible for the staff of this Division to meet all demands for their services.

The Banff and University Summer Schools.

The University of Alberta and the Department of Education again offered summer courses in acting, direction, make-up, voice and speech. There was a registration of seventy-four. All lectures were given by Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen. At the close of the session the informal production of three graded plays demonstrated the work covered by the course.

The school at Banff, which was held August 1st to 31st, had an enrolment 182. Courses were offered in Dramatic Literature, Play Analysis, Choric Speech, Direction, The Director in the Theatre, Acting, Voice and Speech, Plastic, Costume, Make-up, Stagecraft, Lighting, and Folk Song. The staff included Jocelyn Taylor, Roy Mitchell, Wallace House, Mary Ferguson, Theodore Cohen and Elizabeth Haynes. The course in folk song was one of the most attractive features of the school. During the winter some of the students who took the course at Banff have organized enthusiastic folk song groups in their communities. One of the most successful of these is in the Westcott community. The tempo, rhythm, melody and feeling this group has achieved

pays perfect tribute to the work of the school. At the close of the school three plays were presented for the entertainment of the members of the school—Dunsany's "Gods of the Mountains," a French farce "The Tub," and the last act of Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland."

Again this year we have had constant proof of the tremendous influence this school has exerted on community culture. Throughout the year we have had letters from all parts of the Canadian West thanking us for the great benefits individuals and communities have derived from the school. It would seem that the idea that dramatic art in Alberta is only a by-product of human activity can soon be discarded, and in its place can be put the knowledge that the theatre has become an integral part of community life.

Because of the influence of the drama students and teachers, rural districts are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the "Aaron Slick from Punkin' Crick" slapstick variety of badly written farce, so remote from life and reality, and are coming to know that a very close relationship exists between present-day living and the so-called classical drama.

Music.

The same policy has been followed this year as in the past two years. The greater part of the money available for music appreciation has been used to provide first-class adjudication at the School and Provincial Festivals. Twenty-two festivals were assisted in this way.

A grant was made to the radio department for lecture recitals and concert programs. Twenty-three lecture recitals on "Composers in their Workshops" were given by Mr. Vernon Barford over the Foothills network—CKUA, CFAC and CJOC. These lecture-recitals were very much appreciated, as indicated in the report on radio activities.

Every aspect of the work undertaken under the Carnegie Grant has received the enthusiastic support of the newspapers and community organizations throughout the province.

Staff

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

Statistical Summary

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of Lectures and Moving Picture Programs	178	
Aggregate Attendance		21,710
Radio Lectures	433	
		611

Library and Debating Service

No. of Travelling Libraries circulated	345		
No. of Exchanges	310		
No. of Communities	283		
Travelling Library Circulation		30,680	
Open Shelf Circulation		19,726	
			50,406
Package Libraries for Debates	1,096		
Pamphlets (not debates)	2,536		
		3,632	
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numing	597		
Total number of plays circulated		5,575	
			9,207

Visual Instruction

No. of times lanterns loaned	130		
Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,225		
No. of times used	2,328		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		167,625	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	273		
No. of reels in sets	1,356		
No. of times used	406		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		39,018	
			206,643

Conference and Exhibits

Conference:		
University Week for Farm Young People:		
Delegates	180	
Leaders (U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Department of Extension	10	
		190
Exhibits:		
Edmonton Exhibition.		

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
Number of bulletins issued	3	
Average circulation	6,833	
Aggregate circulation		20,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year	21,964	
Individual requests received		1,700
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	172,893	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	

Fine Arts

Drama.			
Number of visits made to communities	79		
Number of places visited	53		
Number of lectures and demonstrations given at these places	65		
Average attendance	125		
Aggregate attendance			8,125
Number of dramatic groups given advice	53		
Number of individuals given advice	670		
Enrolment at Banff School			182
Music.			
See Report.			
No. of Festivals received grants for adjudication of music	22		
Art.			
Number of exhibits, not counting sets of Carnegie prints on circuit	56		
Number of lectures	135		
Approximate attendance at rural centres, Northern Alberta		4,540	
Approximate attendance at University, daily		500	
Approximate attendance at rural centres, Southern Alberta: Lectures		7,631	
Exhibits		12,232	
			24,903

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture programs, lantern slide lectures, Farm Young People's Week, Art exhibits, Drama lectures, Banff School	261,753
Total circulation of books, package libraries, and plays	59,613
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	42,464

Conclusion

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, an increasing demand for the services of the Department. There is no doubt that the work carried on in this Department through its various divisions has meant a great deal to the people of the province during the depression years, and it must be regretted that at a time when the demand is greater than ever before, drastic cuts in our appropriation have so seriously retarded normal development.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1936

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, May, 1936

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT CHARLES WALLACE, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for Year Ending March 31st, 1936

Edmonton, May 7th, 1936.

The Senate,

University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1936.

Substantial increases are shown in several departments of our work, more particularly in our Visual Instruction and Library branches. A falling off is recorded in our lecture and debating services. There was little demand for these services during the month of September when the schools were closed due to an epidemic of infantile paralysis. In the lecture field several itineraries had to be cancelled during the winter owing to the roads being blocked and the prolonged cold spell of below-zero weather.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMS

During the period covered by this report, 145 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given, the moving pictures being used to supplement the program and not as the main feature. The aggregate attendance was 15,032, an average attendance of 104. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 178 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 21,710.

Of the lectures recorded, 60 were given by the Director, 80 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 5 by members of the University staff.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

It was pointed out in the annual report of this Department for the previous year that the work in agricultural extension was becoming more and more closely associated with the social, economic, and educational aspects of rural life, and it is in this field that the greatest interest has been shown in the year just closed. This is a healthy sign, indicating as it does a realization on the part of the people that a phase of community life, which has received all too little attention, should now receive the thought and study which its importance justifies.

Alberta has gone through the purely expansive period of its development when the problems of most importance were those of overcoming the physical obstacles of pioneer settlement. We are today entering a second phase of development which might be termed the consolidatory phase, or the period of permanent social organization. In this phase the problems are mental rather than physical, and involve the whole structure of rural social organization and education. These problems are challenging leaders of rural life today, and it is for this reason that interest in adult education, agricultural economics, and co-operative effort is occupying a greater share of attention in community programs than ever before.

In the field of adult education, the agricultural secretary has found interest very keen, particularly among young people between the ages of 18 and 35. These young people today are realizing the need for continuing their education, and it would seem that the time is ripe for the Province to consider the establishment of a type of rural adult education which will deal with cultural and social problems in a somewhat similar way to that in which the schools of agriculture deal with practical agriculture.

In the more strictly specialized fields of practical agriculture, such as field crops, animal husbandry, entomology, and soils, the demand for information is fairly constant, although requests for lectures on these topics are not nearly as numerous as for those of a more general nature. Nevertheless interest in agricultural research and experimentation is growing year by year as is evidenced by the numerous requests for information on new varieties of cereals, problems of the wooded soils, harvesting methods, and general questions concerning livestock feeding and farm management.

During the year 80 lectures were given in various parts of the Province to an aggregate audience of 7,628, an average of 95.3 per lecture. This is a slight decrease from the previous year, but is not due to any lessening demand, but to unfavourable roads and weather which forced the cancellation of several lecture itineraries.

Lectures were sponsored by a wide variety of organizations including service clubs, boards of trade, church organizations, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.'s, Social Credit groups, parent-teacher organizations, schools, lodges, and study clubs. A special attempt was made in the winter of 1935-36 to organize and assist study groups. A number of these were formed and a monthly lecture program provided as well as suggestions and material for study. While the study-group method is a very effective means of carrying on a program of adult education, it is evident at the present time that there is a lack of leadership of the quality required to give inspiration and direction. There is also a lack of adequate material in a readily usable form for study club purposes. These two difficulties could be overcome to a certain degree at least by, first, the setting up of a school for adults along the lines suggested earlier in this report, and second, the provision of specially prepared guide material by the Department of Extension. Careful observation has shown

that many study groups soon lose their enthusiasm as a result of poor leadership and lack of proper study material.

A continuous demand for information of every conceivable kind pertaining to agriculture makes the work of the Agricultural Information Bureau fairly heavy. During the year 633 letters were answered, some of them containing information which required considerable time to secure. Many people have expressed very cordial appreciation of this work, and the Bureau continues to be an interesting and useful part of extension work.

As in previous years, the agricultural secretary spent some time, in the harvest season, carrying out observations on harvesting methods, particularly in connection with the use of the header barge. Material gathered and published by him on this subject has been widely used even as far away as Russia. In one instance, at least, information given was the means of saving a 500-acre field of wheat from spoilage.

During the summer and fall of 1935 the services of the agricultural secretary were loaned part time to the Provincial Department of Agriculture to act as secretary of the Provincial Committee on Drought and Soil Drifting. During this time he assembled and prepared two reports for the government—one on the Rehabilitation of the Dry Areas, and the other on Crop Insurance. These reports involved a great deal of study and investigation, but as a result much valuable information on these important problems is now available to the government and people interested in the subject.

It has not been possible to reorganize the Annual Agricultural Short Course for Farm Men and Women which was dropped some years ago on account of economic conditions. However, it is hoped that it will be possible to do so in the not too distant future. In the meantime the co-operative arrangements entered into between the Department of Animal Husbandry and the Livestock Breeders' Association whereby members of the University staff take part in the program of the annual meetings held in November, are working out satisfactorily. Members of the staffs of the Departments of Field Crops, Soils, Horticulture, Dairying, and Entomology have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture at seed fairs and short courses wherever possible, and while the contact is not as close as if the meetings and short courses were held on the campus, the arrangement is the best possible under the circumstances.

In the matter of agricultural publications, during the year one bulletin and two leaflets were reprinted, and five new circulars and two new leaflets printed. As time goes on the policy of using four, six, and eight-page leaflets wherever possible is being vindicated. Each leaflet deals with a single topic; the material is brief enough so that the farmer will read it, and the cost of printing is comparatively small. These leaflets save writing hundreds of letters.

Agricultural radio programs were arranged by the Agricultural Short Course Committee as in former years, and we have had the best response to these talks since the station's inception. A total of 92 agricultural talks

were broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays over the Foothills Network of CKUA, CFAC Calgary, and CJOC Lethbridge. Every second Thursday the Farm Forum program was turned over to officials of the Department of Agriculture for a special Boys and Girls' Club program, while alternate Thursdays were used for what was called a "Youth Speaks" program in which young people were given an opportunity to express their views on the current problems of youth.

A seven-minute period of Agricultural News Flashes was given each Monday and Friday by the agricultural secretary or Mr. Max Crosbie, a graduate student in agriculture. The response to this part of the program was far greater than in any previous year. In fact the response to the whole agricultural radio program this year was outstanding, and gives encouragement for further development in the future.

Mention should be made here of the fine co-operation given by the staff of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture in taking a share in the radio programs as well as in the general work of agricultural extension.

One of the outstanding developments of the year has been the very great interest taken in agricultural co-operation. A good deal of the agricultural secretary's time has been taken in giving lectures and supplying authentic information on the basic principles of co-operation, and it augurs well for the future that the people of rural Alberta are becoming increasingly interested in this means of mutual aid and self-help.

RADIO PROGRAMS

The increased demand for the radio program bulletins this season indicates a continued interest in the broadcasting activities of the Department. The answers to the questionnaire sent out in January show that the work is being carried on along the right lines. Many people in answering this questionnaire spoke appreciatively of the well-balanced programs and expressed a wish for greater development. Although only 400 answers were received—a small percentage of the total number of questionnaires sent out—a number of interesting conclusions can be drawn from an analysis of these. Some of them are given below:

That the talks are definitely appreciated, especially when given as a series by a good speaker.

That people are looking to the University radio for definite educational instruction.

That we lose a large proportion of our rural listeners by having our Farm Forum on at 1:15 instead of 12:30. This time is necessitated owing to the fact that no other time is available on the Foothills Network.

That our evening listening audience would be much greater if it were not for the serious interference by large-power stations near the University wave-length.

That with a fuller daily schedule, that is to say, with more time on the air, the indications are that the listening audience would be materially increased.

That there is a definite demand for plays, especially those of an historical character.

That out of the 400 answers received, farmers are shown to be the largest occupational group, with teachers coming next, and altogether 63 different occupations represented, which would seem to show that the radio programs appeal to very diverse interests.

The following figures show, on a percentage basis, the votes for and against certain programs:

Evening Talks:	Yes	No
Historical	75%	3%
The World To-day	75%	2%
Addresses by Notable Visitors	64%	6%
Social Problems	61%	6%
Economics	55%	11%
Philosophical	45%	15%
Afternoon Talks:		
Travel Talks	66%	5%
Educational Talks	62%	6%
Literary Talks	57%	7%
Health Talks	55%	9%
Agricultural Talks	50%	14%
Household Economics	43%	16%
Handicrafts	41%	14%

The comparatively low percentage given for the afternoon talks is no doubt largely due to the fact that a number of those answering the questionnaire are unable to listen during those hours. For instance, 20% of the answers came from teachers, and nearly all these expressed the wish that the series "The School and the People" could be given in the evening hours so that they, as teachers, could take advantage of the talks.

Music:	Yes	No
Symphony Hour	75%	10%
Organ Recitals	69%	11%
Lecture-Recitals by Vernon Barford	54%	13%
Studio Programs	52%	12%
Miscellaneous Programs:		
Plays	67%	8%
Debates and Discussions	50%	12%
Magic Casements (Poetry and Music)	46%	11%
Sports Broadcasts	26%	34%

Extracts taken from answers to questionnaire:

"The variety of your programs would be hard to improve upon."—Big Stone, Alta.

"You are on the air such a short period in the evening that I hardly find you after supper before you are off. You should be on a longer time."—Edmonton, Alta.

"I am proud of the broadcasts put over by CKUA, especially the musical programs which are exceptionally good."—Youngstown, Alta.

"After an absence of four years we are again listening in to CKUA, and again we are able to say, 'the CKUA program may always be trusted.' Once tune in, and you may sit down until the program is over."—Ardrossan, Alta.

"You may rest assured that were the reception in the evening better, we would not miss a single CKUA broadcast."—Hythe, Alta.

"We are quite unable to get any evening reception from CKUA. We would be regular listeners if at all possible."—Medicine Hat, Alta.

These remarks are typical of the many that are given in the answers to the questionnaire. The chief criticisms noted are as follows:

That owing to interference from other stations during the evening hours the programs are valueless at that time for a large section of listeners; that the University station should be on the air for a longer period; and that the Farm Forum should be broadcast at a more convenient time for farmers. Only in one or two cases was there any criticism of program material.

The interest in broadcasts to schools is slowly growing in this Province. This was evidenced in the past season by the Edmonton School Board gladly accepting the facilities of the University station for emergency broadcasts to pupils during September when the schools were closed owing to an epidemic. The School Board office received many letters, especially from country parents, expressing appreciation of the service. Our Department was also asked to demonstrate the use of radio in the schools at two conventions. For this purpose a number of recordings were made by local teachers to illustrate the type of talk or lesson that would supplement the work of the classroom teacher. These were as follows:

Geography Talk—A South African Ostrich Farm—M. J. Hilton.
An Indian Legend—E. A. Corbett.
The Echo Game—a singing lesson by Vernon Barford.
Travel Talk—A Trip to Baguio.
Literature Talk.

These records were played at the Conventions and it was shown by a speaker how these talks could be used in the schoolroom. The teachers were interested in this demonstration.

We have also received a number of inquiries about school broadcasting from country teachers and a definite request from a secretary of a rural school to broadcast instruction in the High School subjects to supplement, or even take the place of the correspondence courses. It would seem that with the introduction of the new course of studies into the schools and the need for specialists in subjects such as music, serious consideration should be given to the use of radio as a means of bringing the specialist to the schools in the Province.

In every direction we see the demand for further development of our radio activities, but we are held back owing to lack of funds. Even the present programs could be made more vital if some allowance were set aside for providing program material. That, in spite of these difficulties, the interest of listeners is maintained, reflects great credit on the members of the various faculties and the many prominent men and women who give so generously of their time.

The detailed record of the year's broadcasting activities is given below:

Talks Program:

In arranging the talks, an endeavour was made to meet the varied interests of our listening audience. That this was accomplished to a large extent is shown by the answers to the questionnaire and the summary given below:

Farmers' Forum:

Faculty of Agriculture	60
Department of Political Economy	3
Provincial Department of Agriculture	40
Dominion Department of Agriculture	4
Outside speakers	6
Donald Cameron, Dept. of Extension	7
Total number of agricultural lectures	120

As well as these talks, Miss Helen I. Milne continued her weekly Poultry Pointers which were greatly appreciated; and the Agricultural News Flashes broadcast over the Foothills Network twice a week brought to farmers valuable information on agricultural topics.

Afternoon Talks on Foothills Network:

Health Period, arranged by Provincial Department of Health	30
Science Question Box, Dr. E. H. Gowan	27
Persons and Personalities, Mrs. F. C. Butterworth	12
The School and the People, arranged by the Education Society of Edmonton	24
Youth Speaks	13
Gleanings from Here and There, Sheila Marryat	32
Craftsmen All, arranged by Alberta Branch, Canadian Handicrafts Guild	21
The Women's Home Bureau, Isabelle Alexander	6
People and Places in the News	13
Adventures in Collecting Antiques, Mrs. A. B. Watt	6
Book Chat, Jessie F. Montgomery	13
Miscellaneous Talks	15
Total number of afternoon talks	212

Another short period was added on Thursdays for The Gateway News Bulletin which was handled most efficiently by Larry Alexander.

Evening Talks Series:

In the World of Literature	4	
Forgotten Men of Canadian History, E. A. Corbett	12	
The World To-day, A. E. Ottewell, Dr. Irene Parlby, and talks arranged by the Edmonton Branch of the League of Nations Society	25	
Some Fundamental Economic Principles, Department of P.E.	6	
Current Economic Problems, Dept. of Political Economy	6	
The Eternal Quest, Dr. A. S. Tuttle	13	
Makers of Canada Series, W. Everard Edmonds	6	
Question Marks in Psychology, Dr. H. E. Smith	6	
Discussion on Common Law, arranged by Faculty of Law	6	
Special addresses: Dr. Oscar Olsson, Miss Mary Dingman, Dr. Frank Hoffman, Miss Elizabeth McCallum, Dr. Jacob Viner, Dr. S. W. Dyde, Rev. Geo. A. MacDonald, Dr. R. C. Wallace, and members of the University staff	14	
Total		98

Other Series:

Lecture-Recitals, Vernon Barford	12	
Singing and Verse Speaking Hour for School Festivals	16	
French Conversational Course—Lessons	56	
Debates	2	
Total		86
Total number of radio talks		516

The French Conversational Course shown in the above list was put on by way of an experiment. Since discontinuing the French lessons given by M. de Savoye, we have received many requests to broadcast a French language course, but owing to lack of funds it seemed impossible to comply with this demand. However, this season the suggestion was made to use the French Conversational Course recorded by the Linguaphone Institute of London. A set of recordings was obtained on trial. Members of our Modern Language Department and a number of teachers of French in the Edmonton schools expressed approval of the course after hearing the records, and the venture was started. The course was financed by charging a small registration fee over and above the cost of the text-book. Two hundred and fifty students actually registered for the course, but as in many cases two to five used the same text-book, a conservative estimate would place the total class at about 500 students. The success of the course has far exceeded our expectations. Enthusiastic letters concerning the way the course has been handled and the benefit received from it, have come from students all over the Province—from Slave Lake in the north to Turner Valley in the south. One or two extracts are given below:

"Besides helping me to speak and to understand spoken French, this course with its large, practical vocabulary and the illuminating Explanatory Notes has greatly increased my comprehension of written French. Recently I picked up a French magazine and was surprised to find that I could understand nearly all of the article."

"I am enjoying the French course very much indeed, and am getting a new appreciation of the beauty of the French language."

"I particularly like the practical nature of the contents of the lessons, and I prefer the recorded method because of the constant repetition and review, allowing plenty of time to grasp the material thoroughly and get all the little inflections of speech."

Remarks such as these could be duplicated over and over again, and we feel justified in saying that the experiment has been an unqualified success. We are now receiving requests to broadcast a similar course in German, and it is hoped that this may be found possible.

Drama:

The CKUA Players, under the direction of Sheila Marryat, continued to do excellent work during the past season. That their efforts are appreciated by a large number of listeners is shown by the 67% voting "yes," and only 8% "no" in the answers received from the questionnaire. The percentage of "yeas" would have no doubt been much higher had it not been for station interference in the evening hours. The answers to the questionnaire also showed a decided preference for historical plays and for those playing 30 minutes to one hour; the 15-minute play is definitely too short in the opinion of many listeners.

The plays presented were as follows:

The Tolpuddle Martyrs, by R. S. Lambert.

"Nor'West," a mystery of the sea, by L. du Garde Peach.

The Boy who Discovered Easter.

The Gift of Love, a Christmas play.

Series of 22 15-minute dramas, "Patterns of Loveliness," by Joseph B. Egan.

Total number of plays broadcast—26.

Of this last series the appeal was chiefly to children, though many adults expressed their appreciation in such remarks as "Excellent and beautifully performed."

With the experience that the players and director have gained over six or seven years, we feel that with some financial aid for specially prepared plays on historical subjects, this group could make a very fine contribution to radio drama.

Musical Programs:

From various indications it appears that the audience for the Symphony Hour continues to grow. Music lovers all over the Province look upon it as a special hour that must not be missed. The following extract from a Calgary listener expresses this deep appreciation:

"I wish to express the great enjoyment I have derived from your symphony broadcasts. Candidly yours is my favourite station on the air. The pick of the world's greatest music. Who could ask for more? . . . . Gentlemen, I thank you for your great understanding of what appeals to real lovers of music. In this respect your station stands alone."

A great deal of thought and care is put into the preparation of this hour. This season, certain days were given to various series: Chamber Music on Tuesdays, Opera on Wednesdays, and Masters of the Symphony on Thursdays, with Mondays and Fridays used for miscellaneous programs of a rather lighter nature.

Professor L. H. Nichols' organ recitals were greatly enjoyed, a number of listeners expressing the wish that the memorial organ could be heard more often. It is to be regretted that Mr. Nichols' recitals are not more frequent.

With a small grant from the Carnegie Trust Fund we were able to give another series of Lecture-Recitals by Vernon Barford on Sunday afternoons. The following extract from a letter from a Calgary listener expresses what we have heard from many listeners:

"On behalf of a small group of persons in Calgary, will you allow me to express to you our thanks and appreciation for the series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts you have directed. A dozen of us have spent the winter Sunday afternoons at my house, week after week, listening to the programs on Dance Forms. They have been most enjoyable and most instructive—a not altogether common combination."

A number of studio programs have been broadcast on special occasions, and we would like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the artists who gave so generously of their services.

Station Relations:

Sincere thanks are due to Taylor, Pearson and Carson for the co-operating stations of the Foothills Network, CFAC Calgary and CJOC Lethbridge, for carrying all of the noonday lectures, thereby providing a much wider coverage for some of the University broadcasts; also to the Alberta Government Telephones for supplying line facilities to connect this network of Alberta stations, the value of which amounted to $6,661.53.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins:

During the period covered by the report, three Press Bulletins have been issued with an average circulation of 5,500. The material published in this Bulletin is as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.
2. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.
3. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio Program.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 5,500, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our radio programs.

Agricultural Publications:

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,450 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 18,654 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 226,600 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 191,547 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

A revision was made of our mailing list, and 760 names deleted as a result of a postcard sent out asking if the recipient wished to have his or her name continued on the list.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 998 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 1,096 for the preceding year. The decrease, as previously stated, was due to the schools being closed during the month of September. There is very little demand for this service during the summer months, but during the winter months it is impossible to meet the demand for material on certain subjects.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. Times Sent Out.
Canada and European War	43
Douglas System (Social Credit)	35
Capital Punishment	27
Peace vs. War	26
Larger School Units	25
League of Nations	25
Mechanization of Industry	25
Union of Prairie Provinces	26

CONFERENCES

The 17th University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week of June 4th-10th. The registration was 168 delegates and 7 leaders. The program for girls consisted of Household Science, Horticulture, and Poultry, with choice of courses in Dramatics, Folk Dancing, Glove-making, and Photography. The boys received instruction in Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering, and Horticulture, with optional courses in Photography, Dramatics, or Folk Dancing. Second and third year students had classes in Literature and History. Mr.

These libraries went to the following groups:

	1935-36	1934-35
Communities: Village	47	53
Rural	121	99
U.F.A. Locals	14	25
U.F.W.A. Locals	14	10
Women's Institutes	27	26
Ukrainian Educational Societies	6	.....
Other organizations	46	70
	275	283

The two outstanding items in the above table are: the increase in the number of rural community organizations, indicating a growing spirit of co-operation among groups within the community; and the appearance for the first time of Ukrainian educational groups among borrowers of travelling libraries. In boxes sent to these Ukrainian societies a number of books, usually 10, in the Ukrainian language, are added to the regular library. These are selected by a committee of the Ukrainian Educational Society, and include volumes of poetry, history, science, biography, as well as fiction.

Travelling Libraries—Special:

There has also been an increase in the demand for special libraries. Two hundred and forty-seven were sent out during the past year as against 182 in 1934-35. Of these 197 went to schools. Of that number, 64 were, by special request of the committee on the new curriculum for public schools, sent to schools where the enterprise method was officially under experiment. Fifty-one other schools asked for libraries, but had to be refused because there were no more books.

The distribution of the special libraries is shown below:

		1935-36		1934-35
Schools		197		125
Communities: Village	9		11	
Rural	8		13	
	—	17	—	24
Private groups		15		10
Social Clubs		7		12
U.F.W.A. Locals		3		2
Womens' Institutes		2		2
I.O.D.E. Chapters		2		2
C.G.I.T. Groups		2		.....
P.T.A. Groups		1		.....
Social Credit Groups		1		.....
U.F.A. Locals		.....		4
A.T.A. Groups		.....		1
		247		182

It is almost impossible to gauge the circulation of books in special libraries, especially in those sent to schools. The reading of these is much more intensive. The proportion of fiction is much smaller, some groups having no fiction at all. It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to report that, in 192 libraries for which the circulation was recorded, the total circulation was 12,416, or an average of 64.6 per library. The decrease from last year's average of 81.61 per library is accounted for by the fact that to the Enterprise schools only small libraries of from 15 to 20 volumes were sent, and in many cases, no record was kept of the circulation, as the books were kept in school and used for reference. Letters received from the teachers bear witness to the good use made of the books:

"Thank you for sending the library. We could not possibly have carried out the experiment without these books."

"The books have been in constant use. I hope you can let us have another after Christmas."

The statistics in the above paragraphs are tabulated below:

Number of libraries circulated:

	1935-36	1934-35	Increase
Regular	140	163	
Special	247	182	65
	387	345	42

Recorded circulation of libraries:

	1935-36 No.	1934-35 No.	1935-36 Circul.	1934-35 Circul.	1935-36 Average	1934-35 Average
Regular	140	163	22,514	22,355	81.8	120.18
Special	247	182	12,416	8,325	64.6	81.61
Total	387	345	34,930	30,680	73.2	100.89
Difference	+42		+4,250		—27.69	

The two communities having the highest recorded circulation were Clyde (regular library in care of Mrs. F. Fricker) with 40 readers, and a circulation of 306; and Hairy Hill (special library in care of Mr. Wm. Kostash) with 48 readers and a circulation of 347.

Open Shelf Library.

An increase of circulation of books from the Open Shelf has again to be reported. Once more the record for the years is broken. 21,799 is the figure for the year 1935-36, an increase of 2,073 over the previous year; and this again, in spite of the fact that Open Shelf books have been used to make up special libraries to an even greater degree than before.

There is a decrease in the circulation of clippings, pamphlets and periodicals, due to the fact that the clipping collection is out of date. With our present staff it is not possible to keep it up, although strenuous efforts are made to collect and index useful material. This year the circulation of

periodicals has been listed separately for the first time, as more and more use is being made of them.

Again acknowledgment is gratefully made of the courtesy shown by the University Library, the Edmonton Public Library, the Provincial Library, and the Lethbridge Public Library in lending books and magazines either direct to our borrowers or to us in order to let us copy chapters and articles necessary to answer questions from country readers.

No attempt has been made to keep a record of the reference work done. As always, it constitutes a considerable part of the day's mail, and covers an extraordinarily wide range of subjects.

		1935-36	1934-35	Difference
Circulation of Open Shelf books		21,799	19,726	+2,073
Circulation of pamphlets and clippings	1,417			
Circulation of periodicals	790			
		2,207	2,536	— 329
Total		24,002	22,262	+1,744

Plays.

The grant from the Carnegie Trust in connection with the work of the Fine Arts Division has been again very welcome. This class of books is the most up-to-date in the library.

The number of communities to which plays have been sent is again larger than in the previous year, as is also the number of plays. The number of juvenile plays, most of them for use in preparing for school festivals, has been separately listed for the first time. Collections of plays are also listed separately.

		1935-36	1934-35	Difference
Number of communities borrowing plays		738	597	+141
Number of adult plays	3,354			
Number of juvenile plays	1,076			
		4,430	3,587	+843
Number of vols. play coll. (adult)	949			
Number of vols. play coll. (juv.)	423			
		1,372	1,988	—616
Total		5,802	5,575	+227

Books in Greatest Demand.

General literature again heads the list. This class includes poetry, essays and drama, and the great interest in the last-named partly accounts for the very large circulation. Sociology, also a composite class, and including the popular group, Economics, is again second. For the first time the class, Fine Arts, takes the place usually held by Biography or History, third in the list. The demand for books on water-color and oil painting, cartoon and poster-

making, rugmaking, embroidery, leather work, wood-carving, and gardening in its every phase, shows in a most marked degree, the new attitude of our country readers towards their environment, a new desire for self-expression of an artistic nature. Part of this demand is, of course, due to the new emphasis placed on such activities in the new school curriculum now under experiment. History this year takes fourth place.

Book Stock.

Statistics of the book stock for the year 1935-36:

Books at April 1st, 1935			22,990
Accessions		1,841	
By purchase:			
Library appropriation, O.S.	464		
T.L.	992		
Juv.	294		
Ukr.	91		
Carnegie Trust Fund		76	
Books from publishers for review		36	
Gifts:			
University Library	24		
John A. Mitchell, Pakan	40		
Victoria League, London, Eng.	26		
Mrs. N. W. Haynes, Edmonton	3		
Mr. S. I. Dineen, New Sarepta	3		
H. W. Stevinson, Bashaw	2		
Miss J. C. Reed, Edmonton	1		
Hudson's Bay Co.	1		
Carnegie Corporation of New York	1		
	—	101	
Total accessions		2,054	
Withdrawals:			
Lost	20		
Worn out	2,011		
Total withdrawals		2,031	
Net additions to stock			23
Books at March 31st, 1936			23,013
Number of periodicals:			
Free		4	
Subscriptions		46	
Total			50

During the year 245 Open Shelf books were rebound or recased.

The Library wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of books mentioned above.

Discarded Books.

Of the 2,031 books withdrawn, many were fit only for the wastepaper basket. At different times throughout the year large boxes of those not absolutely in tatters were sent to the Relief camps; smaller boxes were sent to districts too poor to pay freight on travelling libraries but eager for reading matter. Some boxes of worn-out juvenile books were sent to schools in the Peace River and other districts where the teachers reported that there were no books and that the people could not afford to buy any. Every book that could be used at all was put into the hands of somebody who otherwise would be bookless.

Reading Course for Farm Young People.

With the suspension of the scholarships formerly offered by the Minister of Agriculture to young farm people, and with the formation throughout the Province of Junior Study Groups in co-operation and other economic subjects, the reading course was not taken up this year.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Again we have the pleasure to report a busy year in the Division of Visual Instruction with the services in heavy demand. In all branches of the work a very decided increase in the supply of material is noted, although at times the lack of adequate additions to the material available has proved somewhat embarrassing. For the most part, however, the calls upon us by a large variety of clubs, societies and institutions as well as by men and women engaged in educational work have been met by the staff in a way which has elicited many expressions of appreciation both verbally and by letter.

A further addition to the lantern slide sets in the branch depot at Lethbridge established at the Y.M.C.A. there, was made last fall, 73 sets being now available. This service to the people of Lethbridge and the southern part of the Province has been much appreciated, and our thanks are due to the directors of the Lethbridge Y.M.C.A., who carry on the service without cost to this Department. The circulation of sets from the branch amounted to 107. The total figures for the year are 1,428 sets sent out, an increase over the previous year of 205 sets, and over the figures of two years ago of 350 sets, showing a steady advance in the use of lantern slides or "still pictures," as they are sometimes called. From reports received, it is estimated that the 1,428 sets circulated were shown 2,750 times to audiences aggregating close to one hundred and seventy thousand. The service fees for the use of these slides have been kept to the minimum, and the total amount collected has taken care of the cost of handling. Many schools and school districts as well as church organizations have been added to the list of those obtaining lantern slide service on a 'contract' basis on payment of an annual fee.

Lanterns were loaned 159 times for occasional lectures, and assistance was rendered to schools, churches, and other institutions in the purchase of suitable equipment at lowest cost.

Motion Pictures.

Some additions have been made during the year to our collection of 16 mm. films, which now numbers 154 reels in the general list, 40 in the Canadian Government series, and 62 sound films. These are quite inadequate for the calls upon us; and with the increasing use of the small portable 16 mm. projector and special daylight screen by schools in teaching, some additional provision should be made to increase the number of reels. With over 200 reels of Eastman Classroom Teaching Films available for purchase covering such subjects as geography, history, nature study, health and hygiene, and general science, we have been able to obtain but 21. The circulation of films for the period covered by this report is remarkable in comparison with the total of reels available, 376 sets comprising 1,965 reels having been sent out, approximately 600 showings being given to upwards of 60,000 people, an average of 100 in each audience. The increase over last year is 103 sets and 609 reels.

The steady increase in the number of public schools using motion pictures in teaching has been mentioned. The group of ten schools in the Clover Bar district east of Edmonton, mentioned in last year's report, has continued to function successfully, and a second group of five schools in the Bellis-Vilna district has come into being as a visual instruction unit with a new projector supplied by this Department. Several other rural schools have recently purchased projectors, as also has the Southern Alberta Teachers' Association for use in the Lethbridge district and city schools. The Calgary School Board is obtaining a projector for the schools of that city, and in Edmonton the Technical High School students are planning to present one to the school. Altogether, between 30 and 40 Alberta schools, both rural and urban, are using motion pictures for instruction. The great value of this modern mechanical aid to teaching will be more apparent when the new course of studies comes into effect in the schools of the Province.

Only one school system in Alberta, that at Coleman, owns a sound or talking projector, planned largely for experimental work. We have continued to give exhibitions of special sound films in the cities, 14 in Calgary and 54 in Edmonton, largely to school audiences in the auditorium, the aggregate attendances amounting to 14,421. For this purpose last year's features have been used: "The Lady of the Lake," "South Sea Adventures" and "Black Beauty," with two new ones, "Land of Shalimar and Tragedy of Everest," and "The Silent Enemy," an epic of North American Indian life.

Two additional phases of our motion picture work seem worthy of mention here. The crippled children in the University Hospital have enjoyed weekly moving picture shows by arrangement with the Imperial Oil Company's Edmonton employees, who furnished the projector as a gift to the hospital some time ago. A film in natural colors of our University buildings and grounds including the farm and apple orchard was produced during the year by the Department with a motion picture camera received with some equipment for re-sale and retained for our own use. The possibilities include a

more detailed story of the varied activities on the campus, also films of the scenic, industrial, and other resources of Alberta snapped by members of the staff in the course of their duties to be afterwards used in acquainting the people of the Province with these facilities.

General.

The photographic service of the Department of Extension in the production of lantern slides for lecture purposes and work for various University and government departments, has been in good demand during the year. No less than 2,917 slides, many of them beautifully coloured by a member of the staff, have been made during the period, this branch of the work in common with several others being financially self-supporting.

Exhibits of visual instruction equipment and material have been given during the year at various conventions including that of the Alberta Teachers' Association at Edmonton and the Alberta School Trustees in Calgary.

FINE ARTS

The three-year grant of $10,000 a year expired on August 31st, 1935, and the work in the Fine Arts division was discontinued until January 1st, 1936. We are very much indebted to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a renewal of the grant for a period of two years. The work accomplished in the different divisions during the period of the report, less four months, is as follows:

Drama.

The work in Drama under the Carnegie Grant was discontinued from August 31st, 1935, until January 1st, 1936. There was a consequent decrease in the advice given by correspondence, and fewer communities received the personal assistance of the instructor than in previous years.

With the renewal of the Carnegie Grant for 1936 it was felt that the time had come to introduce a greater centralization in the dramatic instruction afforded through this Department. The first three years had been spent in fostering an interest in community theatre by practical assistance, wherever possible; in discovering the needs of particular localities and ministering to those needs, and in awakening the people of the Province to a realization of the important contribution which drama can make to community life. At the end of three years, indications of a strong interest in drama as a factor in community life were evidenced everywhere in Alberta. A certain homogeneity of knowledge and ambition could be seen in the many dramatic groups with which the Department had contact, and it was felt that centralized instruction would have the advantages of reaching more people, of dealing with a diversity of dramatic problems with far-reaching benefit, and of providing the stimulus that planned instruction and discussion can give to a group of people drawn together by a common interest. The resultant economy in time and money would make it possible to do more progressive work than previously.

This plan for centralization was realized in the organization of several intensive dramatic schools, of three days' or one week's duration, and held in towns where some form of theatrical enterprise had become an integral part of the community life.

In March, 1936, two schools were arranged—a one-week school at Cardston and a three-day school at Okotoks. The program for the Cardston school was as follows:

Tuesday, March 3rd (evening): General introductory lectures—

8:00- 9:00 p.m.—Survey of the Theatre, Mrs. Haynes.

9:00-10:00 p.m.—History of the Physical Theatre (illustrated with slides), Mr. Cohen.

10:00-10:30 p.m.—Etudes.

Wednesday, March 4th—

9:00-12:00 a.m.—Both instructors work in the classroom of the public schools.

2:00- 4:00 p.m.—Instructors will assist directors and their players with problems in direction and acting.

4:00- 5:00 p.m.—Lecture on Acting, Mrs. Haynes.

5:00- 6:00 p.m.—Lecture on Direction, Mr. Cohen.

8:00-10:30 p.m.—Practice and demonstration in Acting and Direction. The groups will be divided into two classes, one under Mrs. Haynes and one under Mr. Cohen.

Thursday, March 5th—

9:00-12:00 a.m.—Instructors will work in the classrooms of the public school.

2:00- 4:00 p.m.—Assistance to directors and their players.

4:00- 5:00 p.m.—Lecture on Voice and Speech, Mrs. Haynes.

5:00- 6:00 p.m.—Lecture on Direction, Mr. Cohen.

8:00-10:30 p.m.—Practice and Demonstration in Acting and Directing. Special attention will be given to ensemble playing.

Friday, March 6th—

9:00-12:00 a.m.—Instructors will work in the classrooms of the High School.

2:00- 4:00 p.m.—Assistance to directors and players.

4:00- 5:00 p.m.—Lecture, Stagecraft and Lighting, Mr. Cohen.

5:00- 6:00 p.m.—Choric Speech, Mrs. Haynes.

8:00- 9:00 p.m.—Make-up, Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen.

9:00-10:30 p.m.—Practice and Demonstration.

Saturday, March 7th—

9:00-12:00 a.m.—Demonstration of direction of primary plays. Two groups will be working all morning.

2:00- 6:00 p.m.—Demonstration of direction of intermediate plays. Two groups working.

8:00-10:30 p.m.—Demonstration of direction of High School and Adult plays. Grand Concert at night.

(Saturday will be devoted entirely to practical work.)

The success of the school exceeded expectations. The following report written by the secretary of the Cardston School Festival Association will give a concrete idea of the field covered:

"Under the able supervision of Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen, a very successful Drama School was conducted here. The school had been well advertised, and we were repaid with an unusually large attendance. People from as far north as Lethbridge were enrolled. There were fourteen districts represented.

"The number of school teachers enrolled were as follows: Cardston 11, Raymond 3, Hillspring 2, St. Paul's Indian School 3, Glenwood 4, Leavitt 2, Kimball 2, Aetna 2, Rolph Creek 1, Davisville 1, making a total of 31.

"People enrolled not including teachers were as follows: Cardston 84 (including about 50 High School students), Glenwood 5, Hillspring 16, Aetna 10, Mountain View 2, Woolford 6, Leavitt 8, Hartley 6, Raymond 3, Welling 2, Mountain View 2, Stirling 1, Lethbridge 2, making a total of 147.

"Classes and demonstrations were conducted between 9 a.m. and 11 p.m., with only one or two hours each day for intermission.

"Twenty-six plays were helped, including school and community productions. This was a tremendous undertaking, but Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen worked tirelessly.

"It is not without appreciation for the efficient work done by these drama instructors and for the splendid co-operation and assistance received from the Department of Extension, that we are writing you this letter.

Our district has long shown an interest in this art, and we feel that after having had such a course, the enthusiasm has greatly increased and the people have been immeasurably benefitted."

The program of the Okotoks school was similar to that of the Cardston school with the necessary concentration into three days. The report from Okotoks showed that "there was an average daily attendance of 150; among these were 33 school teachers, 4 ministers, approximately 20 adult representatives of the Junior U.F.A., some 50 members of the Anglican and United Church Young People's association and members of the high schools of several towns. The balance was made up of interested adults. These figures are minimum ones, as some did not register daily as requested, some did not register at all, and quite a few did not disclose whether they were teachers or otherwise.

"The towns represented with teachers were as follows: Okotoks 7, High River 9, Turner Valley 8, Aldersyde 1, Brant 1, Cayley 2, Black Diamond 2, De Winton 1, Stavely 1, Rural 3.

"The towns represented with their highest daily attendance for each day were: Okotoks 137, High River 22, Turner Valley 14, Black Diamond 2, Aldersyde 5, Parkland 5, Brant 1, Cayley 2, De Winton 2, Calgary 1, Sandstone 1, Glasgow, Scotland, 1.

"The school was a complete success. Attendance was beyond my estimates in spite of new snow, bad roads and counter attractions. Assistance was given with seven plays by Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen—these were already in rehearsal. Several other plays were outlined for future production, in addition to the demonstration produced during the school by the instructors.

"The assistance given to the school plays was invaluable. This feature of the school alone warranted holding it. This is new ground as far as Okotoks proper and the greater part of the surrounding towns and districts are concerned. The lectures and demonstrations have, I am sure, given an impetus to school production, which will make itself felt in the annual school festival.

"The rich possibilities of this dramatic work for children is being disclosed to parents. The discovery of unrecognized and latent talent in their children as it is brought out by the instructors cannot help but give an impetus to the desire for more instruction along the same lines. People begin to realize what a really beautiful thing the English language is when spoken properly, and how the knowledge that they are doing so gives them that freedom from restraint that allows their talents to develop to the fullest extent.

" . . . I have been asked to express the thanks of the local school staff for allowing the holding of this school at Okotoks. It has been greatly appreciated, and should the Department wish to repeat it next year, I feel certain it will be given even greater support."

These schools were most efficiently organized, in Cardston by Miss Annie Gregson and Miss Norma Smith, and in Okotoks by Mr. Ben Hood.

The Department gave Mrs. Haynes' services and paid all her expenses, while the towns contributed the money for Mr. Cohen's fee and expenses by levying a small fee on individual students or on the groups represented.

It is felt that a school of this kind in a town where interest is keen is one of the most successful projects yet undertaken, and several future schools—two of them in Northern Alberta—have been arranged.

In Edmonton, from January 13th to April 27th, lectures were arranged on sixteen consecutive Monday nights. One hundred and seventy-eight people, representatives either of the Edmonton Little Theatre or of some twenty dramatic groups in the city, were enrolled. The lectures ran from 2 to 3 hour periods, and the course resulted in a greater degree of co-operation between the various dramatic societies in the city than had been thought possible.

In community work, thirty-five visits were made to the following twenty towns: Westlock, Clover Bar, Lamont, Waskatenau; Calgary: Calgary Festival, Calgary Co-operative Youth Movement, four Calgary schools, etc.; Medicine Hat, Wainwright, Ponoka, Camrose, High River, Innisfail, Red Deer, Cardston, Lethbridge, Clive, Bassano, Gleichen, Lacombe, Okotoks, Strathmore.

Assistance with forty adult plays was given. Among these some of the best were: Symphony in Illusion, The Man Who Was Born to be Hanged, A Fool of a Man; To Die With a Smile, What Never Dies, Greater Victory, Suppressed Desires, The Twelve Pound Look, The Knave of Hearts.

Nineteen lectures on various phases of Dramatic art were given in the above towns, other than the lectures given at the Farm Young People's Week, the Cardston School, the Okotoks School, the University Summer School, the Edmonton Little Theatre Lecture course, and the Banff School of the Theatre.

The following Edmonton groups received personal assistance or a lecture from Mrs. Haynes: Kiwanis Club, United Church Young People's Society, Women's Institute, Farm Young People, University Summer School; Women's International League for Peace; Anglican Young People's Society; Jewish Young People's Society, Edmonton Council of Jewish Women; Edmonton Little Theatre, Victoria High School, Civic Committee for Jubilee Entertainment, High School League, Catholic Young People's Society, C.G.I.T., Calder Community League, University Women's Club, and Women's Missionary Society.

Adjudication for two adult festivals was supplied by the Department. One of these, the Clive Dramatic Festival, consisted of four plays: Ali the Cobbler, The Monkey's Paw, The Royal Touch, and In Port, presented by four bordering districts. This festival showed a tremendous improvement over the work done in previous years. Our instructor in Dramatics (Mrs. Haynes) has adjudicated at Clive every year during the past four years, and has been in close contact with the work done there. The great improvement both in the quality of play presented and the manner in which it was produced was most gratifying. This year, with the aid of this Department, the Clive Community Hall has been fitted with excellent, flexible lighting equipment.

The Calgary Festival was held during the week of March 10th, and Mrs. Haynes adjudicated twenty one-act plays at this time. This was one of the largest festivals ever held in Alberta, and the work showed a wide variation in technical knowledge and imaginative perception. Detailed analyses of the faults of the productions were given in the course of the adjudication.

A great deal more work was done in the schools during the year than heretofore. In sixteen of the twenty towns mentioned, although the evenings were devoted to assisting adults, during the day intensive work was done in the schools. This work was largely experimental and was designed to further the purpose of the new curriculum which includes dramatics as a part of the course of study.

It has been found that sometimes in play preparation the child does not have his spirit released, his imagination stimulated, his body freed, but rather something stiff, standardized and ready-made is imposed on him from without. This is against the aim of dramatic education. The child must be taught to relate the situations found in plays to his own experience; to become mentally and emotionally aware of himself, of others, and of all the rich life that surrounds him.

He should be taught to listen to and to produce voice tones which convey thought and emotion; to appreciate the beauty of the sounds of English by enunciating them correctly; to know that his body when well-disciplined and

controlled is a perfect medium for expression. He learns finally that all art is disciplined by natural laws of form.

The work in the schools resulted in the preparation of a number of excellent plays, among them: The Silver Star, Rock Cakes, Princess Tenderheart, The Whisker, The Clown of Doodledoo, Three Petticoats in the Wind, Laying the Ghost, The Princess and the Swineherd, Little Black Sambo, The Hollow Tree Store, and The Chinese Nightingale.

Mrs. Haynes adjudicated elocution and dramatization at the High River, the Wainwright, the Medicine Hat, and the Innisfail School Festivals. Between 750 and 1,000 children were present at each of these festivals.

In May, 1935, Mrs. Haynes was asked to arrange a pageant of Empire for the Silver Jubilee celebration. Nineteen hundred public school children and two hundred adults took part in this pageant, which was held in the Arena in Edmonton on the 24th of May. The pageant depicted dramatic incidents in the development of Great Britain and of Canada, and the children, with the assistance of their teachers, made their own costumes and helped to work out the pageantry of the scene. The pageant was presented before more than ten thousand people and was received with enthusiasm. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in a letter to Dr. Wallace, chairman of the committee, commented very graciously upon the spectacle: "The glorious pageant, descriptive of so many of the outstanding events in the history of the Empire and of Canada particularly, and taken part in not only by the younger of our people, but many of the middle-aged and older classes as well, was most inspiring."

During Farm Young People's Week, thirty boys and girls attended a two-hour class in dramatics every day. The work comprised training in acting and direction, with special emphasis on voice and speech, and rehearsals of some short sketches. The sketches were presented at the end of the week for the entertainment of the other delegates to the convention.

The Verse Speaking over the University Radio was continued this year, and seemed to be more popular than in previous years. Letters of thanks for the assistance given by radio were numerous and expressed the feeling that the help in the interpretation of poems was very valuable. Mrs. Haynes, and in her absence Miss Pharis, gave fifteen to thirty-minute readings over the University Radio on Saturday mornings.

Approximately 1,600 letters of advice have been written during the year, and their subject matter includes solutions to theatrical problems of every kind; assistance in the organization of dramatic groups, play festivals, and local chautauquas; advice about the stage and lighting facilities of a new community hall; recommendations of plays for certain specific occasions and to suit definite requirements of ability or number of actors; suggestions about the costume of a rabbit or a king; advice about snowstorm effects—all the difficulties that confront the amateur director who has very little money to spend and certain conditions to which he must adapt his production.

Personal advice to many people who were able to call at the office was also given.

This year the play-writing contest was discontinued, but our Dramatics Instructor has received a number of plays written by Alberta authors, and has criticized these from both a literary and a theatrical standpoint. If a play has merit, the writer is encouraged to produce it, as it is possible to discover many weaknesses in production that were not apparent in reading. "Greater Victory," "Judas Iscariot," and "The Royal Touch" are among the Alberta plays produced in the past year.

More bulletins were distributed from the Dramatics Division than in any previous year. Some 1,200 copies of "Notes on the Production of a Play" were distributed, and approximately 850 copies of "Some Suggestions for the reading of Poems," 1,000 copies of "Exercises for Voice and Speech," 1,000 copies of "Some Notes for an Actor," 600 copies of "Dramatizations for the Grades" (a list), and 300 copies of "List of Plays for High Schools," were sent out. Other bulletins on Dramatics in Education as well as short plays and sketches, adjudication forms for elocution, choric speech, plays, individual actors, etc., were also sent out. These bulletins, prepared by Mrs. Haynes, seem to have filled a definite need for specific information, and have been used, not only in Alberta, but in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Eastern Canada. A minister from British Columbia has written: "It was very good of you to send me the mimeographed pamphlets. They contain a great many instructions of which we have never thought. They will be of splendid assistance to us. I thank you sincerely for your prompt and very profitable aid."

The Summer School of Drama of the Department of Education at the University of Alberta in July again received the services of Mrs. Haynes, who gave thirty lectures in Acting and eight lectures in Voice and Speech during the session. As well as lecturing, Mrs. Haynes was in charge of the practical work which included the preparation of a number of high school and children's one-act plays. The eighty-five children who took part in these plays came from the Gyro Playgrounds of Edmonton.

The Banff Summer School of the Theatre was held in the month of August with an attendance of 136. Representatives of 25 towns in Alberta, 11 towns in Saskatchewan, 8 in British Columbia, 3 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 1 in Missouri, 1 in New York, and 1 in Australia were present.

Professor F. G. C. Wood, of the University of British Columbia, lectured in a general survey course of the theatre. Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Cohen lectured in Voice, Acting, Direction, Make-up, Stagecraft, Costume, Lighting, and Choric Speech. Mrs. E. H. Gowan conducted a class in play-writing, and Miss Almena Yeoman, of the Brandon Normal School, taught Eurythmics.

Children's classes in Acting and Eurythmics were held daily. Two children's plays, "The Silver Star" and "Princess Tenderheart," were prepared for production at the conclusion of the school. These children's classes are found to be most desirable, and will be continued again in 1936.

At the end of the Banff School public presentations of "The Palace of Knossos" and "Poor Madalena" were given in the Banff Theatre. These were received most appreciatively by a large audience, and demonstrated the excellence of the work that could be done in a short period of time.

The costumes for "The Palace of Knossos," a play with ancient Crete for its setting, were designed by a young artist of the school and executed by the students. They were made of hessian, hand-stencilled and hand-dyed in beautiful designs and colours. The dances were arranged by Miss Yeoman and Mrs. Haynes and were derived from the ancient ritualistic dances to the sun god. The production possessed great pictorial beauty as well as fine theatric quality.

A letter from the secretary of the Saskatchewan Drama League, who attended the Banff School for the first two years, reads: "I wanted you to pass along the word to Mr. Cohen and Mr. Corbett that I attended the British Drama League's schools at Welwyn and Malvern during Sir Barry Jackson's festival. . . . I enjoyed them very much and met lots of famous people in various branches of Drama, including the great G. B. Shaw. . . . I found the Banff schools compared very favourably indeed with the overseas schools in the way they were run, the fare offered and the cost. So please all take a bow."

A number of inquiries from other countries and other provinces as to the organization of the dramatic instruction carried on in this Province have been received and answered at length. In preparing a report of this nature one is amazed at the very general increase in interest and knowledge that has taken place in the past few years in Alberta. As an art form the theatre seems to be more nearly concomitant with the needs and aptitudes of the people of this Province than is any other art. Roy Mitchell says: "That theatre is the greatest whose soul moves the furthest and whose feet move the least." It can be said without exaggeration that Alberta is developing such a theatre, its roots deep in the society which fosters it and expressive of the highest cultural ambitions of that society. If we as a people can treat this new development in the community life of the Province with the respect and affection that is its due, a great good should come out of these four years of experiment and growth.

Art.

The work in this division, as in the three previous years, was organized by a committee of three people, and a sub-committee for Southern Alberta, with Dr. W. G. Carpenter, of Calgary, as chairman.

In the northern part of the Province the exhibits as noted in the following report, were shown:

Place	No. days	Exhibit.	Approx. Attendance
University of Alberta, Arts Building	14	Student drawings from Institute of Tech. and Art, Calgary	500 daily
do.	14	Drawings and water-colors by Neil M. Stewart	500 daily
do.	20	Exhibition of water-colors by L. Petley Jones	500 daily besides numerous overtown visitors
do.	14	Exhibition of photographs from Italian and other European pictures	500 daily
do.	14	Various exhibits of books, mss., and photographs from the British Museum and other Collections	500 daily
do.	14	Exhibition of water-colors by Arthur Adam, A.A.S.A.	500 daily
Edmonton (Tuck Shop), Student Christian Movement	1	Lantern lecture on Religious Art	30
Edmonton, McDougall Church	1	Lantern lecture: Great British Art	100
Edmonton, Summer School	32	Coloured prints from Carnegie collection	750
		2 special lectures	65

Rural Centres:

No. Lectures	Place	No. days	Exhibit.	Attendance
1	Olds	1	Lantern lecture: Canadian Art	65
2	Delia	1	Lantern lectures: British Art, Modern Art	380
2	Vermilion	1	Lantern lecture: British Art, Carnegie prints, Italian Art	320
2	Botha	2	Lantern lecture: Canadian Art; Sunday service, Religious Art	120
3	Stettler	2	Carnegie Prints, Lantern lecture, "Canadian Art," Sunday service, "Religious Art"	240
2	Erskine	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern lecture, "Canadian Art"	55
2	Alix	1	Talk with Carnegie Prints, Lantern lecture, "Canadian Art"	155
2	Blackfalds	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern lecture on "Canadian Art"	80
3	Daysland	1	Carnegie Prints, Lantern lecture on "Canadian Art"	195

No. Lectures	Place	No. days	Exhibit.	Attendance
4	Vermilion	2	Exhibit of handicrafts and lantern lecture on "Development of Shelter"	430

In the southern part of the Province the following places were visited by our lecturer, Major F. H. Norbury:

4	Lethbridge	1	Exhibit of Handicrafts, Lantern lecture on "Development of Shelter," Modern Art, etc.	345
5	Coleman	1	do.	525
4	Blairmore	1	do.	378
2	Bellevue	1	do.	240
4	Banff	2	do.	200
3	Canmore	2	do.	180
5	Cardston and dist. schools	4	do.	815
3	Bassano	2	do.	175
5	Magrath	1	do.	475

Music.

The same policy has been followed this year as in the past two years. The greater part of the money available for music appreciation has been used to provide first-class adjudication at the School and Provincial Festivals. Twenty-nine festivals were assisted in this way.

A grant was made to the radio department for lecture recitals, as outlined in our radio report.

Every aspect of the work undertaken under the Carnegie Grant has received the enthusiastic support of the newspapers and community organizations throughout the Province.

STAFF

During the six busiest months of the year, members of our staff worked many hours overtime. Without this generous gift of time and strength, the work that has been accomplished would have been impossible. It is a pleasure to make acknowledgment of this service here.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Extension Lectures and Moving Picture Programs

Number of lectures and moving picture programs	145	
Aggregate attendance		15,032
Radio Lectures	516	
		661

Library and Debating Service

No. of travelling libraries circulated	140		
No. of exchanges	275		
No. of special libraries circulated	247		
Travelling Library circulation		34,930	
Open Shelf circulation		21,799	
			56,729
Package Libraries for Debates	998		
Pamphlets and clippings (not debates)	1,417		
Periodicals	790		
		3,205	
Plays for amateurs supplied to communities numbering	738		
Total number of plays circulated		4,430	
Total number of volumes of play collections		1,372	
			9,007

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned	159		
Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,428		
Number of times used	2,750		
Aggregate attendance at lantern slide lectures		170,000	
Sets of moving picture films circulated	376		
Number of reels in sets	1,965		
Number of times used	600		
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		60,000	
Attendance at special showings of sound films in schools at Calgary and Edmonton		14,421	
			244,421

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates	168		
Leaders	7		
			175

Publications

Press Bulletin:			
Number of issues	3		
Average circulation	6,833		
Aggregate circulation			20,500
Agricultural Publications:			
Number sent out during the year	18,654		
Individual requests received			2,450
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	191,547		
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000		

Fine Arts

Drama:			
Number of visits made to communities	35		
Number of places visited	20		
Number of lectures and demonstrations given at these places	19		
Number of dramatic groups given advice	40		
Number of individuals given advice	1,600		
Enrolment at Banff School	136		
Enrolment at Short Course, Cardston	178		
Enrolment at Short Course, Okotoks	150		
Enrolment at Short Course, Edmonton	178		
Estimated attendance at lectures and demonstrations	5,000		5,642
Number mimeo. leaflets distributed	4,950		
Music:			
Vernon Barford recitals over CKUA and CFAC (see Radio report).			
Number of Festivals received grant for adjudication of music	29		
Art:			
Number of places visited	23		
Number of lectures	60		
Approximate attendance		6,318	
Approximate attendance at University, daily		500	
			6,818

RECAPITULATION

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture programs, lantern slide lectures, Farm Young People's Week, Art exhibits, Drama lectures, Banff School	272,088
Total circulation of books, package libraries, plays, periodicals	65,736
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	39,154

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, an increasing demand for the services of the Department, more especially along the lines of adult education. There is no doubt that the work carried on in this Department through its various divisions has meant a great deal to the people of the Province. It is hoped to expand our work still further during the coming year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. CORBETT,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1937

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1937

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBB KERR, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

EDWARD ANNAND CORBETT, M.A., Director (on leave of absence)

DONALD CAMERON, M.Sc., Acting Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

SHEILA MARRYAT, B.S.A., Radio Program Director.
Department of Extension.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for the Year Ending March 31st, 1937

Edmonton, May 10th, 1937.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the academic year ending March 31st, 1937.

In April, 1936, Mr. E. A. Corbett, who has been Director of the Department since 1928, was appointed Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education with headquarters in Toronto, and was given one year's leave of absence as from September 1st. Mr. Donald Cameron, formerly Agricultural Secretary, was promoted to the position of Assistant Director and Acting Director in Mr. Corbett's absence. Mr. M. C. Crosbie, a graduate in agriculture and economics, was engaged on a half-time basis as Graduate Assistant to take over some of the work previously done by the Agricultural Secretary.

During the year substantial increases were shown in some departments of our work, particularly in the motion picture section of the Division of Visual Instruction and in the dramatic and debating services. Slight decreases were recorded in our lantern slide, lecture and library services. Due to the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation in renewing our grant for another year, we are once more able to record a gratifying increase in the work of the Fine Arts Division.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMS

During the period covered by this report, 111 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given. Moving pictures were used only as a supplement to the lecture program in a small percentage of the lectures. The aggregate attendance at lectures was 11,227, or an average attendance of 101. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 145 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 15,032. The decrease is accounted for by reason of Mr. Corbett's absence, the fact that Mr. Crosbie was on only for half time, and because of unusually severe road conditions in the south of the province which necessitated can-

cellation of several lecture itineraries during the winter. Of the lectures recorded, 91 were given by the Acting Director, 10 by the Graduate Assistant, and 10 by members of the regular University staff. The corresponding figures for last year were: Director 60, Agricultural Secretary 80, and other staff 5.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Throughout the year there has been a continuous demand for information on agricultural and other subjects. A greater demand than usual has been made by farmers for information concerning varieties of cereal and forage crops, identification and control measures for weeds and plant diseases, and problems of animal feeding and nutrition. Numerous requests for plans of farm buildings, such as dairy barns, piggeries and ice-houses have been received, and while it has not been possible to supply these requests because the University has no bulletin containing such plans, it has been possible to make useful suggestions, and in some cases to refer the correspondent to other sources for information.

As has been the case in the past, considerable research was involved in order to answer some of the correspondence, and we gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of other Departments of the University in assisting in the work of the Agricultural Information Bureau.

The period of Agricultural News Flashes from CKUA was given on Mondays and Fridays, and the purpose of this program has been to keep farmers and others posted on timely agricultural news and other items of information which they might not otherwise have received. In addition to the Agricultural News Flashes, the Graduate Assistant gave five radio talks on some phases of agricultural economics and substituted on a number of occasions for speakers who were unable to fill their engagements. He visited ten points in rural districts with lectures and moving picture programs, and could have handled more if he had been on a full-time basis.

Keen interest has been shown by people, in both rural and urban districts, in literature and information on economic and sociological subjects for discussion and study groups. Assistance was given the Acting Director by reviewing recommended books for such groups. Detailed questionnaires were prepared from such books as Child's "Sweden, the Middle Way," and Rugg's "Changing Governments and Changing Cultures," and these were designed to direct the student's attention to particular sections and to stimulate thought and discussion. In the case of controversial subjects, the student was directed to several references in order that he might understand divergent opinions.

Some of the agricultural work was taken by the Acting Director, in addition to his general administrative and lecture work. This was particularly true in dealing with information regarding the Rehabilitation of the Dry Areas, Land Tenure and Crop Insurance.

In the matter of agricultural publications, during the year two bulletins and eleven leaflets were printed. The policy of using leaflets of two to eight pages is being followed wherever possible. Each leaflet deals with a single topic; the matter is brief enough so that the farmer will read it, and the cost of printing is comparatively small. These leaflets save writing hundreds of letters.

Agricultural radio programs were arranged by the Agricultural Radio Committee as in former years, and due to our province-wide coverage on the Alberta Educational network, we had the greatest response yet recorded. Mention should be made here of the fine co-operation given by the staffs of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture in generously taking a share of the radio programs.

During the year there has been a great increase in interest in general adult education, and the Acting Director has had a very heavy volume of correspondence requesting material and lectures on this subject. In the past winter preliminary steps have been taken towards organizing a program of directed study in the province, and quite a few groups have been organized and supplied with material. Plans have also been completed to hold an adult school in the form of an "Alberta School of Community Life" at Olds, from June 24th to July 10th. This is the beginning of what is hoped will be a real forward step in adult education in Alberta.

RADIO PROGRAMS

This year the radio report covers the complete broadcasting season from October 1st, 1936, to May 14th, 1937.

Much the same lines have been followed as in previous years, no extension of the programs being possible. However, a renewed effort was made this season to vitalize the programs by using many new speakers and developing more interesting forms of presentation. Examples of the latter are: The Round Table; a drama series "New Lamps for Old"; The Teachers' Forum.

The Round Table consisted of a number of prominent citizens of Calgary, representing various points of view, who discussed national and international questions such as: "Why a Canadian Should be Interested in the U.S. Elections," "The Situation in Spain," "Our Chemical Masters," 'The Speech from the Throne," "Rehabilitation of the Drought Areas in Western Canada," "Raw Material and Colonies." The Round Table was broadcast once a week and many people expressed appreciation of these informal discussions. Such remarks as the following were typical of listeners' reports:

"One of the really bright spost in radio. Should double time allotment."

"Splendid. A lot of interest in it, especially by grown-up farm people."

"We listen without fail. Very informative."

The Drama series, "New Lamps for Old," is definitely the best series that the CKUA Players have broadcast. Thanks to a small grant from the Carnegie Trust Fund, we were able to obtain the services of two of our graduates, Elsie Park Gowan and Gwen Pharis, both of whom have had experience in playwriting, to prepare the scripts for the series. These scripts were excellently done, comparing favorably with plays on the C.B.C. and U.S. network. The plays were based on the lives of some of the heroes of civilization: scientists, artists, statesmen, philosophers and explorers, all had a place in this historical series. There was a greater response to this drama broadcast and to the Round Table than to any of our other programs. In many cases teachers urged their pupils to listen to the series, and discussed the plays next day. The following extracts from letters received show how much the plays were appreciated:

"As a teacher, I have encouraged my pupils to listen to the plays. I found it so much easier to teach lessons on these very instructive plays, e.g., Florence Nightingale, Louis Pasteur, Mme. Curie, child labour, etc. Programs such as these will do more towards promoting tolerance than any other means."

"In connection with the series "New Lamps for Old," may I take the opportunity of applauding the artists appearing in the series. These players not only act their parts, but they actually live them. I don't know of any better dramatization on either the American or Canadian air waves. I may add that as a professional violinist in England, I have played for such actors as Irving, Albert Chevalier and the Covent Garden Opera, so that I have heard the best. My congratulations and good wishes for the future."

Not only do the plays provide good entertainment of real educational value, but they also assist in developing writers for this medium, and take in a group of 30 to 40 players who, by working consistently together year after year under the direction of Sheila Marryat, are making a fine contribution to radio drama.

The Teachers' Forum was the outcome of requests from various teachers in the field, that a series on educational matters be provided during the evening hours; previously there had been one at noon. The problem was to find a group of educationists to undertake the work, and this was finally solved by obtaining the co-operation of a number of organizations, and in this way distributing the load. These organizations were:

The Provincial Department of Education,

The University School of Education,

The Alberta Teachers' Association,

The Edmonton Normal School.

Various ways of presentation were used. The School of Education dramatized such topics as "Intelligence Tests" and "Social Aims in Education." The entire program was prepared and presented by students. This was of value to the students themselves, giving training in preparation of radio scripts and microphone technique, while also presenting the material in an interesting manner for listeners. The A.T.A. gave one or two discussions on such topics as "Why all this Change in our Schools?" and "Financing Education." One of the outstanding broadcasts of The Teachers' Forum was the "Demonstration of Enterprise Education" by Grade IV of the Normal Practice School. It was carefully planned and rehearsed beforehand, and the children also rehearsed twice at the studio—all helping to make an excellent broadcast.

It is our sincere hope that all these three programs will be on the air next season.

For the first time we gave a course of weekly talks running through the full season. This was on "Shakespeare's Art." We were able to do this through the generosity of Dr. S. W. Dyde, who gave his time and brought his knowledge of, and delightful enthusiasm for this subject, to the microphone.

Listeners with a scientific bent were certainly appreciative of Dr. E. H. Gowan's talks on the Science Question Box. This is the second year that Dr. Gowan has given this series, and this season it was changed to an evening hour, and consequently received a much greater response. Letters have been received from all over the province expressing appreciation and sending in questions to be answered. Following are typical remarks:

"We like the simple language used in explanation."

"We listen to this every week, every season."

"Always listen. Please extend time."

Next season we hope to increase the value of this period by some remote control broadcasts from the various labs. in the University.

In the 1936 report the experiment in the teaching of French by means of Linguaphone recordings was discussed. This season the French course was repeated, and German added. Five hundred and seventy students actually registered for the courses: 409 for the French and 161 for the German. In many cases two or three students used the same text book, and some of last year's French students did not register this year, but continued to follow the course, so a conservative estimate of the total number of students taking the two courses would be 700. To increase the value and add interest to the French course the co-operation of the French Department was obtained, and once each month a member of the staff gave a short talk or dialogue in French. These were greatly appreciated as the speakers used simple language and it gave the students opportunity to hear fresh voices giving unstudied material, and so test their comprehension of the language.

With the German course, Mr. Erich Muller gave an explanation of the grammar once a week, which greatly assisted beginners to a fuller understanding of the language.

The courses have enabled many people, who previously have had no opportunity for language study, to fulfil their desires in this connection. If a senior course could be put on next year the service would be greatly extended.

It would take too much space to speak about the many talks and series that were broadcast. Suffice it to say that the co-operation received from various educational organizations and prominent men and women was remarkable. This generous service was greatly appreciated by the Department.

A detailed record of the year's broadcasting activities is given below:

Talks Program:

In arranging the talks series, an endeavour was made to meet the varied interests of our listening audience.

Evening Series:

Science Question Box, Dr. E. H. Gowan	31	
The Teachers' Forum	11	
Shakespeare's Art, Dr. S. W. Dyde	25	
The Round Table	21	
International Interchange	7	
Special Addresses: American College of Surgeons, Mr. Eric Newton, Mr. Drummond Wren, Mr. Brian Cook, Dr. Irvin Baird, Mr. Denzil Ridout, Mr. Hugh Molsen, Rabbi Eisen, Prof. H. Heaton, Mrs. Induk Pak of Korea, Miss Laura Newman	14	
Total		109

Other Series:

French Conversational Course	91	
German Conversational Course	60	
Debates—Inter-university	2	
Total		153

Afternoon Talks:

Health Period, Prov. Dept. of Health	17
Food and Health, Margaret Malone Vant	14
Views and Reviews, Edmonton Branch of League of Nations Society, Mrs. Donald Leslie and other speakers	28
Poets and Music, Phyllis Chapman Clarke	11
What Nature can Show Us, Leslie Sara, Nature Writer for The Calgary Herald	13
A Teacher Talks to Parents, A.T.A.	6
Book Chats, Jessie F. Montgomery	32
Gleanings from Here and There, Sheila Marryat	28
Theatre Kaleidoscope, Elizabeth Sterling Haynes	12
Design—How to Apply it, Major F. H. Norbury	12
A Forward Look in Education, Educational Progress Club of Calgary	9
Miscellaneous talks	9
Total number of afternoon talks	191

Two other short periods were used on Tuesdays and Thursdays, one for The Gateway News Bulletin with Larry Alexander in charge, and the other for The Theatre Page, with Elizabeth Sterling Haynes or Gwen Pharis discussing plays and moving pictures.

Farm Forum:

Faculty of Agriculture	41
Department of Political Economy	5
Provincial Dept. of Agriculture	34
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture	10
Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology	4
Donald Cameron, Department of Extension	7
M. C. Crosbie, Dept. of Extension	4
Total Agricultural Lectures	105

As well as these talks, valuable information to farmers was broadcast twice a week on the Agricultural News Flashes period; and Poultry Pointers by G. M. Cormie, Provincial Poultry Commissioner, alternated week by week with Talks to Gardeners given by the Department of Horticulture.

Total number of radio talks and language lessons 558

Drama Series:

Miscellaneous plays	7
"New Lamps for Old" series of half-hour plays	20

The following were the plays given in "New Lamps for Old"; The Valley of Ignorance; Socrates, Citizen of Athens; Henry the Navigator;

Erasmus; The Art of Printing; Galileo; Cromwell; Visions in Stone, the story of Christopher Wren; Mary Wollstonecraft; The Coming of Power, the story of James Watt; Beethoven, the Man who freed Music; The Struggle for Bread; The Lady with the Lamp, the story of Florence Nightingale; The Rochdale Pioneers, the first co-operative society; Elizabeth Fry; Nansen of the North; A Girdle Round the Earth; Out of the Land fo Bondage, the story of child labour; The Story of Radium; and an allegory to end the series.

Musical Programs:

Organ Recitals, Prof. L. H. Nichols	11
Studio Programs	20
Symphony Hour Programs	156
	187

As an instrument of communication the radio has infinite possibilities for the educationist, both in the adult field and that of school broadcasting. In Alberta the University has demonstrated its use in adult educational work, though development along certain lines is urgently needed. Radio is no longer a novelty; listeners are becoming more critical; no longer can we expect people to be waiting open-eared for the pearls of wisdom given by lecturers. True, many people are eager seekers of knowledge, but if we are to attract and hold an audience the material offered must be made more vital and interesting. What can be done? First, there is need for more publicity. The University station is on the air for only three hours a day, and many people know nothing about the programs offered. Secondly, more consideration must be given to the development of original and more interesting forms of presentation of subject matter. This involves more time and thought given to the preparation of scripts, which immediately brings up the question: how can speakers receiving no remuneration and already carrying full loads, be asked to spend more time in the preparation and rehearsal of their talks? The University station has been broadcasting now for ten years. During those ten years no money has been provided for programs. It is no longer a matter of pride to state that these programs cost the University nothing. If educational broadcasting is to be a force in the cultural life of the province, it is essential that adequate funds be provided.

The prospect of broadcasts to schools has not advanced very far this year. At the request of the A.T.A. executive, the Department gave a demonstration of school broadcasting at the Teachers' Convention in Edmonton. There was a Grade IX class from the Highlands School on the platform with their teacher, Mr. George Davies, who first prepared his students for the talk on "Interdependence," a Social Studies subject, and then tuned in the speaker, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Principal of East Rideau Junior High School, Calgary, who spoke from the University station. When the talk was finished, the teacher and students discussed

the subject matter. The teachers showed considerable interest in the demonstration.

In April a conference of educationists interested in school broadcasting was called by the Supervisor of Schools, Dr. H. C. Newland. At this meeting a committee was appointed to discuss thoroughly the whole question of school broadcasting. It is hoped that some definite decision will be reached shortly.

The Transmitter.

During the summer of 1936 further improvements were made to CKUA'S transmitter, including a new low and high voltage power supply comprising a complete modern current rectification system. A new master control and amplifying panel was also installed in the transmitting room, giving a wider range of control and higher percentage of modulation than was hitherto possible. This work was carried out by the staff of the Electrical Engineering Department which has charge of the transmitter, resulting in improved quality and range of the University programs. A late night test carried out on February 28th, 1937, brought a number of long distance reports ranging from Long Island Sound on the Atlantic coast to Hawaii far out in the Pacific. The Department of Electrical Engineering, as in previous years, supplied operators for the various programs arranged by the Department of Extension.

The program staff desire to extend to the staff of the Department of Electrical Engineering their sincere thanks for the many courtesies and services rendered. Our sincere thangs are due also to the management and staff of radio station CFCN, Calgary, and to the Alberta Government Telephones for carrying the University talks and other programs during the year. The value of the free line time used by our radio station in the calendar year 1936 amounted to $10,437.70, and from January to May, 1937, $4,803.44. The happiest relations have continued to exist between these organizations and the program department of CKUA, the Department of Extension of the University.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins:

During the period covered by the report, three Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 6,000. The material published in this Bulletin was as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.
2. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.
3. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 6,000, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our radio program.

Agricultural Publications:

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 2,960 individual requests for agricultural publications were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 26,330 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 248,100 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 217,877 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 1,023 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 998 for the preceding year. There is very little demand for this service during the summer months, but during the winter months it is impossible to meet the demand for material on certain subjects.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. Times Sent Out.
Canada and European War	46
Co-operative Trading	35
Union of Prairie Provinces	28
State Medicine	26
Rural vs. City Life	25
Dictatorship vs. Democracy	26
Annexation	25
League of Nations	23

CONFERENCES

The 18th University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week of June 10th-16th. The registration was 100 delegates and 6 leaders.

The program for girls consisted of Household Science, Handicrafts, Horticulture, Poultry, and Organized Recreation, with optional courses in Dramatics and Photography. The boys received instruction in Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering, Soils, and Horticulture, with optional courses in Dramatics and Photography. Second and third year students had classes in Literature and "Co-operation, Its History and Place To-day." Mrs.

Stansfield gave the course in Literature and Mr. Cameron the course in Co-operation. Mr. E. A. Corbett gave two talks on Public Speaking.

Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, theatre party, organ recital, talking pictures by the Visual Instruction Division of the Department of Extension, and plays under the direction of Mrs. Haynes.

After the morning classes, visits were made to the Research Laboratories and the Geological Museum of the University.

On Sunday afternoon the delegates went by bus and car to the Government Experimental Farm at Oliver. Here they were shown how the trees were started from seeds and transplanted from plot to plot as they grew until they were ready to be distributed around the country. They were also shown the correct way to prune trees, a quick method of clipping caragana hedge, and how to keep worms from spoiling onions. From the Farm they proceeded to Mrs. Weeks' garden, a very delightful spot, which fitly demonstrated what can be accomplished if one will take the time and trouble.

The "Morning Thoughts" period was taken by Rev. George MacDonald, D.D., pastor of Knox United Church, who spoke for 15 minutes on a devotional topic.

On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall, the minister being Rev. G. P. Gower, of Christ Church. The choir from the Church was also in attendance. In the evening an organ recital was given in Convocation Hall by Mr. Vernon Barford, after which lunch was served in Athabasca Hall.

Feeders' 'Day was held on the Saturday and nearly all the boys and a number of girls spent the day at the farm. The delegates greatly appreciated the opportunity of having the feeding of fattening calves, steers, etc., so ably explained by the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department and various other speakers.

A public-speaking contest was held as in former years, the prizes being donated by the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. The winners were: 1st prize, Frances Monner of Milo; 2nd prize, Leslie E. Drayton of Picardville; 3rd prize, Elvins Spencer of Edgerton. Six entrants took part in this contest, and Mr. Corbett, who acted as chairman, urged them not to give up the first time if they did not win, but to keep on trying.

Frances Monner, the gold medallist, spoke on "The League of Nations' failure as an instrument of peace"; Leslie Drayton, the silver medallist, on "Russia has made greater economic progress in the last ten years than any other country," and Elvins Spencer, the bronze medallist, on "Adult Education is necessary to raise Alberta's standard of living."

The judges were: Brother Memorian of St. Joseph's College, Prof. J. T. Jones and Donald Cameron.

Mr. Jones, in giving the judges' report, said they were very pleased with the quality of the speeches.

The Grain Judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway. The winners were:

1st prize—Oluf C. Skytt, Wayne,
2nd prize—Hans Boe, Wayne,
3rd prize—Orlen Bratvold, McLaughlin.

Honorable Mention:

Gordon Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin,
Eleanor Powell, Balzac,
Bernard E. Currey, Vermilion.

The prizes—$10.00, $5.00 and $2.50 respectively—were donated by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, donated prizes for the handicrafts competition. Only four locals sent in groups of work, the reason given for this by the young people themselves being that the condition of the roads during the winter made it impossible for them to get together to make plans, or to get into town for materials.

The highest percentage was 88, awarded to Dina; Malmo took second place with 82.7%; Wayne third with 80%, and Clover Bar Progressives fourth with 76.1%.

Orlen Bratvold, Dina, was awarded first place for the best individual piece sent in by the boys, and Frances Ottewell, Clover Bar Progressives, first place for the girls.

While the number of entries was much smaller than in the past few years, it was encouraging to note the remarkable advance in the quality of the entries. The standard of workmanship, the taste in design and color, the greater originality shown, were all commented upon by the judges.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture discontinued the offer of scholarships for the boy and girl taking the highest standing in a test based upon a reading course and the work covered during the conference week. The U.F.A., however, donated a prize of $75.00, and the winner was George Golberg of Alix. Mrs. R. Price made the presentation on behalf of the U.F.A.

In the Household Economics competition, the winners were:

1st prize—Margaret Nicholson, McLaughlin,
2nd prize—Irene Newton, Dalemead,
3rd prize—Ruth Umbrite, Gleichen.

The prizes of $4.00, $2.00 and $1.00 respectively were presented by Miss Birch on behalf of the U.F.W.A.

In the Field Day competitions on the last day of the conference, the Jessie F. Montgomery cup was won by Miss Helen Coulborne, R.R. 1, Fort Saskatchewan, and was presented by Miss Montgomery. The Jack

Marshall cup was won by Wilson Kerns, of Acme, and was presented by Mr. Marshall.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Travelling Libraries—Regular:

The Travelling Libraries were used by the following groups (a comparison is shown with the year 1935-36):

	1936-37	1935-36	Difference
Communities:			
Village	38	47	— 9
Rural	102	121	—19
U.F.A. Locals	11	14	— 3
U.F.W.A. Locals	8	14	— 6
Women's Institutes	20	27	— 7
Ukrainian Educational Societies	3	6	— 3
Social Credit Groups	3	.....	+ 3
Other organizations	45	46	— 1
	230	276	45
Net decrease			42

The above table shows a considerable decrease as from last year. This is partly due to the fact that the book stock is still suffering from the years when no new books could be purchased. In spite of the accessions of the last three years the libraries still have a shabby look, which makes them unattractive to all but inveterate readers. This is especially true of the non-fiction books, which are never so much read as the fiction.

Other causes are, doubtless, the establishment of small local libraries in villages, e.g., (the establishment of a library in the Peace River District has removed seven or eight communities from our list), the Tweedsmuir gift of books to the Women's Institutes, and the heavy snows during the months when most exchanges are made, which made it impossible to get boxes to or from a railway station. There have been instances when boxes were delayed for three or four weeks because of the drifted roads.

Travelling Libraries—Special:

A similar decrease is shown in the number of special libraries sent out, no doubt for the same reasons, and also because in some instances, groups studying special subjects are purchasing their own books.

In the case of libraries sent to schools the decrease is accounted for by the fact that we are no longer purchasing juvenile books and the stock is rapidly running down. To seventy-two schools which would normally have had a box of from 15 to 30 books, we were able this year to send only small parcels of from one to seven books, magazines, folders of clippings and pictures.

	1936-37		1935-36		Difference
Schools	165		197		—32
Communities:					
Village	6		9		
Rural	4		8		
	—	10	—	17	— 7
Private groups	5		15		—10
Social or literary clubs	5		7		— 2
U.F.W.A. Locals	1		3		— 2
Women's Institutes	1		2		— 1
I.O.D.E. Chapters	2		2		
C.G.I.T. Groups	6		2		+ 4
P.T.A. Groups	.....		1		— 1
Social Credit Groups	.....		1		— 1
	195		247		
Net decrease					—48

The recorded circulation of these libraries is as follows:

	1936-37 No.	1935-36 No.	1936-37 Circul.	1935-36 Circul.	1936-37 Average	1935-36 Average
Regular	128	140	17,548	22,514	76.2	81.8
Special	195	247	8,827	12,416	45.2	64.6
Total	313	387	26,375	34,930	60.7	73.2
	—74		—8,555		—12.5	

The two communities having the highest recorded circulation were Rochfort Bridge (regular library in care of H. R. Griffith) with 30 readers registered and a circulation of 271; and Molodia S.D., Mundare (special library in care of Mrs. Nydia Horyn) with 31 readers and a circulation of 470.

Open Shelf Library:

For the first time in the history of the Open Shelf Library a decrease in the circulation of books in rural districts has to be recorded. 21,227 is the figure for 1936-37, a decrease of 572 from that of the previous year. There is also a slight decrease in the circulation of clippings—1, 386 as against 1,417 for the year 1935-36. There is, however, a considerable increase in the circulation of periodicals, which this year is 921. Last year it was 790. The demand for up-to-the-minute information on world topics is responsible for this.

Again acknowledgement is gratefully made of the courtesy shown by the University Library, the Edmonton Public Library, the Provincial Library, the library of the Normal School, and the Lethbridge Public Library in lending books and magazines either direct to our borrowers or to us in order to let us copy chapters and articles necessary to answer questions from country readers.

No attempt has been made to keep a record of the number of questions answered by letter, many of which require considerable time to be spent in finding the answers. As in past years, these questions constitute a large part of the day's mail and cover an extraordinarily wide range of subjects.

	1936-37	1935-36	Difference
Circulation of Open Shelf books	21,227	21,799	—572
Circulation of pamphlets and clippings	1,386	1,417	— 31
Circulation of periodicals	921	790	+131
Total	23,534	24,006	—472

Plays.

Again, with the help of the grant from the Carnegie Trust in connection with the work of the Fine Arts Division, it has been possible to keep this section of the library up to date.

The number of communities to which plays have been sent is again slightly larger than in the previous year, as is also the total number of plays, single and in collection. There is, however, a considerable drop in the number of juvenile plays. This is probably accounted for by the fact that, under the new school curriculum, which includes a course in dramatics, school districts are purchasing plays for school use. In past years a large part of the circulation of juvenile plays was in the schools.

	1936-37		1935-36		Difference
Number of communities borrowing plays	747		738		+ 9
Number of adult plays	3,352		3,354		
Number of juvenile plays	489		1,076		
		3,841		4,430	—589
Number of vols. play coll. (adult)	1,514		949		
Number of vols. play coll. (juv.)	621		423		
		2,135		1,372	+763
		5,976		5,802	+174

Adding the plays to the other books, pamphlets, clippings, and periodicals gives the followings totals:

1936-37	29,510
1935-36	29,808

Decrease: 298 or .9%.

Books in Greatest Demand:

As always General Literature heads the list by a long way. This class is made up of three groups: poetry, essays and drama, and the great demand for plays partly accounts for its consistently holding the

first place in circulation. Fine Arts has this year passed Sociology, taking the second place, instead of third, as last year. Social Science, which includes the popular group, Economics, and which has long held second place, is this year third. History and Travel have both had more readers this year than Biography. The six classes that come first are, in order, General Literature, Fine Arts, Social Science, History, Travel, Biography.

Book Stock:

Statistics of the book stock for the year 1936-37:

Books at April 1st, 1936			23,013
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Library appropriation, O.S.		627	
T.L.		555	
Juv.		9	
Ukr.		83	
Carnegie Fund		93	
		—	1,367
Books from publishers for review			19
Gifts:			
Prof. R. K. Gordon	3		
Prof. Jas. Adam	13		
Mr. E. A. Corbett	10		
Mr. J. W. Dafoe	1		
Mrs. E. Lawrence, Edson	1		
Mr. S. I. Dineen, New Sarepta	1		
Victoria League, London, England	67		
Alex. Legge Memorial Committee	1		
Can. Manuf. Association	1		
Chicago Aquarian Bk.	1		
Rosicrucian Fellowship	1		
Curtiss Phil. Bk. Co.	1		
W. Plawiuk (Ukr. bks.)	5		
I. Goresky (Ukr. bks.)	6		
A. Paush (Ukr. bks.)	1		
N. Hrushevsky Inst. (Ukr. bks.)	2		
W. D. Chiladin (Ukr. bks.)	2		
D. Yanda (Ukr. bks.)	2		
P. Svarich (Ukr. bks.)	3		
		— 122	
Total accessions			1,508

Withdrawals:			
Lost	2		
Worn out	1,599		
Total withdrawals		1,601	
Decrease in stock		93	
Books at March 31st, 1937			22,920
Number of periodicals:			
Free		4	
Subscriptions		62	
Total			66

During the year 63 Open Shelf books were rebound or recased.

The Library wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of books mentioned above.

Discarded Books:

Of the 1,601 books withdrawn, many were fit only for the waste-paper basket. At different times throughout the year large boxes of those not absolutely in tatters were sent to the Relief Camps; smaller boxes were sent to districts too poor to pay freight on travelling libraries, but eager for reading matter. Some boxes of worn-out juvenile books were sent to schools where the teachers reported that there were no books and that people could not afford to buy any. Every book that could be used at all was put into the hands of somebody who otherwise would be bookless.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The Division of Visual Instruction again reports a busy year with a heavy demand for all kinds of material and a greatly increased interest in the use of projected pictures in educational work. As far as can be ascertained, no other province in Canada enjoys facilities equal to those provided by the University of Alberta through its Visual Instruction Branch in the Department of Extension, and in no other province is this form of instruction in such steady use. School-teachers, ministers of churches, and officials of a wide variety of societies and organizations are very appreciative of the service as is evidenced by the frequent expressions of approval made verbally and by letter to members of the staff of the Department. Letters such as the following from a country minister are often received:

"Many thanks for the prompt despatch of the slides, which are excellent. It is gratifying to see the interest the slides arouse in these quiet backwood places, and how well the people turn out in spite of the weather. This last lot of slides are a credit to your department, and I appreciate the courteous service from time to time."

Lantern slides made in the photographic plant of the department for those engaged in bona fide education work, often bring letters such as the one quoted below:

"I received the fifteen slides made and tinted by your department, and I am very pleased with them indeed, and think you have made an excellent job of them. They couldn't have pleased me more, therefore I felt you may appreciate a letter with my grateful thanks."

Expressions such as these have encouraged the members of the staff to give the utmost in service under conditions of inadequate supply of material to take care of all the requests that come in.

Under the heading of "General Service," a greatly increased demand was in evidence during the period. With the gradual equipping of educational institutions with projection apparatus of various kinds and more particularly through the use of motion picture machines (with a more or less delicate mechanism) by teachers on school circuits, frequent checking over and adjustment of equipment becomes necessary. Advice and assistance in securing suitable equipment has been given to a greater extent than for some years past. Twenty motion picture projectors were imported and supplied during the period, in addition to several projection lanterns for slides, and combination equipments for projecting both slides and book illustrations. As the period closes, a new system of film-slides called Picturols with inexpensive projector for use on line current or storage battery is being introduced, and is expected to become popular in Alberta for instructional purposes. A small library of these has been acquired at low cost, and we hope to create a demand for this new type which will offset to some extent the condition prevailing in our lantern slide library where a considerable proportion of the material is obsolete, practically no additions to our slides having been made for several years due to financial stringency. It might be emphasized here that one of the best collections of lantern slides in Canada, comprising over 500 sets and including fifty thousand slides, accumulated over a period of twenty years, is rapidly becoming valueless through obsolescence, and steps should be taken at the earliest possible date to survey this material and bring it up to date by revising some of the material and replacing discards with new slides. The matter is important because a large number of institutions in Alberta have installed projection equipment with the understanding that their needs could be met from the lantern slide library of the University Department of Extension. Under present conditions, these institutions meet with frequent disappointment because we are unable to supply them with material.

Lantern Slides:

Under the circumstances outlined above, a drop in the circulation of lantern slides this year is not unexpected. The branch depot operated at Lethbridge by the continued kindness of the Directors of the

Y.M.C.A. there and its Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. T. Rose, also experienced a lowered circulation due to our inability to supply new material. They report 82 sets used in comparison with 107 last year, a drop of 25 sets. The complete figures for circulation of lantern slides are as follows:

Sets sent out in year ending March 31, 1937	1,321
Previous year	1,418

Decrease: 97 sets.

Reports to the number of 1,046 were received, showing that as many sets of slides were shown 1,878 times to audiences aggregating 115,601 people. Based upon this information, it is estimated that the total of 1,321 sets sent out were exhibited 2,370 times to approximately 147,000 people.

Lanterns were loaned 114 times for occasional lectures.

Motion Pictures:

The trend of our motion picture service is now definitely towards the school field, in which we have made a decided contribution during the past year. Fifty-eight reels of silent 16 mm. film were added, most of which were teaching films or films of a nature suitable for school use. Although our library included 218 reels of film at the end of the period, many of these have been in use for some years and are in poor condition and will have to be retired this year. The circulation of films shows an increase over last year, and these facilities have continued to be in heavy demand. Applicants for film service have sometimes been disappointed because of our inability to meet their needs. This is particularly true of schools, but we cannot look for much improvement until an adequate supply of films can be maintained in our library. Four hundred and twenty-five sets consisting of 2,064 reels were sent out in comparison with 376 sets and 1,965 reels last year, an increase of 49 sets and 99 reels. It will be noted that a smaller number of reels to each set has been the tendency. From reports received it is estimated that the reels sent out were exhibited 912 times to a total of 87,552 people.

The growth of the circuit system whereby a number of rural schools go together and purchase a projector to provide motion picture exhibitions in the schools is noteworthy, and unique by reason of the fact that this plan seems to have been little used elsewhere. It is in an experimental stage as yet and is meeting with varying degrees of success. Teachers claim that they and their pupils are receiving much assistance from the films which are supplied, but would like to obtain them more frequently. A year ago, one circuit, that in the Clover Bar district, had been in operation for over a year, and two new circuits were being set up. There are now eight circuits owning projectors, and other groups of schools using projectors owned privately or by teachers' associations. A number of individual schools own projectors, and it is

safe to say that over one hundred rural schools in Alberta are using motion pictures in regular teaching work. Thus this modern means of instruction is being taken up and adopted in our rural schools, but we are still a long way behind older countries. Germany has one projector to every five schools, the United States one to twenty-five, and Alberta one to two hundred and fifty.

Town and city schools are also finding motion pictures a valuable aid. The School Boards of Calgary and Lethbridge have provided projectors for their schools during the year. In Edmonton one school has been equipped with the assistance of the Board which is now planning to extend its assistance to other schools in the city. Two school systems in the province, Coleman and Turner Valley, own sound equipment and are finding it very valuable. Schools will not be able to obtain the full benefit from sound equipment, however, until special teaching sound films can be supplied them. A large number of these are available for purchase, but we have not been able to enter this field because of insufficient funds to finance it. We have secured two sound subjects, "Plant Growth" and "Sound Waves and their Sources," for demonstration purposes, which with another demonstration sound film called "Overcoming the Limitations to Learning," have been exhibited at conventions and meetings of teachers and trustees. Following the showing of some of these films at the recent Alberta Teachers' Association convention, a very interesting demonstration of the use of audio-visual aids was given by Mr. George Davies of the Highlands School, Edmonton, with his Grade IX class, taking a social studies lesson on "Interdependence." First a radio talk by a Calgary school principal was heard, then a film on the Panama Canal and its influence on world trade was shown. The time was necessarily short for an adequate follow-up of the lesson, but the demonstration was very effective and convincing as to the value of these modern mechanical aids to teaching. We had an exhibit at this convention and at the A.T.A. Convention in Calgary in April, 1936, at which a demonstration was also given. An exhibit and demonstration was also arranged at the Alberta School Trustees' Association convention at Edmonton in February last. In September, 1936, a demonstration tour was arranged covering schools at Camrose, Lacombe, Calgary, Gleichen, Brooks, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Turner Valley and other points. The result was a closer contact with many users of our services and the installation of several new pieces of visual instruction equipment.

Up to the present no course of instruction to teachers in the use of Audio-Visual Aids has been given in Alberta either at the Normal Schools or at Summer School. Last summer, however, our Visual Instruction facilities were placed at the disposal of the instructors at the Summer School held at the University in July. Lantern slides and motion picture films with projectors and operators for the latter, and a

number of reels of instructional films were used. The courses benefitted included Social Studies, Biology, General Science, Enterprise work, Geography and Oral French. Instructors and teachers were emphatic in their expressions of appreciation for the service and of the value received from this form of instruction.

Exhibitions of special sound films were continued and expanded during the period. These were given by members of the department staff from Edmonton and through arrangements with the operator of a privately-owned projector in Calgary. Sixty such exhibitions were given from Edmonton to audiences totalling 21,512, and 11 in Calgary to 11,660 people. No new sound features were purchased during the year. This phase of our educational motion picture work is self-supporting.

Last October the Edmonton branch of the National Film Society of Canada was formed with 170 members, including members of the University staff, city teachers and others. The services of the Supervisor of the Visual Instruction branch of this department were provided as secretary of the branch, and much assistance was given. The National Film Society of Canada was formed to encourage and promote the study of the motion picture as an educational and cultural factor, and will doubtless play an important part in the expansion of visual instruction services in Canada. The Edmonton branch gave ten exhibitions of films, some of which were supplied from our library including one complete program of typical school films. As in the case of the British Film Institute which has branches in most of the important towns in England, it is probable that this phase of Adult Educational work will be expanded in Alberta as a result of the initiative of this Department.

General:

The past year may be summed up as one of increased activity in the Visual Instruction branch. In the photographic branch 2,000 lantern slides were made, in addition to other work for departments of the University, Provincial Government, and individuals engaged in lecture work. A large number of inquiries were received from outside points requesting advice and assistance. Requests for material have come in from all over Canada and many points in the United States, but these could not be complied with, with the exception of a few points in Saskatchewan and British Columbia and very occasionally one farther afield which we have been able to serve without prejudice to our Alberta patrons. It is expected the B.C. situation will in future be taken care of by the newly organized Extension Division of the University of British Columbia, to the director of which we are at present extending every assistance in the installation of equipment and material for visual instruction work in that province.

FINE ARTS

We are very much indebted to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a renewal of the grant of $10,000 a year for another year. This has enabled the Department to carry on the work of Fine Arts which has made such splendid progress since the year 1932 when the initial grant was made by the Corporation.

Drama:

The work this year has taken more time, effort and money than in previous years, due to a marked increase in the requests for lectures and courses of instruction. During the year, Elizabeth Haynes, Director of the Dramatics Division, has travelled a distance of 16,096 miles by car, train and bus, in the Province of Alberta, and in addition made a lecture tour from Edmonton to Victoria for the Canadian Clubs of British Columbia, in which she travelled a total distance of 2,120 miles.

For the year beginning April 1st, 1936, it was decided to continue along the lines of centralization of dramatic instruction as begun in the previous year. Accordingly, a number of dramatic schools were arranged and conducted by Mrs. Haynes. A brief summary of these schools follows:

Edmonton.—In Edmonton a series of 18 lectures on Educational Dramatics was given by Mrs. Haynes to a group of 45 Edmonton teachers. The classes were held on Monday nights for 18 consecutive weeks, and consisted of a 45 minute lecture and 45 minutes of practical work illustrating the points made in the lecture. The teachers were shown the best methods of play production with children and high school students and were asked to make director's scripts of the one-act plays "Michael," "The Owl and the Two Young Men," and "The Evil Kettle." The lectures dealt with the teaching of good diction, the problems of the Voice and Speech teacher, the direction of a play and the psychological approach to educational dramatics. While the course was too brief to enable the instructor to thoroughly cover the problems of the teacher of dramatics, it served as an introduction to the subject and gave a basis of elementary principles with which the teacher could experiment and which could be directly applied to the teaching of the new course in the Alberta schools. Bulletins were distributed as a guide to the teaching of Voice, Speech and Acting, and teachers were invited to bring difficulties to the class where a general discussion under the leadership of the instructor usually brought about their solution. Demonstrations in Stagecraft and Make-up were given during the course; the teachers were graded on the work done in class and the assignments handed in. Some of the teachers reported that they had achieved gratifying results in their school work. The applied principles of concentration, organic attention, justification, creative fantasy and rhythm had heightened the physical and mental perceptions of the child and had taught him to interpret life through

art rather than to debase art by using it as a vehicle for the exploitation of personality.

A second class of sixty-five students of all ages and occupations also received eighteen consecutive lectures of one and a half hours' duration. This was called the "General Class" and was comprised chiefly of people actually interested in community theatre organizations, little theatres, school dramatic societies or of people who wished to increase their knowledge of the theatre in order to enhance their enjoyment of plays. Here, too, the classes were divided into a lecture period and a period of practical work. In this course the interest was centred chiefly upon the problems of the individual actor—exercises for the development of voice tones, pitch, modulation, inflection, speed and volume; exercises for the development of correct posture, grade, body control and pantomimic expressiveness. Definite acting exercises were assigned; from these exercises there was a gradual development into scenes illustrative of some given idea or theme—these scenes were in no way dictated to the class, rather the students were left to develop by group authorship the exercises they presented. Finally, some time was spent in study on scenes selected from classical and modern authors.

Here again the course served as an introduction to the psychology and technique of acting, and attempted to dissociate the student from the idea that acting is the projection of an actor's own personality across the footlights. Constant emphasis on the necessity of technical skill, coupled with a grasp of the physical, mental and spiritual qualities of the role, accomplished the development of some good actors in this class.

The third class conducted by Mrs. Haynes in Edmonton was comprised of fifty School of Education students at the University. Eighteen two-hour lectures served to introduce these students to the requirements of high school work in dramatics. Mrs. Haynes emphasized the point that by reason of its brevity such a course could be no more than an introduction to the subject. The first three lectures were devoted to the development of the dramatic form in literature, and traced the trends in drama from the Greeks to our own time. Another lecture dealt with the development of the physical theatre, the changes in stage decor, and the many forms in which the theatre has been manifest. In these first four lectures the theatre was studied in its relation to the thought and society of the age that produced it, and the students were able to look back over nearly forty centuries of drama to discover in other centuries the same problems and struggles as those that confront our own. The remaining twelve lectures were devoted to a study of the problems of educational dramatics. Members of the class were asked to prepare a number of plays outside of class, applying the principles that had been taught. Some of these plays were well done and showed a sincere effort on the part of the students to make use

of the technical knowledge they had gained. Written assignments covering all the work presented proved that gratifying results had been achieved. A number of the students in both their practical and written work evidenced ability and understanding of the elementary principles of play production. The work of these students was graded and a report of their progress submitted to the School of Education.

Mrs. Haynes gave seven lectures to a class of twenty theological students at St. Stephen's College. These lectures were definitely designed to assist the student in the delivery and preparation of public addresses. Besides the text books used, students were given pamphlets containing exercises to develop the human voice into a flexible and pleasing instrument and to assist the student in improving his diction.

Seven two-hour lectures were given to the Farm Young People during their week at the University in June, 1936. The purpose of these classes was to encourage and assist these young people to organize their own community theatres, and to give them some idea of the methods whereby they could achieve worthwhile results in the field of community drama. A few short plays and sketches were rehearsed with casts selected from the students.

Calgary.—Under the aegis of the Calgary School Board twelve three-hour classes were conducted in Calgary along much the same lines as the classes in Edmonton. The enrolment consisted of about 85 paid members and from fifteen to twenty unemployed men and women. In Calgary the classes were designed primarily to assist the teacher of dramatics and the amateur director. Sean O'Casey's "The End of the Beginning" and Malleson's play based on Tolstoy's story "What Men Live By," were used to demonstrate the practical application of the principles emphasized. Bulletins containing voice exercises, exercises in pantomime, notes for the director, and scenes for classroom study were issued to the class, and proved of great value to the students.

Red Deer.—A three-day school was held in Red Deer where there was an enrolment of 36 paid students and 17 unemployed students. This school was sponsored by the Red Deer Little Theatre. The program was as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 13th—
2—3 p.m. Voice.
3—4 p.m. Acting.
4—5 p.m. Direction.
5—6 p.m. Demonstrations.

Friday, Feb. 19th—
2— 3 p.m. Voice.
3— 4 p.m. Acting.
4— 5 p.m. Direction.
8—10 p.m. Demonstrations.

Saturday, Feb. 20th—
9-11 a.m. Summing up of Voice Work.
11— 1 p.m. Acting.
2— 6 p.m. Direction and Demonstrations.

Letters from Red Deer testify to appreciation of the project by the school and community, and since the school many teachers in the district have requested additional help by correspondence.

Clive Dramatic School.—A three-day school of drama was held in Clive in November, 1936. The program closely resembled that outlined for Red Deer, with two mornings and one afternoon spent on the rehearsal of "Ali, the Cobbler," under the supervision of Mrs. Haynes. This was the Clive entry in the Provincial Dramatic Festival. The total attendance at the classes in Clive was 165, of which forty adults were in attendance at all the classes.

Through the encouragement and assistance of this department the Clive Little Theatre entered the 1937 Provincial Drama Festival. Their production of "Ali, the Cobbler" was awarded third place, and one of their actors was presented with the cup for the best actor at the festival.

Camrose Dramatic School.—Perhaps the most successful of these short courses in theatre was the Camrose Dramatic School held under the auspices of the Camrose Little Theatre in March, 1937. Here again lectures in Voice, Acting and Direction with practical demonstrations to illustrate the theory taught were arranged to fill the morning, afternoon and evening of four consecutive days. Bulletins were distributed to supplement the lectures, and assistance was given with a number of school plays before the class. Fifty-six students were enrolled, and seven unemployed people attended without payment of the $1.00 fee. A number of appreciative letters have been received testifying to the value of the experiment in Camrose.

School of Education.—In July, 1936, Mrs. Haynes' services as a teacher of Acting were employed by the Department of Education. Mrs. Haynes gave two one-hour lectures in this subject every school day during the month, making a total of 56 lectures. The class in Acting was divided into two divisions, each division including about 350 students. The fact that the classes were so large made it impossible to gain any real opinion of the student's ability, and the only course to pursue was to give them the principles of play production, illustrating these principles with a few chosen members of the class—the course could do no more than point the way for the student. Classes of this size are not desirable when the subject taught is an art rather than a statistical survey. Assignments were handed in at the end of the session, and the students' grades were based on the grasp of the subject shown by this work. This tremendous class was a difficult undertaking for the instructors and a great drain on their time and strength. More than 400 students sought personal help from Mrs. Haynes outside of class.

Besides the lectures given at the three schools in Edmonton, the Calgary school, the Camrose, Red Deer and Clive schools, and the

Department of Education Summer School of Drama, Mrs. Haynes gave single lectures in the following towns:

Ogden School, Calgary,
East Calgary High School,
Edmonton Little Theatre,
Alberta Teachers' Association, Calgary Convention,
Canmore Little Theatre,
Parkland Young People's Society,
Women's Institute Girls' Club Convention, Olds,
Anglican Young People's Camp,
U.F.W.A. Convention, Olds.
Calgary International Correspondence Club,
Calgary Knox Church Young People's Society,
Calgary Teachers' Conference,
Blackie,
St. Anthony's School, Calgary,
Lethbridge Little Theatre.
Lethbridge Anglican Young People's Society,
Warner High School,
Warner (Community),
Stirling (Community),
Cardston (Community),
New Theatre Society, Calgary,
Mount Royal College, Calgary,
Grace Church Women's Auxiliary, Calgary,
Llanarthney School, Edmonton,
Women's Canadian Club, Calgary,
Junior U.F.W.A. Convention, Lougheed,
Nelson Canadian Club (B.C.),
Rossland Canadian Club (B.C.),
Penticton Canadian Club (B.C.),
Chilliwack Canadian Club (B.C.),
Victoria Canadian Club (B.C.),
Vancouver Canadian Club (B.C.),
Vernon Canadian Club (B.C.),
Kelowna Canadian Club (B.C.),
Kamloops Canadian Club (B.C.),
Revelstoke Canadian Club (B.C.),
Banff Canadian Club.

Plays Produced:

Assistance with plays was given to eleven Calgary groups, twelve Edmonton groups, four Lethbridge groups, and to the following towns and communities: Warner, Stirling, Red Deer, Ohaton, Clover Bar, Parkland, Blackie, Cardston, Olds, Canmore, Innisfail, Taber, Clive, Rowley, Fort Saskatchewan, Camrose, Ryley.

Among the plays produced last year by the instructor in dramatics or with her assistance were:

She was no Lady—St. John Ervine,
The Boor—Chekhov,
The Marriage Proposal (produced by four groups),
Symphony in Illusion,
The Romancers—Rostand,
Michael—Malleson,
A Christmas Pageant,
The Nativity Plays,
The Valiant,
The No Count Boy—Paul Green,
Ali, the Cobbler,
The Slave with Two Faces—Davies,
The End of the Beginning—Sean O'Casey,
The Window,
Awake and Sing—Odets,
Pierre Patelin,

Joint Owners in Spain,
The Romance of the Willow Pattern Plate,
The Owl and the Two Young Men,
and a great many children's plays.

Adjudications:

Adjudication was provided at eighteen festivals:

Calgary Theatre Festival—5 days—April, '36.
Taber School Festival—2 days—April, '36.
Peace River School Festival—3 days—May, '36.
Lethbridge School Festival—2 days—May, '36.
Westlock School Festival—1 day—May, '36.
Provost School Festival—1 day—May, '36.
University of Alberta Inter-Year Plays—Nov., '36.
Lethbridge A.Y.P.S. Festival—2 days.
Calgary A.Y.P.S. Festival—2 days—'37.
Calgary Theatre Guild Festival—5 days—'37.
Taber School Festival—2 days—'37.
Wainwright School Festival—1 day—'37.
Vegreville School Festival—1937.
Provost School Festival—1937.
St. Paul School Festival—1937.
Olds School Festival—1937.
W.C.T.U. Diamond Medal Speaking Contest—1937.

This service for adjudication of oral reading and dramatics has been much appreciated. It gives the Festival in question an unprejudiced adjudicator whose criticisms are designed to be helpful in every way possible, and provides a saving of from fifteen to eighty dollars to the festival committee.

Correspondence:

The advice by correspondence has shown an increase; during the past year about 1,900 letters advising people about dramatic problems have been written. These letters fall into several general groups; probably half of them were from public and high school teachers who were preparing plays for community or festival presentation. They asked for suggestions with regard to the selection of the play; for help in planning the setting, the costumes and lighting of the play, and very often asked specific questions regarding its interpretation. Perhaps 25% of the letters are from directors of Little Theatre societies whose problems are chiefly: the selection of a suitable play for a cast with certain limitations; general notes on the direction and interpretation of a play; assistance with costume, setting and lighting; advice regarding a theatrical library; general plans of organization. The final 25% of the letters came from actors, playwrights, students of the theatre, men and women interested in reading plays and books about the theatre or in preparing papers on some special phase of drama. The actors want to know what books to read, what exercises to do, how to interpret specific roles, what costume and make-up a certain character needs. Playwrights all over Canada send their plays to Mrs. Haynes for criticism. People write for lists of books, plays, for general material

on ancient, medieval and modern plays, for material on propaganda and social plays, for information about the development of many dramatic forms. A wide field of information is covered by correspondence during the winter months.

Radio:

The fact that the Verse Speaking over the University Radio was discontinued this year brought in a number of letters of protest from teachers who had come to depend on these morning periods to assist them in the teaching of oral reading. One teacher said: "I hope you will be able to help us with the festival recitations over the radio this year. I am sure we all find your assistance invaluable"; and another, "Couldn't it be arranged so that you could take some time on The Teachers' Forum for the verse-speaking? We miss the broadcasts so much." A continuation of this service next year might fill a definite need.

A weekly Theatre Page, conducted by Mrs. Haynes and Miss Pharis, was offered over the University Radio, in which outstanding plays and films were reviewed. Theatre Kaleidoscope was another Radio feature of the year and included twelve 15 minute periods. In these Mrs. Haynes discussed and compared ancient and modern plays dealing with similar problems—the plays about kings, queens and statesmen, the plays about artists and writers, about war, class struggle, and the individual. The circus, farce, satire and the poetic plays were also discussed. These twelve short addresses combined to give a brief outline of the great periods in the history of the Theatre.

Bulletins:

Between 5,500 and 7,000 bulletins and leaflets were distributed from the Drama Division this year. Of these about 1,700 sets were sent out by mail in response to requests for assistance along definite lines, while from 5,000 to 6,000 were distributed in the classes and schools held throughout the province. The bulletins give clear instruction on many points of dramatic technique; they include excellent exercises for voice training, exercises for body control and pantomime, scenes for the student actor, notes on the teaching of oral reading, notes on the direction of a play, notes for the actor, exercises for choral speaking, lists of plays for definite requirements, and other related subjects. Where instruction in dramatics is of necessity very brief, as in the three-day schools, these bulletins are of inestimable value to the student because they leave him a guide to further study after the classes are over. Most of the bulletins were prepared by Mrs. Haynes.

Alberta Plays:

Assistance and criticism was given to a number of Alberta Playwrights: E. J. Thorlakson, T. H. Lonsdale, A. C. Ballantine, Gwen Pharis, S. Fletcher, C. S. Blanchard, and many others. Since the de-

partment of drama was established a number of plays written or produced by students of the Banff School have been successful in winning notable awards in the provincial festivals, the Dominion Drama Festival and in other contests. Captain Ramsay's play "Coercion," which received the Dominion Drama Festival award two years ago, was written at the Banff School. Reby Edmond's "The Jewels of the Larucci," also written at Banff, received two awards and won at the British Columbia Festival. This year Mrs. Bicknell's play "Relief," which was written at the Banff School of Fine Arts and put into rehearsal there, received first place in the Saskatchewan Dramatic Festival. Mrs. Bicknell, who had met Mr. Cohen when he adjudicated in Saskatchewan, came to Banff with a skeleton of a play that later developed into the tragedy "Relief." In a letter to Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Bicknell expressed her appreciation of the help given her at the Banff School—"Without the interest and enthusiasm of the instructors, there would have been no play," she said in an interview with the Saskatoon paper. The success of our own playwrights and producers is a source of great gratification to the department.

Banff School:

In 1936, with the renewal of the Carnegie Grant, it was decided to make the Banff School of the Theatre, a school of Fine Arts. Accordingly, an intensive program in music and art, as well as theatre, was arranged. The music and art courses were offered at Banff at the same time as the work in Theatre.

In the Theatre Division, Alexander Koiransky, Director of Drama at the Cornish School of Arts, and previous to his coming to America, a co-worker with Stanislavski in the famous Moscow Art Theatre, was guest instructor at the school. Mr. Koiransky worked with the class in Acting for two hours each day. The teaching staff was again under the direction of Mrs. Haynes, who lectured in Acting and Pantomime and supervised production work. Joseph Smith, of the Department of Drama at the University of Utah, was engaged to instruct in Voice and Speech, and Theodore Cohen, recently returned from his first year with Theatre Union of New York City, lectured in Stagecraft, Lighting, Costume, Make-up and Direction. The school closed with a group of concentration exercises prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Koiransky, and demonstrating the "five-sense image" approach to the problems of acting. A production of "The Marriage Proposal," in which Mr. Cohen excelled himself, was received with enthusiasm.

One hundred and sixteen adults attended the Theatre classes last summer. These represented 28 cities and towns in Alberta and 22 cities outside of the province, of which some were in the United States and two in England. Fifty children were enrolled in the Acting and Eurythmics classes for children. Letters from students of last year's school at Banff indicate that this was the most successful school that

has been held there. The Banff School is the only school of its kind in Canada, and in the years to come should develop into a centre of instruction in the fine arts on this continent. It is the most extensive in scope of any project yet undertaken by the Department of Extension, and has attracted favorable comment from educationists in many countries.

Scholarships.

Through the dramatic instruction offered by the Department of Extension, two important scholarships were offered to Alberta students. Jack Tyo, Calgary, who did outstanding work at the Banff School in August, 1936, was very graciously awarded a scholarship covering tuition fees from the Cornish School of Arts at Seattle amounting to $500.00, and a scholarship of $50.00 from the Department of Extension Drama Division. Mr. Tyo has studied at the famous Cornish School for the 1936-37 term, and writes: "My coming here is the most interesting thing that has ever happened to me, and I am trying to take full advantage of everything that is offered."

A $500.00 fellowship in the Department of Dramatic Art at the University of North Carolina has been awarded to Gwen Pharis, secretary to Mrs. Haynes. This fellowship provides for a year's graduate study at the University of North Carolina in the Department of Dramatic Art.

The fact that the work in the Drama Division is much appreciated and is filling a noticeable need in the life of the province is shown by the number of letters that come in every week thanking the Department for having opened up an entirely new field for rural communities.

ART

The work in this division was organized and directed by Miss S. Marryat, Dr. W. G. Carpenter of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and the Acting Director of the Department.

The film "We are all Artists" was purchased from Harmon Foundation, New York, and used by F. H. Norbury in his lecture and demonstration work. The aim of this film is to build an appreciation of art and to develop culture. It endeavors to show in the simplest fashion, with examples chosen from the arts of antiquity and contemporary objects of utility, how to train and increase our innate selective powers.

Pictorial Photography is now being recognized as a definite art form, and the two exhibits of the International Salon of Pictorial Photography loaned by the National Gallery of Ottawa and shown in the University Arts Building this season, demonstrated the beautiful work that is being done by artist photographers all over the world.

The Department also sponsored a lecture tour by Mr. J. S. Vanderpant of Vancouver, an artist photographer of international reputation.

Mr. Vanderpant discussed photography in relation to the other arts and art in relation to life, and illustrated his talks with some of his own exquisite work. He lectured in Edmonton, Camrose, Calgary and Lethbridge, and we feel sure that his tour stimulated a greater appreciation of photography as an art form.

A new departure was made in the Art Division, and three handicraft institutes were held in Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton respectively. These institutes were under the joint sponsorship of the Extension Department and the Y.M.C.A.s of Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. Several agencies co-operated in the committee stages of the project, notably the Y.W.C.A., Canadian Handicraft Guild Alberta Branch, and the Boys' and Girls' Work Boards. Mr. W. R. Cook of the National Council Y.M.C.A., Toronto, acted as Director, and Mrs. Cook gave the instruction in loom weaving.

These institutes were held in November, with approximately one week in each of the three centres. Sessions were held each afternoon and evening with extra morning periods in some cases. Supplementing the actual instruction periods in Handicraft were a number of lectures on apposite topics. Courses were provided in 15 crafts and recreational leadership; 343 persons received instruction in these crafts, which included the following: Loom Weaving, Lino Block, Pewter, Shepherd's Pipes, Game Construction, Folk Dancing, Folk Songs, Knitting, Needlepoint, Paper Pulp, Gloves, Bead Work, Parchment, Belt Making (Cord and Leather), Basketry.

Folk Dancing and Songs led in interest with Pewter Craft the most attended craft.

It was felt by instructors and students that the time was too short to complete the projects undertaken. However, the following comments on the benefits received from the courses would indicate that the experiment was worthwhile:

"New ideas"; "good instruction in weaving and leather work"; "good amusement and education for leadership"; "eyeopener as to handicraft possibilities for group work"; "possibility of coupling creative activity with other undertakings of the group"; "a very worthwhile increase in skill"; "a lot of new workable material."

The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Cook was responsible for much of the enthusiasm. Their wide range of interests and skills and the approach to crafts from the viewpoint of creative living focussed the attention of committees and teachers on the fundamentals of worthwhile leisure-time activity.

As pointed out in the report of the Drama Division, the Banff School of 1936 included "Art". The art classes were presented in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and were directed by Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute staff. Mr. Glyde was assisted by Mr. Pearson, also of the Institute staff, and by Nan Lawson Cheney of

Montreal. The course consisted of drawing and painting from life; landscape drawing and painting of mountain scenery in pencil, pastel, water-color and oil. There were frequent talks and demonstrations of composition and design. The Art school presented three exhibits of painting and sketching done by students while at Banff. Twenty-four of the forty-six students had won scholarships covering their fees in the district competitions held in the spring of the year.

Margaret Glen of Cavendish was awarded the scholarship of $50.00 for outstanding work at this school. This money was a contribution to a course in Art at the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, in which Miss Glen enrolled for the year.

Exhibits and Lectures:

The following is a report of the lectures and exhibits given in the province:

Place	No. Days	Exhibit	Approx. Attend.
University of Alberta, Arts Bldg.	17	Water color drawings by Bernard Middleton	500 daily
do.	15	International Salon of Pictorial Photography, from National Gallery, Ottawa	500 daily
do.	20	Pastel Portraits by Mr. J. F. Rackette	500 daily
do.	15	3rd International Salon of Photographs, from Nat. Gallery	500 daily
do.	15	Brian Cook's water colours	500 daily
do.	25	French Cathedral prints from University collection	500 daily
do.	20	Paintings, water colours and drawings by H. G. Glyde	500 daily
Normal School, Edmonton	1 month	Exhibit of art work from Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary	460
do.	1 month	Exhibit of art work from Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary	300
do.	1 month	Display 42 water colour pictures by Miss Foster, Edmonton	750
do.	1 month	Display 60 pictures by Mrs. C. B. Willis	750
do.	1 month	Display pictures by Mr. Middleton, Calgary	750
Mount Royal College, Calgary	2 weeks	Carnegie prints	300

No. Lectures.	Place	No. days	Exhibit	Attendance
1	Edmonton, Macdonald Hotel	1	Display of Handicrafts and lecture	150
1	Llanarthney School, Edmonton	1	Lantern lecture, "Development of Shelter"	36
1	Arts Bldg., Arch'l Students	1	Lantern lecture on "Meaning and purpose of Sculpture"	16
3	Raymond	1	Lantern lectures in school; Crafts exhibits	420
3	Carmangay	3	Lantern lecture, "Development of Shelter"; Crafts exhibits	88
3	Brooks	3	Lantern lecture, "Modern Art," Crafts exhibits	255
4	Strathmore	2	Talk with prints, lantern lectures on "Shelter" and "Modern Art"	189
2	Taber	½	Lantern lectures, "Shelter" and "Modern Art"	205
2	Barnwell	½	Lantern lecture, "Shelter," lantern slides (primary class)	130
3	Empress	1	Lecture on Handicrafts with prints, lecture "Modern Art"	150
2	Bindloss	2	Lantern lecture "Modern Art," lecture on Handicrafts with prints	78

No. Lectures.	Place	No. days	Exhibit	Attendance
3	Gleichen	2	Lantern lectures, "Shelter" and "Modern Art"	185
1	Peace River	1	Public lecture, "Modern Art"	24
3	Grimshaw	2	Public lecture "Modern Art," 2 talks to school children	117
1	Berwyn	1	Lantern lecture, "Shelter"	140
3	Spirit River	2	2 talks on "Painting" (prints), exhibit of Handicrafts, lecture on "Shelter"	330
3	High Prairie	1	2 talks to school children, Handicrafts exhibit, lantern lecture "Sculpture," and moving picture "We are all Artists"	400
2	Pouce Coupe, B.C. (Teachers' Convention)	1	Lantern lecture "Modern Art", Handicrafts exhibit	100
2	Pouce Coupe, High Ridge and Riverside	1	Lantern lecture "Modern Art", Handicrafts exhibit, moving picture "We are all Artists"	160
2	Rolla, B.C.	1	Lecture to school (Carnegie prints), Painting, lantern lecture "Modern Art"	75
2	Kilkerran, B.C. (North Dawson, Saskatoon Creek, Seven-mile corner schools)	1	Lecture on Carnegie Prints (painting), lantern lecture "Modern Art"	90
2	Dawson Creek	1	Moving picture "We are All Artists", lantern lecture "Modern Art"	195
1	Progress, B.C.	1	Lecture film "We are all Artists"	65
5	Beaver Lodge	3	Film lecture "We are all Artists", lantern lecture "Shelter", lecture on "Painting", lecture on "Modern Art"	240
5	Grande Prairie	4	Handicraft exhibit, lantern lectures "Shelter" and "Modern Art", lecture film "We are all Artists"	572
2	Clairmont	1	Talk on prints ("Painting")	44
2	Sexsmith	1	Film lecture "We are all Artists", Handicrafts exhibit, lantern lecture "Modern Art"	175
2	Rycroft	1	Talks on "Painting" (prints)	50
1	McLennan	2	Lantern lecture "Shelter", film lecture "We are all Artists"	200
4	Hines Creek	2	Handicraft exhibit, lantern lecture "Modern Art", talks on "Painting" (prints)	287
2	Alix	2	Film lecture "We are all Artists", lantern lecture "Shelter"	120
2	Olds	1	Film lecture "We are all Artists", lantern lecture "Shelter"	275
2	Carstairs	1	Film lecture "We are all Artists", lantern lecture "Shelter"	140
4	Calgary	2	Lantern lecture "Shelter", film lecture "We are all Artists", lecture on "Sculpture"	515
2	Bowden	1	Film lecture "We are all Artists", lantern lecture "Shelter"	95
1	Edmonton	1	Exhibit of photographs and lecture by J. Vanderpant	200
1	Camrose	1	do.	150
1	Calgary	1	do.	175
1	Lethbridge	1	do.	100

MUSIC

With the object of assisting music teachers and students, many of whom are unable to go to the large music centres for refresher courses, two summer courses in music were organized, one in Edmonton from July 18 to 30 and one in Banff in connection with the School of Fine Arts, for the first two weeks in August. Mr. Viggo Kihl, pianist of

international reputation and now professor at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, conducted both courses with eminent success. The course consisted of four lectures on the Art and History of Composition, and six classes devoted to the demonstration of tone production and technique, expositions on Rhythm, Melody, Counterpoint, Harmony, Form, and the history and development of the piano; and interpretations of the classical and modern masters. This master musician was more than generous with his playing, often sitting at the piano for two hours while his students sat enthralled, listening to one masterpiece after another. One student from Camrose remarked at the end of the Edmonton course that she hadn't had the opportunity of hearing so much lovely music since leaving the Boston Conservatory of Music.

While in Edmonton, Mr. Kihl also gave a recital in Convocation Hall for summer school students and their friends, and seldom has the hall held such an audience. It was packed to the doors, and some people had to be turned away.

Fifty students enrolled for the Edmonton course, a number coming from outside points, some even from Saskatchewan. Classes were held every afternoon in the auditorium of St. Stephen's College. This was an ideal place, and we wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Dr. Tuttle and the staff of St. Stephen's for the use of the hall and the many courtesies extended to our students. A practice room was made available and another room for the playing of records. The students had the use of the library of recordings in our Department, and every morning during the course a group of ten to fifteen students met in St. Stephen's, where Miss Marryat played records that had been requested the day before. Students expressed great appreciation of this privilege. The fine collection of music books in the University Library was also made available to students both in Edmonton and in Banff, and there was a large circulation of these during the two weeks' course in both places.

At Banff the number registering for the course was disappointing—only 22—but what the class lacked in number it made up in enthusiasm. Every student expressed great appreciation of the course and hoped it would be held again next summer.

It is hoped that these summer music courses will be continued, for with a gradual development each year and close co-operation with the A.M.T.A., we are certain they will fill a definite need in the musical life of the province.

Music Hour:

To give University students an opportunity to hear the many fine recordings of musical masterpieces in the Radio and Carnegie collection, the Department organized a music hour on Sunday evenings throughout the University session. A committee of three students prepared the program in advance from a list of request numbers given on the

previous Sunday, and from twenty to thirty students gathered in the Radio Studio to listen to and discuss this music every Sunday evening.

Adjudication:

A portion of the money available for music appreciation has been used to provide first-class adjudication at the Provincial and School Festivals throughout the province. Twenty-eight festivals were assisted in this way.

STAFF

What has been said in previous years still applies to the staff of the Department of Extension. The willing co-operation of all concerned has made the carrying on of the work a pleasure.

It is also timely to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of members from other departments of the University who have contributed their services to the Department in radio programs and extension lectures.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Number of lectures and moving picture programs	111		
Aggregate attendance			11,227
Radio lectures	405		
Language lessons broadcast	153		
Plays broadcast	27		
Musical programs broadcast	187		

Library and Debating Service

No. of Regular libraries circulated	128		
No. of Special libraries circulated	195		
		313	
Travelling Library circulation			26,375
No. of groups receiving travelling libraries:			
Special		195	
Regular		230	
Open Shelf Circulation:			
Books			21,227
Pamphlets and clippings			1,386
Periodicals			921
Communities supplied with plays	747		
No. of plays (adult, juvenile) sent out			3,841
No. of vols. play collections (adult, juv.) sent out			2,135
Package libraries for debaters			1,023

Visual Instruction

No. of times lanterns loaned	114	
Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,321	
No. of times used	2,370	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		147,000
Sets of moving picture films circulated	425	
Number of times used	912	
Number of reels in sets	2,064	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs (Attendance at special showings of sound films in schools at Calgary and Edmonton—33,172)		87,552

Conference

University week for Farm Young People		100
Leaders		6

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
No. of issues	3	
Average circulation	7,330	
Aggregate circulation		21,990
Agricultural Publications:		
No. sent out during the year		26,330
Individual requests received	2,960	
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	217,877	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	

Fine Arts

Drama:		
Letters of advice written	1,900	
Plays produced with assistance of Mrs. Haynes	20	
No. of groups received assistance with plays	44	
No. of visits made to communities	66	
No. of places visited	37	
No. of lectures and demonstrations given at these places	37	
No. of dramatic groups given advice	155	
No. of individuals given advice	1,725	
Enrolment at Banff School	166	
Enrolment at Short Course—Clive	165	
Enrolment at Short Course—Red Deer	53	
Enrolment at Short Course—Camrose	63	
Enrolment at Short Courses—Edmonton (4)	180	6,432
Enrolment at Short Courses—Calgary	105	
Enrolment at Summer School, University	700	
Estimated attendance at lectures and demonstrations	5,000	

Music:			
No. of festivals received grant for adjudication of music	28		
No. of students in Viggo Kihl's course:			
Edmonton		50	
Banff		22	
		—	72
Art:			
No. of places visited	39		
No. of lectures	87		
Approximate attendance			10,246
Approximate attendance at University daily			500
No. of students at Banff School			46
Handicrafts Institutes: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, attendance			343

RECAPITULATION

Total aggregate attendance at lecture and moving picture programs, lantern slide lectures, Farm Young People's Week, Art Exhibits, Drama lectures, Banff School, Handicrafts Institutes	254,974
Total circulation of books, package libraries, pamphlets, plays, periodicals	63,340
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural Bulletins	48,320

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have to report, as in previous years, an increasing demand for the services of the Department, more especially along the lines of adult education. There is no doubt that the work carried on in this Department through its various divisions has meant a great deal to the people of the province. It is hoped to expand our work still further during the coming year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DONALD CAMERON,
Acting Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1938

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1938

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBB KERR, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
President of the University, Chairman.

DONALD CAMERON, M.Sc., Acting Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

SHEILA MARRYAT, B.S.A., Radio Program Director.
Department of Extension.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for the Year Ending March 31st, 1938

Edmonton, May 5th, 1938.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1938.

The year just closed has been an important one from the standpoint of changes in staff. Mr. E. A. Corbett, Director of the Department since 1928 and on leave of absence since September, 1936, resigned in December, 1937, to become Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. While Mr. Corbett's leaving is a distinct loss to Alberta, his promotion to this new post will give him an opportunity to do, in the national field, the work he did so well in the provincial field.

Elizabeth Sterling Haynes, who for five years was Director of Dramatics in the Department, left Alberta to accept a position with the Department of Education of the Province of New Brunswick. While with the Department, she did valuable pioneer work in raising dramatic standards and in laying the foundation for a real people's theatre movement in the Province.

In September, 1937, Ronald Elwy Mitchell was appointed to succeed Mrs. Haynes as Director of Dramatics. During the past winter he has only been available to the Department on a half-time basis, the balance of his time being spent as a lecturer in the Department of English. Arrangements have been made for the coming year to reduce Mr. Mitchell's teaching responsibilities in order that he may spend more time on extension work.

Mr. M. C. Crosbie, who acted as a part-time graduate assistant in the Department in the winter of 1936-37, was re-engaged on a temporary basis to act as agricultural secretary, from September 1st, 1937, to May 31st, 1938.

During the year substantial increases have been shown in the work of some of the Department's major activities, while slight decreases are recorded in others. In response to an increasing demand for teaching

films by schools and other educational organizations, the amount of educational film service more than doubled that of the previous year. Slight increases were shown in the number of lectures given and in the attendance figures recorded.

Owing to the fact that the Carnegie grant for work in the fine arts, terminated at the end of August, 1937, and was not renewed, the work in this devision shows a decrease. The demand for services in Art, Drama and Music was as great as ever, but lack of funds made it necessary to curtail substantially the amount of service given in this field.

In the Library division, while there was a small decrease in the number of regular and special travelling libraries sent out, there was a substantial increase in the circulation from the Open Shelf and the dramatic sections.

The radio division celebrated its tenth anniversary in educational broadcasting with the busiest year of its history. In addition to carrying the University program, the University station provided an outlet for certain good C.B.C. programs which otherwise would not have been released to Northern Alberta listeners.

In addition to the regular work of the Department a number of new ventures in the field of adult education were tried out during the year. The first of these was the organization, in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, of two community art schools in the towns of Vegreville and Vermilion. These schools were organized as an experiment with the object of determining whether a program of community art schools could be carried forward on a self-supporting basis. The results of the initial experiment were very satisfactory, and arrangements are being made to continue the scheme.

The generosity of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers made it possible to organize an adult school known as The Alberta School of Community Life at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds, during the summer of 1937. This school represented an attempt in a very small way to adapt some of the Scandinavian Folk High School ideas to Western Canadian conditions. From the standpoint of attendance the school was not up to expectations, but in all other respects the results were satisfactory and the experiment is being repeated.

An attempt was made during the past winter to give special assistance to people in outlying communities who wished to form groups for the study of special topics. The Department undertook to provide study material and direction for a number of groups, in the following subjects: General Economics, Political Science, Social Planning, and Co-operation. This study group program was looked upon as an experiment and no effort was made to get a large number of groups. Rather the intention was to try and discover an economical and practical method of supplying authoritative study material and a certain amount of direction to groups

and individuals interested in special topics. The experience of the past winter would indicate that the Department can provide some useful leadership in an adult study-group program.

At the request of the Department of Education and the Federal Government, the Department of Extension assumed the responsibility for the main part of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program in rural areas. Under this program 27 community short course schools were organized on a co-operative basis between the Department and the communities. They were co-educational and residential schools in the majority of cases and met with a very gratifying response.

From the Department's standpoint the rural youth training program was looked upon as an opportunity to carry out a practical program of adult education in rural areas. If the enthusiasm with which the program was received can be taken as a criterion, it would seem that such a program can fill a long-felt need in rural and small-town communities.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMS

During the period covered by this report, 121 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given. Moving pictures were used as a supplement to the lecture program where desired. The aggregate attendance at lectures was 15,200, or an average attendance of 125. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 111 extension lectures and moving picture programs with an aggregate attendance of 11,227. It will be noted that there is an increase over the previous year. Of the lectures recorded, 88 were given by the Acting Director, 11 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 22 by members of the regular University staff. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: Acting Director 91, Graduate Assistant 10, and other staff members 10.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Most of the agricultural extension work during the year was done by the Agricultural Secretary and included looking after correspondence related to agriculture and allied subjects, the preparation and delivery of a number of radio talks, and the presentation of a number of talks and moving picture demonstrations at country meetings. In addition to this, the Agricultural Secretary spent some time assisting with the organization work in connection with the youth training schools and acted as lecturer at one of them.

More requests for agricultural information came in to the Department in 1937-38 than in the previous year, and a large number of questions of interest to farmers were dealt with over the radio, by means of leaflets and by letter. Splendid co-operation has, as in the past, been given by

members of other departments in the University in supplying information of all kinds. A considerable amount of agricultural correspondence had to do with questions concerning forage crops and the use of fertilizers. As the province gets older, more farmers are turning to the more permanent type of agriculture in which forage crops and grass rotations play a major part. In keeping with that tendency is another one which indicates that farmers are becoming more concerned than they were with maintaining the fertility of their farms. The questions asked would indicate that there is a real need for the dissemination of wider knowledge on the principles, methods, and kind of fertilizers to use.

Seven radio talks were given by the Agricultural Secretary on topics of an agricultural economics' nature. In addition to this he was responsible for giving a bi-weekly radio period called "Agricultural News Flashes," in which up-to-the-minute information of general interest to farmers was given special attention.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAM

For a number of years the Department has been receiving a large number of requests for information on topics for group discussion and in response to this demand arrangements were made to offer systematically organized study courses in the subjects of General Economics, Political Science, Social Planning, and Co-operation during the winter of 1937-38. Each course consisted of a list of reference books, a study outline, and mimeographed lesson material. Each member or group was charged a small fee sufficient to cover the cost of the material, and lessons were sent to the group secretary each week or every two weeks as the case might be. Each course consisted of sufficient material for from 15 to 20 consecutive study periods.

The material on General Economics and Political Science was prepared by the Agricultural Secretary, that on Social Planning by Watson Thomson, tutor for the Workers' Educational Association of Canada, and that on Co-operation was prepared for the W.E.A. in Toronto and supplied through the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Each course was prepared with a view to giving a background of the thought in that particular subject as well as a presentation of current theories and points of view, the idea being in all cases to stimulate intelligent discussion and encourage further study. No attempt was made to enroll large numbers in this first winter because it was felt desirable to work out a practical and economical way of supplying study material and guidance before embarking on a program of any size. The response to the program would indicate that the plan being followed is reasonably satisfactory, and steps will be taken to enlarge the program next winter.

While the study courses were used this winter as an experiment to work out a practical scheme of organized study group direction, over 200

people in widely separated parts of the province took the courses regularly. The subjects in order of preference were: General Economics, Social Planning, Co-operation, and Political Science. In addition to the courses offered there was a large demand for study group material on International Affairs and Psychology. It is expected that material on these subjects will be available for the coming winter.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Report covering the complete broadcasting season, Oct. 1, 1937, to May 13, 1938

There has been a slight expansion in the radio services this season due to arrangements made with the C.B.C. to carry certain programs that were not being released by other Edmonton stations. These programs consisted of a number of excellent talks-series broadcast between 5:00 and 6:00 o'clock, the Damrosch Music Appreciation Hour, and the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts on Saturday afternoons. This was the first time that complete operas were released in Edmonton every Saturday, and listeners have been most appreciative. For the first time also a program originating in the University Studios was carried by the C.B.C. Western Regional. This was the Drama Series "New Lamps for Old" presented by the CKUA Players. Many complimentary reports were received from C.B.C. officials and listeners from Winnipeg to Vancouver. This increase in our broadcasting hours has undoubtedly had the effect of enlarging the University Station's audience and has added variety to the programs offered. It is hoped that arrangements can be made next season not only to carry more of the C.B.C. offerings, but also to extend the University's own programs.

On November 27th the Tenth Anniversary of the opening of the University Station was celebrated in a broadcast to which all the radio stations in Alberta contributed. Speakers were: Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, President of the University; Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education; Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Director of Extension Department till 1928; Mr. A. M. Mitchell, representing the Alberta Government Telephones; and Mrs. J. B. Carmichael as conductor of the University Radio Orchestra in the early years. Many Edmonton and Calgary artists contributed delightful music to make the occasion a gala event.

In completing ten years of educational broadcasting, CKUA has created an enviable record of accomplishment. Accomplishment in that: an audience has been built up which looks to the University Station for high standard programs whether they be talks, music or drama; broadcasts of foreign language courses were given in which hundreds of people had their first opportunity of learning to speak another language; valuable information on scientific agriculture has been made available to the rural population as never before. These and other things show some accomplishment during the ten years.

The achievement of the University Station is all the more remarkable when it is considered in the light of handicaps under which it operates. It has always been difficult to do good work because of the inadequate studio facilities; and during the last four years lack of modern studio control equipment has been an additional handicap. The appropriation for radio work has been so small that no money could be spent for programs or as remuneration for speakers. Broadcasting hours have had to be curtailed because of lack of funds when in the best interests of the station they should have been extended.

A special effort has been made in the last few years to increase the efficiency of the transmitter, and if modern studio equipment can be installed in the coming year the station will be in reasonably good shape to carry on.

The question of providing an appropriation which will permit paying something for programs is one that will have to be faced some time. As long as educational broadcasting is on a voluntary or good-will basis it will not be possible to improve the standard materially.

One of the functions of the University of Alberta has always been to extend its educational opportunities to the people and not confine them to those within its walls. With the vision to see the possibilities in the use of this marvellous instrument of communication—radio—the University could become to a greater degree than now the inspiration and intellectual centre of the province, radiating constructive ideas and accurate information to the remotest corner. Through its broadcasting activities it has done something in the past to raise the level of understanding and appreciation of hundreds of people, but it could do much more.

The objective for the next ten years should be one of sound expansion and close co-operation with our national system, especially in its broadcasting for the Western Regional.

A detailed account of the year's broadcasting activities is given below.

Talks Program:

Evening Series:

The Teachers' Forum, arranged by the A.T.A.; Trustees' Association; Educational Societies of Edmonton and Calgary; Provincial Normal Schools; University School of Education; Provincial Department of Education 22

The Science Question Box, Dr. E. H. Gowan, which included three programs, actuality broadcasts from the University Research Labs. 30

The Round Table 28

Living and Learning, Watson Thomson, Tutor to the Workers' Educational Association 21

Summer School Glimpses 20

"Choosing a Vocation," sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. 8

Special Addresses:

Rabbi Eisen, Prof. Wesley L. Bliss, Mrs. W. J. Melrose, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Mlle. Suzanne Dietrich, Miss M. Hope-Simpson, Rev. Beverly Oaten, Dr. Anup Singh, Mrs. W. J. Lindal, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Olive Watherston, the A.T.A. Convention 14

Total 143

As last year, the **Round Table Discussions** were taken by a group of prominent Calgary citizens, those taking part being: I. F. Fitch, chairman, E. W. Brunsden, Alexander Calhoun, D. W. Clapperton, H. S. Patterson, N. Emms Read, Paul Reading, J. H. Ross, Dr. E. P. Scarlett, J. T. Shaw, Bishop R. L. Sherman, W. Norman Smith, and J. D. Whetham.

French Conversational Course 92
Talks by Prof. Henri de Savoye 6
French play presented by Monsieur G. Baril and Madame Lambert 1
German Conversational Course 64
Debates—Inter-University 2

Total 165

Afternoon Talks:

Health Talks, Prov. Dept. of Health 15
Food for Health, Florence W. Stacey, Nutritionist, University Hospital 15
Views and Reviews, Edmonton Branch of League of Nations Society, Donald Cameron, Watson Thomson, and other speakers 30
The Theatre Page, Elsie Park Gowan and Ronald Mitchell 32
Book Chats, Jessie F. Montgomery 31
The New Generation, Dr. H. E. Smith 12
The Romance of Numbers, Dr. E. W. Sheldon 3
Gleanings from Here and There, Sheila Marryat 23
Handicraft Lessons, Geneva Lent and Mrs. D. C. Raitt 19
Youth Congress Program 3
Gateway News Bulletin 31
Youth Training Forum 5
It's Happened Before, Dr. W. G. Hardy 6
Miscellaneous Talks 17

Total 242

Many handicraft talks have been given in previous years, but this season definite instruction was given in two crafts—Stitchery on Canvas and Quilting. The Alberta Branch of the Canadian Handicraft Guild arranged both courses. Mimeographed notes were sent out weekly to

the students who had registered, a small charge being made to cover cost of mimeographing and postage. The two teachers, Miss Geneva Lent of Calgary and Mrs. D. C. Raitt, both gave their services and did a remarkably fine piece of work in teaching and also in gaining the interest of their students. Approximately 600 students registered for the course and many enthusiastic reports were received. This experiment in instruction via radio was a definite success and points the way to future development in this field.

Farm Forum:

Faculty of Agriculture	43
Dept. of Political Economy	4
Prov. Dept. of Agriculture	21
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture	12
Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology	3
Donald Cameron, Department of Extension	2
M. C. Crosbie, Department of Extension	6
E. W. Brunsden, Alberta Co-operative Council	2
Total	93

Other farm talks were: Agricultural News Flashes, Poultry Pointers by C. W. Traves, Provincial Poultry Commissioner, and Garden Talks by the University Department of Horticulture.

Total number of radio talks and language lessons 643

Musical Programs:

Organ Recitals, Prof. L. H. Nichols	13
Studio Programs	6
Symphony Hours	160
Total	179

Drama Series:

A new incentive was given to the CKUA Players and to the writers of the scripts, Elsie Park Gowan and Gwen Pharis, when the C.B.C. carried the series "New Lamps for Old" on the Western Regional Network. The production and the scripts were lauded by Mr. L. W. Brockington and Mr. D. Claringbull, Western Supervisors of Programs, as well as many listeners. It is likely that another series will be carried by the C.B.C. next season.

"The Building of Canada" series written by Elsie Park Gowan was received with acclaim by listeners, and is worthy of repetition. The vividly-written scripts brought to life the dry bones of historical fact, and the productions gave listeners a new vision and showed them something of the struggle and the romance that went into the building of their country.

New Lamps for Old	15
Building of Canada	10
Miscellaneous Plays	7
Total Plays given	32

The following were the plays given in "New Lamps for Old": The Valley of Ignorance; Socrates, Citizen of Athens; Henry the Navigator; Erasmus; Galileo; Visions in Stone; Mary Wollstonecraft; Prometheus Must Bring Fire; The Story of Beethoven; The Rochdale Pioneers; Elizabeth Fry; Nansen of the North; A Girdle Round the Earth; Out of the Land of Bondage; The Story of Radium; No Room at the Inn—a Christmas Play.

"The Building of Canada" series: Frontenac; Under One Flag; The Price of Loyalty; Grenville's Sword; The Silver Chief, Pts. 1 and 2; The Patriots of '37; Radical Jack; The Figurehead; From Sea to Sea.

Miscellaneous Plays: The Uncalled; The Red Cloak; The Man Who Discovered Sleep; The Jumping Horse; Set My People Free!

The University Dramatic Society undertook two series of dramatized talks on an afternoon period, using students entirely. The scripts for "Have You Heard?" were obtained from the U.S. Federal Office of Education. "The Drama of the Law," a series of six, was written by Jack Stewart, a student in the Faculty of Law.

It is felt that greater opportunity should be given students to train in radio work and in the writing of scripts.

Have you Heard?	9
The Drama of the Law	6
Total	15

Programs Released by CKUA:

Canada Week by Week	22
This English, J. Campbell McInnis	9
Laughing with Canada, B. K. Sandwell	9
Democracy at Work, D'Arcy Marsh	9
The Cariboo Miner	4
Major Bill, Children's Program	83
Life and Learning	9
Canadian Portraits	16
Science at Work	7
The Last Buffalo Hunter	10
A Westerner Looks About	5
Conservation	5
Miscellaneous talks	13
Metropolitan Opera Broadcasts	14
Damrosch Music Appreciation Hour	20
	235

Special addresses and various short musical programs were also released.

Once more sincere thanks are expressed for the services rendered by many individuals and various organizations without whose co-operation it would be impossible to carry on the radio programs. The commercial radio stations and the Alberta Government Telephones have again been most generous. CFCN, Calgary, has carried a large number of the educational series; CJCJ released other University programs; CFRN, Edmonton, carried the "Building of Canada" series; CJOC, Lethbridge, provided studio facilities for speakers from that city; CJCA, by feeding direct from their control board, enabled us to carry many of the C.B.C. programs. The Alberta Government Telephones provided free line service for this Educational Network, the value of which amounted to $14,232.80 for the calendar year 1937 and from January to May, 1938.

Enough cannot be said in appreciation of the services given so generously by these various organizations and of the happy relations existing between them and the members of the Program Department of CKUA.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins:

During the year covered by the report, three Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 6,500. The material published in these Bulletins was as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.
2. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.
3. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.

While the regular mailing list for the Press Bulletin is approximately 6,500, we have an additional list of 2,000 names of people who receive copies of our radio program.

Agricultural Publications:

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 3,008 individual requests for agricultural publications were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists maintained for respective types of bulletins. A total of 21,084 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 281,100 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 238,961 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and

Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 937 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 1,023 for the preceding year. The demand was as great as that of the previous year, but most of the requests on certain subjects came within a short period and it was impossible to meet the demand as all the sets were in circulation. The largest circulation on record was during the month of January, when 267 package libraries were sent out.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. Times Sent Out.
Canada and European War	36
League of Nations	26
Rural vs. City Life	25
Dictatorship vs. Democracy	23
State Medicine	22
Larger School Units	22
Motion Pictures	22
Heredity vs. Environment	22

CONFERENCES

The 19th University Week for Farm Young People was held during the week of June 9th-15th. The registration was 110 delegates and 7 leaders.

The program for girls consisted of Household Science, Horticulture, Handicrafts, Dramatics, Photography, and Recreational Activities. The boys received instruction in Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Soils and Horticulture, with optional courses in Dramatics, Photography, and Recreational Activities. Both boys and girls had optional courses in "The Art of Reading", "Changing Governments and Cultures in the Modern World", and Reading in Library and Study Group discussion. Mrs. Butterworth was in charge of the class in "Art of Reading", and Mr. Cameron gave the course in "Changing Governments and Cultures in the Modern World." Miss Vienendahl gave the course in Cutwork and Decorative Embroidery, and Mr. H. P. Brown the course in Photography.

Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, theatre party, organ recital, talking pictures, plays, and home talent concert.

After the morning classes, visits were made to the Research Laboratories and the Geology Museum of the University.

On Sunday afternoon the delegates went by bus and car to the Oliver Forestry Station. Here the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, welcomed the young people, and Mr. T. F. Blefgen, Director of Forestry, showed them around with the assistance of the head gardener, Mr. Alex. Paton. One item of great importance was the tree planting demonstration.

The "Morning Thoughts" period was taken by Rev. C. G. Stone, of the First Baptist Church, Edmonton, who began each day's proceedings with a devotional period.

On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall by Rev. Mr. Stone and the choir of First Baptist Church. On Sunday evening Mr. Vernon Barford gave an organ recital which was much enjoyed.

Feeders' Day was held on the Saturday, and most of the delegates, especially the boys, spent the day at the farm. The opportunity of having the feeding experiments so ably explained by the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department was much appreciated.

A public-speaking contest was held as in former years, the prizes being donated by the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. The winners were: Miss Hazel Johnston of Conrich, and Morton McElroy, also of Conrich.

The Grain Judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway. The winners were: first, Gordon Balhorn of Wetaskiwin; second, Svend Anderson of Wayne; and third, Stanley Madge of Conrich. Mr. Boyle, on behalf of the Alberta Wheat Pool, presented the awards.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, donated prizes for the handicrafts competition. The winner of the group competition was Springbank Junior Local; individual pieces, girls, Ruth Spelrum of Ponoka; boys, Donald Flack of Opal.

In the Scholarship competition, Mr. H. A. Craig, on behalf of the Wheat Board Monies Trust, presented the awards to Miss Blanche Paulsen of Ponoka and Leslie Drayton of Pickardville. The test was based upon a reading course and the work covered during the conference week. The award of $75.00 to the boy and girl taking the highest standing was tenable at a School of Agriculture in the Province.

In the Household Economics competition, the winners were:

Foods—1st prize, Hazel Johnston, Conrich; 2nd prize, Margaret Roose, Camrose; 3rd prize, Dorothy Rice, Lacombe.

Clothing—1st prize, Martha Vold, Ponoka; 2nd prize, Hazel Johnston, Conrich; 3rd prize, Mary MacDonald, Alix.

The cash prizes were presented by a representative of the U.F.W.A.

The Efficiency Banner was presented by Mrs. R. R. McBride on behalf of the U.F.A. to Conrich Local.

The Maple Leaf Petroleum, Ltd., sponsored a new competition in Livestock Judging, and the awards were made to: Donald Hoar, Ponoka, first; Ronald Fraser, Penhold, second; and Ed. Noad of Olds, third.

In the Field Day competitions on the last day of the conference, the Jessie F. Montgomery cup was won by Miss Jessie Reed of Ponoka, and the Jack Marshall cup by Jack Homer of Coronado.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Travelling Libraries—Regular:

During the past year the Travelling Libraries were used by the following groups (a comparison with the year 1936-37 is shown):

	1937-38	1936-37	Difference
Communities:			
Village	36	38	— 2
Rural	110	102	+ 8
U.F.A. Locals	6	11	— 5
U.F.W.A. Locals	11	8	+ 3
Women's Institutes	15	20	— 5
Ukrainian Societies	11	3	+ 8
Social Credit Groups	1	3	— 2
Other organizations (mostly clubs of various kinds)	30	45	—15
Total	220	230	
Decrease			10

Travelling Libraries—Special:

Schools	106	165	—59
Communities:			
Village	8	6	+ 2
Rural	7	4	+ 3
Private Groups	0	5	— 5
Social or Literary Clubs	37	5	+32
U.F.W.A. Locals	0	1	— 1
I.O.D.E. Chapters	6	2	+ 4
Women's Institutes	0	1	— 1
C.G.I.T. Groups	1	6	— 5
P.T.A. Groups	1	0	+ 1
Social Credit Groups	1	0	+ 1
Total	167	195	
Decrease			28

The decreases shown in both regular and special Travelling Libraries are due to the same causes as in the previous year, viz., replacements do not yet balance withdrawals of worn out books; the stock of juvenile books, which is no longer being renewed, is running down; the Tweedsmuir gifts of books have been increased and extended to U.F.W.A. and other women's groups as well as to Women's Institutes. Besides these causes, another and a really encouraging one is that many local groups studying particular subjects such as some phase of economics or politics,

are purchasing their own books. The A.T.A. under the Teacher's Professional Act is committed to providing books for teachers' study groups.

Besides the libraries sent to the 106 schools as shown above, small parcels of books, magazines, pictures, etc., were mailed to 157 schools to assist teachers and pupils in their enterprise work. This is an increase of 85 over the 72 schools to which such service was given during 1936-37.

The recorded circulation of these libraries is as follows:

	1937-38 No.	1936-37 No.	1937-38 Circul.	1936-37 Circul.	1937-38 Average	1936-37 Average
Regular	140	128	9,479	17,548	67.9	76.2
Special	80	195	4,866	8,827	60.3	45.2
Total	220	323	14,345	26,375	64.1	60.7
	—103		—12,030		+ 3.4	

Few of the groups receiving either regular or special libraries are interested in keeping a record of the circulation, or at least in keeping an accurate record. They put down the name of the borrower if it happens to be convenient to do so. Some have frankly admitted this. In order to get at the real circulation, therefore, it would be legitimate to multiply the above figures by 3.

The two communities having the highest recorded circulation were Vulcan (regular library in care of D. C. Jones) with 31 readers registered and a circulation of 230; and New Hairy Hill (special library in care of W. E. Kostash) with 26 readers and a circulation of 213.

Open Shelf Library:

The circulation of books from the Open Shelf shows an increase of 2,824 over that of the previous year; that of clippings an increase of 414. There is a decrease of 85 in that of periodicals, probably due to the fact that the clipping collection has been brought more up-to-date and material has been available from it. 2,050 people were registered in the open shelf during the year.

The number of questions answered by letter and the number of subjects on which information was given in this way has been as large and varied as usual.

	1937-1938	1936-37	Difference
Circulation of Open Shelf Books	24,051	21,227	+2,824
Circulation of pamphlets and clippings	1,800	1,386	+ 414
Circulation of periodicals	836	921	— 85
Total	26,687	23,534	
Increase			3,153

Plays:

The number of communities to which plays have been sent is smaller than last year. This is probably partly due to the fact that lists of plays

suitable for production in rural districts have been supplied, and groups have selected from these. Also, at the Banff School of Fine Arts, and at the Olds School of Community Life suitable plays were suggested by the teachers and opportunity was given students to examine the plays in the libraries sent from the Open Shelf to these schools. To Banff the following were sent:

Adult single plays	875
Adult collection	560
Juvenile collection	40
Total	1,475

	1937-38		1936-37		Difference
Number of communities borrowing plays	651		747		96
Number of adult plays	2,994		3,352		
Number of juvenile plays	272		489		
		3,266		3,841	575
Number of vols. play collections (adult)	1,471		1,514		
Number of vols. play collections (juvenile)	471		621		
		1,942		2,135	193
		5,208		5,976	768

Adding the plays to the other books, pamphlets, clippings and periodicals, the total recorded circulation from the Library Division is as follows:

1937-38	31,895
1936-37	29,510

Increase—2,385 or 8.1%.

Books on Music:

In addition to plays and books about the theatre, a box of 46 books on music and musicians was sent to Banff. These were used for reference by the students. They were not taken from the room and no record was kept of the use made of them.

Books in Greatest Demand:

There has been an increasing demand during this year for books on Music and on Handicrafts. This is interesting and perhaps significant when taken in conjunction with the decrease in the demand for plays. Social Science has dropped from third to fifth place. Two years ago it had second place. But as always, General Literature heads the list. The six classes that come first are, in order: General Literature, Fine Arts (which includes both Music and Handicrafts), History, Travel, Social Science, Biography.

Radio Book Chats:

During the six months, October, 1937, to March, 1938, 25 Book Chats were given by the librarian over the Educational Network. These were on books in the Open Shelf Library, mostly books recently added. Forty-three books in all were discussed. These have been in constant circulation, and for some there is still a long waiting list.

Book Stock:

Statistics of book stock for the year 1937-38:

Books at April 1st, 1937			22,920
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Library appropriation:			
Travelling Library	611		
Open Shelf	350		
		961	
Books from publishers for review		9	
Gifts:			
The Lady Tweedsmuir	2		
Mrs. F. Somervell, Kendal, Westmoreland, England	1		
Miss J. C. Reed, Edmonton	1		
Miss S. Marryat	1		
Mrs. Elsie Fry Lawrence, Edson	2		
Mr. Ronald Mitchell, Edmonton	1		
Victoria League, London, England	17		
Swedenborg Foundation	30		
		55	
Total accessions			1,025
Withdrawals:			
Duplicates sold	25		
Damaged beyond repair	2		
Worn out	1,823		
Total withdrawals			1,850
Decrease in stock			825
Books at March 31st, 1938			22,095

During the year 140 Open Shelf books were rebound or recased.

The Library wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of books mentioned above.

Discarded Books:

Of the 1,850 books withdrawn, many were quite unfit for any further use, but as many as possible were sent to schools and communities where the people were too poor to pay freight on travelling libraries. The largest shipment was one of four boxes sent to J. D. Aikenhead, Divisional

Superintendent for Lac Ste. Anne Division No. 11, for the use of the schools in his division. Another large one was that sent to Hanna, to be distributed among the units making up the Youth Training Group at that centre. In both cases the books are made the basis of a manual project; they are covered and mended as well as their condition permits. It is pathetic that these children and young people should have to make their acquaintance with books through such tattered and dirty specimens as these, but it speaks well for their enthusiasm that they seem to be eager to do this mending, and it is reported that the children read the books to the last shred.

The need for an up-to-date library policy for the province becomes more and more clearly indicated by the growing hunger of the country people for books and the increasing difficulty which this library finds, through lack of funds, in satisfying that hunger.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

During the past year there has been a very decided expansion in the Division of Visual Instruction and a greatly increased demand for service, particularly in the motion picture field. In September of 1937 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its report (Education Bulletin No. 3, 1937) on the Use of Films and Slides in Canadian Schools, the first time a survey had been made. The report showed that Canada was very much behind other countries in the adoption of visual aids to education, but that important work along this line was being done in Alberta, "where the Extension Department of the University has organized visual instruction units." In town, village and rural schools 47 reported using moving pictures regularly and 101 occasionally—a total of 148, a greater number than in any province, with city schools shown as rather slower to adopt this modern teaching method.

As a result of the report an immediate increase in interest in visual aids became evident, and circulation of films from our library increased to such an extent that our figures for the period are more than double those of last year. Although it was found possible to add a number of films to the library, this heavy demand showed that our facilities were still inadequate and applicants were often disappointed. On the other hand, the service was greatly appreciated, particularly in the rural districts where the circuit system has continued to be adopted.

As in previous years we have co-operated with the schools and other institutions in obtaining for them projection equipment and supplies free of customs duty and sales tax at low cost and on very satisfactory terms. This included 20 picturol or film-slide projectors, several lanterns for glass slides and others for slides and book illustrations as well as 23 motion picture projectors, including a complete sound film equipment for the Red Deer schools and for the Edson school. Several sound units are now in use in schools in Alberta, mostly in towns, and special sound

service has been given to the Edmonton schools from this Department, and in Calgary through one of the teachers owning sound equipment.

The installation of a Picturol or film-slide library has served to lighten the load on the lantern slide collection, which although comprising some 500 sets, has lost a great deal of its value through obsolescence. It is proposed to survey this slide material during the coming summer and to take steps to bring it up to date.

The newer film-slide system and the increasing use of motion pictures in the educational field have not displaced the glass lantern slide, which continues to be widely used. The photographic plant of the Department has been kept very busy with lantern slide work, and several thousand slides were made up during the year for University and Government departments and for teachers and lecturers generally. We co-operated with the newly organized Department of Extension of the University of British Columbia in the installation of their library of lantern slides by making up in our plant some 2,000 slides for them.

Lantern Slides:

Although it was expected that, as in the past few years, there would be a continuation of the decrease in circulation, the lantern slide loaning service shows but a small decrease from last year. The circulation from the Department shows in fact an increase which, however, is offset by a decrease reported from the branch depot at Lethbridge operated by the Y.M.C.A., where 41 sets were used as compared with 82 last year. Owing to our inability to supply them with new sets it is proposed to close this depot and centralize the library at Edmonton.

Sets of slides sent out in year ending Mar. 31, 1938	1,296
Previous year	1,321

Decrease—25 sets.

Reports to the number of 988 were received, showing that as many sets were shown 1,607 times to audiences aggregating 99,347 people. Based upon this information it is estimated that the total of 1,296 sets sent out were exhibited 2,210 times to approximately 135,250 people.

Lanterns were loaned 106 times for occasional lectures, and 7 for the use of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training schools.

Film-Slides:

Although some experimental work had been done previously with film slides, this is the first time that their use has been encouraged in Alberta by the provision of a definite library and the supplying of projectors. Film-slides, sometimes called Picturols, are sets of pictures, corresponding to sets of lantern slides, printed on a strip of 35 mm. non-inflammable film. They are inexpensive, light in weight and easy to use, and many teachers and others are now using them in place of the heavier and more expensive glass slides. Our library includes 186 film-slides, and these were circulated 194 times during the year. No record was kept of times used or attendance.

Motion Pictures:

As has been stated, a great increase in interest and circulation in the moving picture field has been evident, particularly in school work, and it was found necessary to increase greatly our library of films, 106 reels of silent and 62 reels of sound films having been added. Of these, 7 reels on Britain were purchased with a gift of $100 from the Alberta Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, and several good educational sound films were placed with us by various industrial companies including the Fry-Cadbury Company ("Food of the Gods"), International Harvester Company ("Romance of the Reaper"), and Chrysler Corporation ("Wheels Across Africa"), while other short subjects came from the Alberta Government Telephones on Telephony, and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Eight hundred and sixty-three (863) sets including 4,466 reels of silent and sound films were sent out compared with 425 sets of 2,064 reels last year, an increase of 438 sets and 2,402 reels. Audiences aggregated 147,171 people.

Included in the above figures for the year are 112 special exhibitions given from the Department in Edmonton and district, and 38 in Calgary through arrangements with the operator of a privately-owned projector. Included also are 46 sets of films used 70 times in Dominion-Provincial Youth Training schools where agricultural and other special subjects were put to good use, and 45 sets used 66 times in the T.B. and Crippled Children's wards of the University Hospital.

Not included in the films previously mentioned as having been added to the library are those in the Overseas League Library. "The Overseas League Film Library" was inaugurated as a result of the work done by that organization in circulating films dealing with the life, scenery and industry of the British Empire. Films were supplied by the Imperial Institute and by various Dominion Governments, and thousands of secondary school children, teachers and general public of Great Britain were given a vivid and true impression of life in other parts of the Empire. These facilities have now been made available in Canada, three depositories having been established at Montreal, Vancouver, and at Edmonton in the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta. Some 40 reels of silent and sound films in 16 mm. are available here and are changed periodically. They are available to schools and other educational bodies and societies at a nominal service charge.

Also worthy of mention are several reels of Erpi Sound Teaching Films purchased by University departments in co-operation with the Department of Extension under an arrangement whereby films on Biology, Physics and Astronomy are used for teaching in the University and are also made available to Alberta High Schools owning or having access to suitable sound projectors. Following the successful use at Summer School of films on Social Studies, Biology and General Science,

Health and Hygiene, Nature Study and Art, for the previous two years, these were again used by instructors at the Edmonton and Calgary Summer Schools. The teachers taking instruction were thus able to gauge the value of the use of moving pictures when related to classroom teaching. For the first time a series of "instructional demonstrations" was given on the subject of Visual Instruction, in an Alberta Normal School. One of the points brought out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report on the Use of Slides and Films in Canadian Schools was the lack of instruction in modern mechanical aids to teaching in the teacher-training institutions of Canada. At the request of Dr. F. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School, the Supervisor of the Division of Visual Instruction gave eight demonstrations of equipment used in Visual Instruction including projection lanterns and the preparation of hand-made slides, film slide projectors, silent and sound films and projectors. One hundred and twenty (120) students took the course and expressed appreciation.

Assistance was again rendered the Edmonton Branch of the National Film Society of Canada and to a new branch formed at Calgary. The Edmonton Branch met at the University in two sections with a student membership of 189 and a regular membership of 202, while Calgary also had a student membership meeting at the Normal School and a regular membership at the Mount Royal College. Special films from nine different countries were exhibited, many of them of an unusual type and most of them of a high educational value.

General:

The period covered by this report was undoubtedly the most active in the twenty or more years' history of the Visual Instruction Branch. Although the statistical results are impressive, showing attendances aggregating probably over three hundred thousand, mere figures do not give a proper impression of the valuable work done through this medium in outlying country schools and settlements where many children saw moving pictures for the first time. The effectiveness of education brought into the school and to the members of a wide variety of organizations by this means cannot be over-emphasized.

ALBERTA SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LIFE

The Alberta School of Community Life was held at Olds from June 24th to July 10th, 1937, and proved to be a valuable and extremely interesting experiment in adult education. It was organized specifically for adults, and while the time was too short for anything in the nature of a complete course in any subject, an attempt was made, with gratifying success, to give the students an outline of a number of related problems of immediate interest to themselves in the realm of human affairs.

Designed as a modest effort to provide a brief opportunity for continued education for those people who wished to take advantage of it, the school attracted people of all ages from many walks of life and from many occupations. Under more favorable conditions and with more time for publicity and a more hopeful crop prospect, there is no question but that the accommodation at the school would have been fully utilized. As it was, between June 24th, when the school opened, and July 10th, when it closed, 81 people from 23 separate communities registered for the various classes and took from a minimum of one or two lectures to the complete course of seven lectures and discussions per day for the whole seventeen days. Sixteen of these students were in attendance for the duration of the school; six were in attendance for the equivalent of half-time; ten were there for four days or that equivalent number of lectures; and forty-nine were there for the equivalent of between two and three days. The evening lectures were the best attended because many people who could not get away during the day took advantage of the evening program, and the attendance at these varied from 35 on the opening day to 75 on the special week-end.

That this was an adult school in a very real sense is shown by the fact that the average age was 40 years, and the age range was from 18 to 73. By ten year age groups, the numbers were: 18 to 30 inclusive, 27; 31 to 40, 15; 41 to 50, 22; 51 to 60, 14; 61 to 70, 3; and over 70, 1. An interesting point in connection with the age distribution is that there were almost as many people in attendance from the 41 to 50 age group as from the 18 to 30 group. This is in line with general experience in adult education. The younger group is usually more directly concerned with the primary task of making a living than the senior group, and it is their inability to get away from their work rather than their lack of interest that prevents this group from attending. The older group, on the other hand, includes a fair proportion of people whose family ties are not so restrictive and whose economic position is such that the question of cost is not such a deterring factor; consequently many of them welcome an opportunity to spend some of their time enriching their lives by study.

Occupationally, the student body was representative of a good cross-section of society and included 22 housewives, the largest single group, followed in order by 10 farmers, 12 teachers, 11 students, 3 lawyers, 3 doctors, 3 storekeepers, 3 ministers, 3 clerks, 2 newspapermen, 2 stenographers, 2 officials, 1 rancher, and 1 school inspector. The educational standard of the group was quite high and was grouped under the following headings: Public school education only, 8; high school, 35; Normal school, 9; Agricultural College, 4; and University, 25.

Of the twenty-three communities from which the students came, the Olds district supplied by far the largest single group with 38. Calgary came next with 11; Vermilion followed with 4, Red Deer and Huxley 3 each; next came Edmonton, Sugden and Didsbury with 2 each, and 1

each from Killam, Pincher Creek, Magnolia, High River, Gem, Bassano, Namao, and Carstairs. An interesting point about the places of residence of the students is that with the exception of those who came from the Olds district, most of the students came a considerable distance to the school.

The foregoing statistical analysis is interesting as an indication of trends that may be expected in future schools, and it demonstrates fairly conclusively that interest in adult education is to be found over a wide cross-section of society irrespective of previous training or occupation.

The Olds experiment was disappointing in only one respect, that of attendance. In all others it exceeded expectations. From the opening lecture until the close of the school there was in evidence on the part of the staff and students alike an enthusiasm and community of interests that was an inspiration to all.

The Department extends its grateful thanks to the two farm organizations—The Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers—whose generous financial assistance made the school possible; to the Alberta Department of Agriculture for contributing the use of the Olds School of Agriculture and the services of members of the staff; to the Department of Education for their co-operation, and to Dr. H. L. Stewart of Dalhousie University, whose rich personality and sympathetic understanding made the school a delight to all.

FINE ARTS

The grants which the Carnegie Corporation so kindly made to the Department, covering a period of five years, terminated at the end of August, 1937. This has meant a curtailment in the work of the Fine Arts Division as from that date, and also a change in staff. Mrs. Haynes who so energetically developed an appreciation of drama in the province, accepted a position in New Brunswick, and Mr. Ronald E. Mitchell succeeded her on a part-time basis.

Drama

A brief summary of the work under Mrs. Haynes from April 1st to August 31st, 1937, shows that 20 points were visited and 17 festivals received adjudication services. Assistance was also rendered in the production of a number of plays. A short course in dramatics was given at Camrose and another to the Progressive Art Club of Edmonton. Mrs. Haynes also gave the dramatic course at the Farm Young People's Week and at the Alberta School of Community Life. During the month of August she directed the Dramatic Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts. In all her services Mrs. Haynes gave unsparingly of her time and talents.

The main problem in the Dramatics Division during the half year from September, 1937, to April, 1938, has been the adapting of the amount of work possible to be done to the limitation of a part-time office.

During the academic session Mr. Mitchell was able to devote a minimum of two days and a half a week to Extension Department work, the other days being occupied in work in the Department of English and the Department of Education.

Owing to the University lecture schedule, only four adjudications could be arranged before the end of the session, April 8th.

The bulk of the work lay in advising, personally and by letter, some 200 people. Advice was requested chiefly on selection of plays, but some letters asked for help in direction and production, and two correspondents required full plans for the building of a stage. These were supplied. Several authors from various provinces sent in manuscripts for criticism.

Mr. Mitchell, assisted by Miss Louise Evans, organized a file of plays intended to supplement the well-known and standard plays that are continually being recommended and to keep abreast of freshly written and produced plays, especially those of the U.S.A. Two hundred and sixty plays (260), one-act and full-length, have already been read and descriptions of them filed.

Lectures:

Mr. Mitchell lectured, twice a week, in the Department of Education on Dramatics. The course was planned as an introduction to dramatic work rather than as an attempt to go into detail in any one branch. Twenty-three (23) students registered for this course, and at the end of the year, instead of taking an examination, each student prepared a Production Book choosing a one-act play, writing a director's script and drawing designs and lighting plots, etc. They were graded on this work, and three of the students did first class work.

Weekly lectures were also given to a group of 16 non-university students, mostly teachers. The course was an informal one and specific direction problems were treated in detail. It is hoped to supplement this course with practical work so that the students may obtain credit for their attendance.

Adjudications:

Mr. Mitchell adjudicated at the Alberta Sub-Regional festivals at Red Deer, December 3rd, and Calgary, December 17th and 18th. In February he attended for the same purpose a small festival at Busby, and in March, the Edmonton City Festival. Other adjudications in various parts of the province followed as soon as the University lectures ceased.

Productions:

The University Inter-year Plays, consisting of The Flattering Word (Kelly), Queens of France (Wilder), The Vise (Pirandello), and Happy Journey (Wilder), were directed by University students with Mr. Mitchell's assistance. "Happy Journey" was voted the winner, and was

subsequently rehearsed for the Sub-Regional Festival at Edmonton and for the Regional Festival at Calgary, in both of which it was placed first.

Mr. Mitchell directed the Spring Play for the University, the production being Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress.

Banff School of Fine Arts:

The fifth Banff School of Fine Arts presented the most complete course so far offered in this school. To the courses in dramatics, art, and music offered in previous years a new course in Choral Music was added in 1937 under the direction of Glyndwr Jones of Calgary.

As in previous years, Elizabeth Sterling Haynes was in charge of the Dramatic Division, and we were extremely fortunate in being able to secure as guest lecturer in playwriting and play production, Dr. Frederick H. Koch, Director of Dramatics, Kenan Professor of Literature at the University of North Carolina, and founder of the famous Carolina Playmakers. Dr. Koch, long recognized as one of the outstanding men in his field on the continent, was an inspiration and a delight to all who came in contact with him.

Prof. Joseph Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, returned for a second term, and made a very valuable contribution to the school with his courses in "Voice and Speech."

Theodore Cohen, of the Theatre Union, New York, was in charge of the work in stagecraft, lighting and make-up, while the work of Eurythmics was under the direction of Miss Grace Tinning of Regina. The children's work was handled by Mrs. J. L. McPherson of Ryley.

A total of 195 students were in attendance at the school, registered in the different divisions as follows: Theatre 90, Children's class 29, Art 44, Music 32.

As in previous years the school attracted a large number of students from points outside the province, many of them coming from the United States and as far east as Montreal in Canada.

An interesting and valuable feature of the 1937 School was the arrangement whereby community theatre groups in a number of points in the province were encouraged to put plays into rehearsal in the spring with a view to entering them in the provincial festival. These groups were invited to put their plays on at Banff during the school in order that they could get the benefit of Dr. Koch's criticism. The invitation was accepted by dramatic groups in Edmonton, Ryley, Clive, Innisfail and Warner, and very fine performances were put on during two evenings of the school.

A number of plays written by the students in Dr. Koch's play-writing course were also used as the basis of another evening's program at the close of the school, and while these plays were in an unfinished condition, some of them possessed real merit.

In the Art Division, which was under the direction of Mr. A. C. Leighton and H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, arrangements were made to have an exhibition of the paintings done by the students at the close of the school. The exhibition was so creditable that arrangements were made to send it to New York to be viewed by the Carnegie Corporation.

In the Music Division a master-course in pianoforte was given by Viggo Kihl of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. This course consisted of lectures on the art and history of composition, interpretation of the works of the classical and modern masters, and practical lessons in technique.

As already stated, a course in choral singing was added to the Music Division this year. Mr. Glyndwr Jones of Calgary, who is considered one of the outstanding vocal teachers and artists in Western Canada, was in charge. He gave instruction in both choral and solo singing, and also discussed the interpretation of song.

Though the attendance for these courses was disappointing, the students were enthusiastic about the help and inspiration they received from both instructors.

Art

The lecture itinerary in this division was finished by March 31st, 1937, and no new appointments were arranged for the year commencing April 1st.

Community Art Schools:

An experiment was tried during the month of June, 1937, with the idea of testing out the feasibility of community art schools sponsored jointly by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and some community organization such as an art club, school board, or board of trade. Arrangements were made with the Art Club in Vegreville and the Board of Trade at Vermilion to sponsor a school at each point. The Department asked that a minimum enrolment of 15 students at each place be obtained at a fee of $4.00 per student. Actually between the two schools 33 students were enrolled, and the courses aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, particularly in Vegreville. Mr. H. G. Glyde was the instructor, and the syllabus included drawing and painting of landscape. buildings and animals, in various media including pencil, contè, pen and ink, pastel, water colour and oil; lectures and demonstrations on composition and design. Wet days were spent in the studio, drawing and painting still life groups and portrait studies.

The experiment indicated that at a very modest fee it will be possible to provide first-class art instruction in outlying communities in Alberta, and it is expected that much more of this work will be done in the

future. Plans have been made to repeat the school at Vegreville and to establish another one for the Lethbridge and Raymond districts in the south.

The splendid co-operation given by the Institute of Technology and Art has made it possible to conduct these schools at a ridiculously low cost, and the experiment has proved that similar schools can be organized on a self-supporting basis at a cost of not more than $5.00 or $6.00 per student for a two weeks' course.

Music

A master-course in pianoforte was given by Mr. Viggo Kihl in Edmonton in July. This was similar to that presented at Banff in August and was greatly appreciated by the 22 students who registered. The large library of recordings, music scores and books were also made available to the students, and considerable use was made of these, which added greatly to the value of the course.

Mr. Kihl delighted a large audience in Convocation Hall when he gave a recital during the course. Many people from outside points attended, and a large number of summer school students were given the opportunity to hear a master pianist.

Music Hour:

The Music Hour for students, given on Sunday evenings in the University Radio Studio, was again organized, only this time on a self-supporting basis. This hour gives students the opportunity of hearing music of their own choice, drawn from the large number of recordings of masterpieces in the Carnegie and Radio collections.

Adjudication:

A portion of the Carnegie grant for music was again used to assist the Provincial and School Musical Festivals in obtaining adequate adjudication. Twenty-six festivals were assisted.

REPORT ON SCHEDULE "A"
DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM

Carried out under the direction of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta during the period November to March, 1937-38

At the request of the Deputy Minister of Education and Mr. Allan Chambers, representing the Federal Government, the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta was asked to assume the responsibility for organizing that section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program in Alberta described as "Schedule A," and designed to provide a combination vocational and adult educational training program for the youth of rural Alberta who were not gainfully employed during the winter of 1937-38.

In order to prevent overlapping, and with a view to ensuring close collaboration between the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the University of Alberta, the Director of Schedule "A" asked that a liaison committee be set up between the two institutions. This committee was set up on the nomination of President Kerr and the Hon. Mr. Mullen. Those representing the University were Dean E. A. Howes, Prof. J. P. Sackville and D. Cameron, and those representing the Department of Agriculture were H. A. Craig, W. H. Wallace and J. R. Sweeney. At the first meeting of this committee, it was agreed that H. A. Craig should act as chairman and D. Cameron as secretary. This committee held six meetings during the year for the purpose of discussing the program to be offered and the best method of carrying it through to a successful conclusion.

Briefly, the program agreed upon called for the setting up of between 27 and 30 district Short Course Schools, each of two or three weeks' duration. All schools were to be open to boys and girls in rural areas who were not gainfully employed and who were between the ages of 18 and 30 years.

Schedule "A" differed from the other schedules in the Province, in the sense that it was not an employment or placement program but was an educational program designed with the two-fold purpose of building morale and providing an educational opportunity in the student's home community, which would have a practical value and would also aid in making farm life more attractive.

In organizing the short course schools under Schedule "A" in the rural areas, it was recognized that the rural youth training program offered an excellent opportunity to do two things: first, to carry out an experiment in rural adult education with a practical vocational trend; and, secondly, to demonstrate the practical possibility of community schools organized on a co-operative basis between the community and an institution. Throughout the whole program, emphasis was laid on the fact that this was an adult educational program organized on a community basis, and some degree at least of the success attained was due to this emphasis.

Selection of School Centres:

In planning this program, school centres were selected with the object of serving those points in which the need was greatest, that is, points in the dry belt, in the areas of new settlement on the wooded soils of the west and north, and among settlements of New Canadians. Each school was designed to serve a radius of from 30 to 60 miles and to meet the requirements of from 70 to 100 boys and girls.

For the purpose of convenience and economy the Province was divided into three major zones, and before Christmas one staff worked in each zone. The Peace River District was one zone, the territory from Athabasca River south to and including the Lacombe-Coronation line of the C.P.R. made up zone two; and everything south of that com-

prised zone three. In order to complete the program of 27 schools, a fourth staff was taken on after Christmas and this staff worked in the central and southern zones.

The centres at which schools were held and the attendance at each is shown in Table 1.

As will be seen from Table 1, the total registration in the 27 schools organized was 2,663 regular students and 42 visitors, or a total attendance of 2,705. The 42 visitors were students who did not come within the age limits of 18 and 30 years—the majority were between 16 and 18 and attended classes by special permission.

Of the 27 schools held, 21 were of two weeks' duration and 6 were of three weeks. This seemed to be a very satisfactory length of time under the conditions of accommodation obtaining in the average community.

Table 1.—Schedule "A" Short Course Schools Student Registration

	Men.	Women.	Visitors.	Total
Schools held from Nov. 15 to Dec. 18, 1937:				
Staff No. 1—				
Coronation, Nov. 15-27	51	35	.....	86
Consort, Nov. 29-Dec. 18	42	40	1	83
Staff No. 2—				
Bindloss, Nov. 15-27	19	20	.....	39
Hilda, Nov. 29-Dec. 18	65	44	.....	109
Staff No. 3—				
High Prairie, Nov. 22-Dec. 4	26	31	4	61
Grande Prairie, Nov. 29-Dec. 18	28	22	.....	50
Schools held from Jan. 4 to Mar. 31, 1938:				
Staff No. 1—				
Lacombe, Jan. 4-22	75	57	.....	132
Ryley, Jan. 25-Feb. 5	92	53	1	146
Killam, Feb. 7-19	96	62	.....	158
Provost, Feb. 21-Mar. 5	114	85	.....	199
Willingdon, Mar. 14-26	61	100	.....	161
Staff No. 2—				
Bow Island, Jan. 4-15	54	20	1	75
Vulcan, Jan. 17-29	36	28	.....	64
Brooks, Jan. 31-Feb. 12	57	19	.....	76
Trochu, Feb. 14-26	41	36	.....	77
Smoky Lake, Feb. 28-Mar. 12	51	81	.....	132
Hillspring, Mar. 15-26	61	53	.....	114
Staff No. 3—				
Hanna, Jan. 4-22	68	43	.....	111
Oyen, Jan. 24-Feb. 5	55	40	.....	95
Irricana, Feb. 7-19	70	29	.....	99
Sangudo, Feb. 21-Mar. 5	29	27	.....	56
St. Paul, Mar. 14-26	103	103	4	210
Staff No. 4—				
Spirit River, Jan. 4-15	31	23	7	61
Beaverlodge, Jan. 17-29	42	47	3	92
Fairview, Jan. 31-Feb. 12	50	23	14	87
Berwyn, Feb. 14-26	31	23	4	58
Westlock, Feb. 28-Mar. 19	36	35	3	74
	1,497	1,208	42	2,663
				42
Net Total				2,705

(Note: No. 4 Staff after finishing at Westlock went on to St. Paul for their second week.)

Staff:

The youth training program was organized late in the season and on very short notice. As a consequence the prospect of being able to obtain sufficient properly trained staff looked anything but bright. However, in retrospect it is clear that the Department was extremely fortunate in the staff it was able to engage. Without exception they entered into the spirit of the program with vigor and enthusiasm, and too much cannot be said for the unselfish way in which they gave of their time and talents.

In selecting staff members, it was agreed that they should be selected from among University graduates in Agriculture and Household Science, with preference being given to those who had previous teaching experience and a knowledge of the rural areas from a practical standpoint. Practically all of the men on the staff were graduates in Agriculture who were operating farms of their own and who were able to make arrangements to get away in the winter time; and as some of our best graduates are farming, we were fortunate indeed in being able to get men who combined in an admirable way technical training with practical farm experience.

The lady members of the staff were recommended from among graduates in Household Economics by Miss Mabel Patrick, head of that department in the University of Alberta. All of the girls had had practical work in meal ordering, planning and dietetics in various hospitals; and at least two left positions as dietitians in hospitals to undertake this work. The hospital training was particularly valuable in the schools where dormitories and community kitchens were set up. In each case the dietitian was responsible for meal planning and ordering. The cooks, who were hired locally as a rule, were responsible to the dietitian of each school staff.

The courses were so organized as to require the services of a staff of five persons in each school—two women and three men, of whom one of the latter was always supervisor in charge of the school. Before Christmas three staffs were operating simultaneously, and after Christmas, four, making a total staff of twenty persons. In addition to this, two itinerant lecturers, specialists in their own fields, were working full time, spending a week at each school. The lady member instructed in art and handicraft in the home, and the man in manual arts, concrete work and art in every day life.

It was hoped that an instructor in dramatics and one in physical recreation could have been employed on a similar basis, but it was not possible to secure the proper personnel; accordingly members of the regular staff were given brief special training in these fields, and did what they could to see that this phase of training was not neglected.

In addition to the field staff of 22, one man was employed in the office as assistant to the Director, for the purpose of preparing material, looking

after registration and organizational details, and occasionally lecturing. A full time combination stenographer, bookkeeper and technical assistant was also employed in the office; thus the total staff on the rural youth training payroll under Schedule "A" was 19 before Christmas and 24 from January 1st to March 31st.

A good deal of the organizational work, and occasional lecture work, was done by the Director and members of the regular Extension staff.

In the centres where training schools were held, the staff made use of such specialists in their fields as district nurses, doctors, lawyers, district agents and others; and some of these people made very fine contributions to the schools.

In order to give the staff an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the work they were to do, and to prepare material, they were brought into the University for a two weeks' period of training before going out. During this period the men spent some time with members of the University Faculty and representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, lining up their courses and familiarizing themselves with various governmental policies. The staffs were brought together again for a three-day conference during the Christmas week, in order that they might review their experience in the first schools and make plans for improvement.

Community kitchens and dining halls were set up in most of the schools, and cooks for these were hired from the community, usually some woman who had had experience in cooking in summer camps or for threshing and road gangs. The cook and her assistants were under the direction of the dietitian in all cases. All serving was done by details of students—a different group being assigned to duty each day.

House mothers, to live in the dormitories with the girls, and persons to act in a similar capacity with the boys, were supplied free by the community. These persons were usually men and women who were active in young people's work, such as C.G.I.T. leaders, young ministers, and so on. Occasionally a mother came in with some members of her family who were attending the school and, if she was of the right type, she was engaged as house mother.

Janitors who looked after firing the stoves and furnaces, cleaning up, sanitation, and so on, were usually hired from the community and, in some cases, the town supplied an individual for this service free of charge.

The Teaching Program:

The teaching program was designed with the idea that it should be as practical as possible, having full regard to the climatic and soil conditions in the area, and emphasizing those phases of farm practice which could be undertaken with a view to making the farm more self-sustaining. The courses were designed also to inspire students with a new sense of citizenship and a new appreciation of the possibilities of farm life if properly organized.

For the boys, courses were given in soils, field crops, animal husbandry, dairying, farm mechanics, management, horticulture, home beautification, practical handicrafts such as building design, woodwork and cement work. For girls, courses were offered in foods, clothing, health, nutrition, home beautification, dairying, poultry, horticulture and practical handicrafts including sewing, knitting, rug-making, decoration and design.

In addition to the above mentioned courses of a vocational nature, two hours per day were given over to courses of a cultural and recreational nature including dramatics, community singing, debating and public speaking; and lectures and films on education, travel, literature, history and art.

Classes started at 9:00 a.m. each morning, and ran from 9:00 to 12:00, from 1:30 to 4:30, and from 8:00 to 10:00 each evening. The evening classes were given over to non-vocational subjects and to recreation such as dancing, skating, and so on.

In every school, advantage was taken of whatever local demonstration material offered. The boys were taken to nearby farms for classes in judging livestock; they went into the local creameries for classes in butter-making, cheese-making, cream grading and testing. The girls were taken in groups to the hospital for demonstrations in nursing and first aid.

Each staff was supplied with demonstration material in the form of grains and grasses, charts, cloth, rug-making and glove-making material; but even at best their equipment was limited. In order to overcome the lack of demonstration and illustrative material and to make up for the fact that classes were held in buildings not equipped as classrooms, full use was made of teaching films and lantern slides. Staffs were given the opportunity to use teaching films and slides illustrative of their course material wherever possible, and these visual aids were particularly valuable in the evening programs. The instructors were unanimously of the opinion that the use of these visual aids played an important part in making the courses a success.

In addition to the regular lectures given in the classroom, advantage was taken of the fact that the students were living in dormitories and having their meals in a community dining-room to emphasize social values in the art of living together. A high standard of courtesy and decorum was insisted upon in the dormitories and in the dining-room as well as in the recreation hall. In the majority of schools a community banquet was organized, to which the local committee and sometimes the parents were invited. These banquets were complete with specially printed menus and place-cards (made by the students); toasts were proposed and replied to, and so on. For many of the students it was their first opportunity to take part in such a function.

Students, particularly the girls, were encouraged to discuss their personal problems with their instructors; and it was remarkable to notice the change in the poise and general deportment that took place in many of the students, even in a short period of two weeks.

Community Basis of Schools:

When the rural program was planned, and it was decided to set up residential schools complete with temporary dormitories and community dining-halls, it was agreed that they should be organized on a co-operative basis between the Department of Extension and the community. In other words, the communities in which schools were held, were made to feel that this was **their** school rather than the Department's.

The procedure followed after a centre was selected was that the Director sent a letter to the secretary of the Board of Trade or the Town Council asking if that particular community would be interested in sponsoring a school, and telling them what they would be expected to do. On receiving a favorable reply, the Director would arrange for a public meeting in the community to which all community organizations were specially invited to send representatives. At this meeting a speaker outlined the program and its objectives and asked that a local representative committee be set up to co-operate with the Department, and later with the staff and students of the school.

Emphasis was placed on having as members of this local committee representatives of every social and community group in the district. Furthermore, this committee was asked to appoint contact people in every surrounding village and in every school district within a radius of 50 miles; in order that no eligible boy or girl should miss the opportunity of attending the school through not knowing about it.

When the local committee was set up, it was asked to provide, free of charge, and as a community contribution, the following:

1. A building suitable for a classroom and workshop for girls;
2. A building suitable for a classroom and general assembly hall for boys and girls;
3. A building which could be used as a community kitchen and dining-hall;
4. A building suitable for a dormitory for girls;
5. A building suitable for a dormitory for boys.

The committees were asked to provide community buildings, such as community halls, churches and church basements, fraternal buildings, schools, empty stores and empty houses. Where buildings could not be obtained without paying rental, a nominal rent was paid, and in some cases the town council or the municipality undertook to pay such rentals as part of their contribution to the school.

The committee were also expected to provide on a voluntary basis a house mother to supervise the girls in residence, and a man to act in

a similar capacity with the boys. They were also asked to secure a cook and cook's assistant, and a janitor; but these people were paid for their services. The Department also paid for fuel and light in all cases.

At first glance it may seem that the communities were asked for a large contribution when they were requested to supply buildings free of charge; but actual investigation showed that the schools were good for business, leaving from $600.00 to $1,000.00 in the town, without counting additional business brought to the town by people coming in who would ordinarily deal at another point. Furthermore, many of the buildings used were owned by the community in any case, so that no one was out of pocket by providing them free for this purpose.

In the beginning some local committees were sceptical as to the feasibility of bringing from 100 to 150 young people into their town and housing and feeding them for two or three weeks, as the case might be; but, after seeing the schools in operation for a day or so, these people could not do enough in their eagerness to help the school. Many of them opened their homes to provide billets for students who could not be accommodated in the dormitories. Too much cannot be said for the way in which Boards of Trade, Town Councils, Municipalities, Church and other community organizations and individuals co-operated. Without their co-operation the schools would have been a failure, but with it an extremely difficult task was made a pleasure.

Within a day or so after the opening of the school, a Students' Union was organized to be responsible for student functions and entertainment. The Executive of the Students' Union were of great assistance to the staff in organizing various student affairs, and it provided a means of enlisting the students' active participation in the life of the school.

At the close of the schools, the executives of the Students' Unions were asked to act as contact people in connection with any follow-up work which might be undertaken. They were given information as to how to get in touch with District Agriculturists and the Schools of Agriculture, with a view to organizing calf clubs, swine clubs, and so on; and they were given also complete information on what services were regularly available through the Department of Extension and how to secure them.

Summary and Conclusion:

As was said earlier in this report, these community schools were organized with the idea of combining in a practical way a program of vocational training and adult education. The plan was launched as somewhat of an experiment, and the results obtained generally exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

A staff of 24 people were hastily brought together, 27 schools with a total registration of 2,705 students—or an average of slightly over 100 students per school—were organized and the students received 218,746 student-hours of instruction at a total cost of $31,997.80, or an average cost per student of $11.82.

The total amount spent for maintenance, including food, cooks, janitors, light, fuel and rental was only $5,554.60, or an average of $2.05 per student. This in itself speaks volumes for the way in which the communities and the students entered into the spirit of the program, and shows with what willingness they contributed their share.

An analysis of the educational standing and the age of the students is quite interesting. The average for boys was approximately 21 years and for girls 20 plus, the main distribution being between 18 and 23 years. The educational standing, as shown by the registration forms, was: girls, approximately Grade X; and boys, approximately Grade IX.

The students who attended these schools represented a fairly good cross-section of youth in rural Alberta and, on that basis, were a good indication of the progress being made in education in this Province.

In conclusion, it was evident that the Youth Training Schools, as held in rural areas during the past winter, filled a real need in the lives of rural young people, and that they demonstrated the need for, and the response that would be likely to follow the inauguration of, a similar program as part of a permanent national policy.

Without question, the schools with dormitories and dining-rooms have distinct advantages over those without these facilities, and more than justify the additional work and responsibility which they entail. However, under circumstances where dining-room and dormitory facilities are of a very temporary and make-shift character, a school of two or three weeks is the longest that should be undertaken. Were longer schools to be operated, facilities of a more permanent and comfortable character would be required.

It is the opinion of this Department that the Short Course Schools should be looked upon as a very definite part of a rural adult education program and that in future, while the vocational side should, and will, occupy an important place, more emphasis should be placed on creating a new spirit of citizenship and a greater appreciation of the profession of agriculture as a life's work.

The Short Course Schools should act as feeders to the Agricultural Schools, and ultimately should result in a greatly increased desire for the type of course offered in the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

The writer wishes to take the opportunity of expressing appreciation for the fine co-operation given by the District Agriculturists, the members of the Youth Training Staffs and, finally, the Advisory Committee, and particularly to Mr. Craig, Dr. McNally, Dean Howes and Miss Mabel Patrick, whose helpful suggestions were always deeply appreciated.

STAFF

Although the work of the Department has continued to expand in almost all divisions in the past few years, no increase in staff has taken place, with the result that members have contributed a considerable

amount of overtime in order to keep up with the work. The fine spirit of loyalty and co-operation shown in these circumstances has contributed in no small measure to whatever degree of success has been attained.

It is appropriate at this time to pay a special word of tribute to members of other departments in the University. Both by helpful advice and by sharing in our radio and lecture programs they have made a real contribution to the work of the Department of Extension.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures and moving picture programs	121		
Aggregate attendance			15,200
Radio lectures	480		
Language lessons broadcast	163		
Plays broadcast	32		
Dramatized talks by University Dramatic Society	15		
Musical programs broadcast	179		
Programs released by CKUA	235		

Library and Debating Service

No. of Regular Libraries circulated	220		
No. of Special Libraries circulated	167		
		387	
Travelling Library circulation			14,345
No. of groups receiving Travelling Libraries:			
Special		80	
Regular		140	
Open Shelf circulation:			
Books			24,051
Pamphlets and clippings			1,800
Periodicals			836
Communities supplied with plays	651		
No. of plays (adult, juvenile) sent out			3,266
No. of vols. play collections (adult, juvenile) sent out			1,942
No. plays sent to Banff	1,475		
Package Libraries for debaters			937

Visual Instruction

No. of times lanterns loaned	113	
Sets of lantern slides circulated	1,296	
No. of times used	2,210	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		135,250
Sets of moving picture films circulated	863	
No. of times used	1,280	

Number of reels in sets	4,466	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs		147,171
Schools using moving pictures regularly (Rural)	47	
Schools using moving pictures occasionally (Rural)	101	
		148
No. of sets of film-slides (Picturols) in Library	186	
No. of times circulated	194	

No record of times used or attendance.

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People	110	
Leaders	7	
		117

Study Groups

General Economics, Political Science, Social Planning, and Co-operation	200	
Radio course in handicrafts (stitching on canvas and quilting)	600	
		800

Alberta School of Community Life

Attendance		81

Youth Training Schools

No. of schools	27	
Total attendance		2,705

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
No. of issues	3	
Average circulation	7,833	
Aggregate circulation		23,500
Agricultural Publications:		
No. sent out during the year		21,084
Individual requests received	3,008	
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	238,961	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	

Fine Arts

Enrolment in Master piano course, Edmonton	22	
Students registered in class in Dept. of Education	23	
Students registered in class in Dept. of Education (non-university)	16	
Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts	195	
Enrolment at Art Schools, Vegreville and Vermilion	33	
		289
Festivals receiving adjudication (drama)	21	
Festivals receiving grants—music	26	
Plays read and descriptions filed	260	

RECAPITULATION

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture programs, Farm Young People's Week, Study Groups, Banff School of Fine Arts, Classes in Dramatics, Vermilion and Vegreville Art Schools, Alberta School of Community Life, Youth Training Schools, Master Piano class	301,613
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, pamphlets, plays, periodicals	47,177
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural publications	44,584

CONCLUSION

This report marks an important milestone in the history of the Department of Extension, covering as it does the work of the 25th year since it was organized.

From a small beginning 25 years ago, it has grown to the position where it is looked upon as one of the leading departments of its kind in Canada. In the period since its organization the Department has succeeded to an unusual degree in carrying the message of the University to the people—to those in remote rural areas no less than to those in urban centres. By means of extension lectures, educational film programs, libraries, general information service, and by radio, the Department of Extension has been able to play a vital part in the community life of the province.

In the 25 years of service now concluded the Department has more than justified the vision of those who were responsible for its organization. In that time the foundation of an adult education program has been well laid and a tradition of fine service established. Our aim for the future is to make the University, through the Department of Extension, an even more vital force in the life of this Province than it has been in the past.

DONALD CAMERON,
Acting Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1939

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1939

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBB KERR, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
President of the University, Chairman.

DONALD CAMERON, M.Sc., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension for the Year ending March 31st, 1939

Edmonton, April 21st, 1939.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1939.

The year just closed has been a busy and important one for the Department, and has been marked by a number of changes in staff. Miss Sheila Marryat, who for twelve years held the position of radio secretary in the Department, resigned to accept a position with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. During her occupancy of the position of radio secretary, Miss Marryat gave splendid service to the University and to the public. Her work in connection with the CKUA Players gained much more than local acclaim, and her promotion to the C.B.C. is a well-deserved recognition.

A successor to Miss Marryat will be appointed during the coming year, and in the meantime advantage has been taken of the vacancy to rearrange the Radio Division to bring it more into conformity with the new conditions in broadcasting. Mr. Richard MacDonald, who for the past four years has acted as a part-time announcer, has been taken on the staff, on a full-time basis, as chief announcer and studio supervisor. Mr. H. P. Brown, who has acted as studio supervisor since the opening of the station, will henceforward give his full time to the steadily expanding work in the Division of Visual Instruction.

Mr. M. C. Crosbie, who was employed on a temporary basis as agricultural secretary, was transferred to the Youth Training programme, and carried on as office assistant to the director in the youth training work.

In September, 1938, Mr. Watson Thomson was engaged as assistant in the Department for the winter session, giving special attention to general lecture and study group work.

As in the past, we have to report substantial increases in some of the divisions while slight decreases are shown in others. Approximately the same number of extension lectures, exclusive of radio talks, were given as in the past year, and the average attendance of 108 was quite satisfactory. The demand for agricultural information as indicated by

requests for bulletins, circulars and other material continues to increase year by year, no less than 3,108 individual requests, or an average of more than eight per day, having been received during the year.

An encouraging feature of the year's work has been the response to the Study Group programme. Six courses, that is, International Affairs, Social Planning, General Economics, Political Science, Psychology, and Co-operation, were offered, and in response 228 sets of material sufficient for 15 to 20 lessons each were distributed to study groups in Alberta and British Columbia. The Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan made special arrangements to use study material prepared by our Department, and 425 sets of this material were sent to that Department for use in their study group programme. Altogether it is estimated that about 3,500 people used this study group material for weekly and bi-monthly meetings, and many expressions of appreciation have been received, particularly from country people, for providing this opportunity for directed study at a very small cost.

The director, as the official representative of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada, assisted by Mr. Thomson, helped with the organization of W.E.A. classes in Calgary and Edmonton. Five classes, were held in each of the two cities, attended by a total of 80 and 115 students respectively. A promising beginning has thus been made in this important phase of adult education in the West.

The University radio studios were improved during the year by the installation of new control equipment, and a very successful broadcasting year was concluded. Altogether 1,165 hours of broadcasting were given, featured by such popular periods as the Round Table, the Symphony Hour, the CKUA Players who received national recognition by being carried on the national network of the C.B.C., the Language program, and special transmissions from the C.B.C. A new feature carried through in co-operation with the Department of Education was the School Broadcast program given over a provincial network three days a week. The response to this program in music and social studies has been very encouraging.

The Library Division recorded a substantial increase in the number and circulation of travelling libraries sent out. Decreases were shown in the circulation of books from the Open Shelf and the Play Libraries. The decrease in circulation of books from the Open Shelf library is in keeping with experience of libraries everywhere and is accounted for by the tremendous increase in the availability of pamphlet material and periodicals on current affairs and by the introduction of inexpensive publications such as the Penguin series. The decrease in the circulation of plays is due in part to the establishment of a library of plays in British Columbia and partly to the fact that more people are buying their own plays—an encouraging result of the University's pioneer work in popularizing play reading as a form of recreation.

The most notable increase of all is recorded by the Division of Visual Instruction where as a result of the rapidly increasing use of teaching motion pictures and film slides in schools, the work is undergoing rapid

development. At the present time teaching motion pictures supplied by the Department are being used regularly in 200 schools or about 500 class-rooms in Alberta. In the still picture field, the light and inexpensive film slide is rapidly replacing the old-type glass slide where this type of illustrative material is required. The increase in the circulation of film slides during the year much more than offsets the decrease in the circulation of the glass slides.

In the field of fine arts, very successful Community Art Schools were held in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, at Vegreville and Lethbridge, and it would seem that these schools will now become a permanent part of the adult educational program. The Banff School of Fine Arts is rapidly gaining an international reputation and is attracting more American students each year. Encouraging results of the school last year were the fine exhibit of paintings and drawings turned out by the art section and the production of eight new Canadian plays written by students in the playwriting class.

Thanks again to the generosity of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers who made generous grants, and the co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture and Education, it was possible to continue the experiment in adult education known as the Alberta School of Community Life. The response to the course was about double that of the initial school held in 1937, and students and staff alike were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the stimulating educational opportunity provided by the school.

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program was again carried out under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture. Altogether 37 community schools of two and three weeks' duration were organized, and 3,723 students received training in citizenship, home-crafts, practical agriculture, and home-making.

Under the different divisions of our organization, statistical and other information is as follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMS

During the period covered by this report, 120 extension lectures and moving picture programs (exclusive of art and radio) were given in various parts of the province. With the rapid technical improvement in both silent and sound motion picture projectors and the increasing availability of valuable documentary and other supplementary lecture material, the motion picture is coming into greater use as an aid to regular extension lectures. The aggregate attendance at the 120 lectures was 12,987, or an average of 108 per lecture. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 121 extension lectures with an aggregate attendance of 15,200 or an average of 125 per lecture. It will be noted that the number of lectures given is practically the same as last year, with a decrease in the attendance. The difference in this connection is accounted for by the fact that the 1937-38 figures included a few large convention meetings.

Of the lectures recorded, 48 were given by the director, 54 by Mr. Thomson, 7 by Mr. Crosbie, 4 by Mr. Ottewell, 6 by Dr. Stewart, and 1 by Dr. Rowan. In addition, Mr. Thomson gave a series of 10 lectures to the Student Christian Movement at the University, with an average attendance of 35.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The work of Agricultural Extension, as in the past, has consisted mainly of supplying agricultural information and in giving a small number of lectures on agricultural subjects in various parts of the province. The demand for authoritative information comes in in considerable volume. Some of it can be answered by supplying a leaflet, circular or bulletin and some of it can be referred direct to that department of the faculty of agriculture whose field it is. A large number of letters come in, however, which either concern several departments of the University or which deal with matters which are the responsibility of no particular department. These are usually handled by the Extension Department directly and often involve considerable time in the answering.

The Agricultural Radio program known as the Farm Forum continues to be a valuable part of the University's agricultural extension work. Details of the number of broadcasts given on this period are given under the section on radio, so no further mention will be made of it here. The Agricultural News Flashes were given twice a week by M. C. Crosbie, who was able to combine this with his duties as office assistant in the Youth Training program. These periods were particularly valuable in connection with publicity work in the Youth Training program and in giving the farm population important and timely agricultural information.

That farmers and business men are becoming increasingly appreciative of the agricultural information obtainable from the University is evidenced by the fact that the number of agricultural publications sent out this year reached an all time peak, no less than 35,927 copies having been sent out through our regular mailing lists as well as in response to 3,108 individual requests. In addition thousands of copies of mimeographed material on gardening, tanning hides and skins for leather, etc., as well as Dominion Bulletins were sent out.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAM

During the year considerable expansion took place in the study group program. New courses have been prepared, so that we have been in a position to offer material for a complete season's work in:

General Economics, prepared by M. C. Crosbie.
Political Science, prepared by M. C. Crosbie.
Social Planning, prepared by Watson Thomson.
International Affairs, prepared by Watson Thomson.
Co-operation, prepared by W.E.A. (Toronto).
Psychology, prepared by W.E.A. (Toronto).

Each set of material consists of a reference list of books, a minimum of ten mimeographed lessons and, in some cases, a small text book. The

sum of One Dollar has been charged for a single complete set of material in any one subject. In most cases, a small study group has contented itself with one set of material, although where a little extra expenditure could be afforded, this is not considered desirable. It is estimated that each set issued has been used on an average by five or six persons. As 228 sets have been issued, 17 of these in British Columbia, it is probable that not less than 1,368 persons have utilized this service during the past winter. In addition, it has been particularly gratifying to find that the study material prepared by the Department has met a need in our neighbor province of Saskatchewan where the Department of Extension of the University of Saskatchewan has inaugurated a study group program. The result has been that a very large number of sets were sent to that Department for distribution to study groups in Saskatchewan.

The course in International Affairs has been given special prominence by being linked up with a weekly series of broadcasts by the author of the course, bearing directly on that course as well as being designed to interest the general public. This, together with the critical situation in Europe, has resulted in a much larger number of sets of material on this subject being issued than on any other subject. The conclusion which suggests itself is that the demand for any subject can be increased indefinitely if means can be found to give it adequate publicity, especially on the air.

Another feature which has added to the interest in the International Affairs course was the division into monthly topics, each of which was the subject of an Open Forum discussion(and, later, a group broadcast) by the combined study groups in some of the larger cities. The co-ordination of these three agencies—the separate study group, the combined Forum discussion, and the radio—gives a technique of great vitality and stimulation which it is hoped to develop in succeeding years.

The subjects, in order of preference, are as follows:

International Affairs	232	(Saskatchewan	100)	132
General Economics	209	"	175	34
Social Planning	91	"	75	16
Political Science	77	"	75	2
Co-operation	28			
Psychology	16			

Geographical distribution was as follows:

Alberta country points	148
Edmonton	42
Calgary	21
British Columbia	17
Saskatchewan	425

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The W.E.A. classes, to which this Department has from the beginning extended its heartiest co-operation, have grown considerably in their second year of existence in Alberta. The work in Calgary begun by Mr. Watson Thomson, now of this Department, was continued successfully with the aid of local tutors, while Mr. Thomson was able to assist

materially in starting W.E.A. classes in Edmonton. In Calgary five classes—two in Economics, one in Psychology, one in Public Speaking and one in English—were conducted during the winter of 1938-39 with an enrolment of 80. In Edmonton, five classes also were held—one in Economics, one in Psychology, one in International Affairs, two in English (one for New Canadians)—with an enrolment of 115.

The Director served the W.E.A. on its local Board of Management and Mr. Watson Thomson acted throughout the season as tutor to the Edmonton class in International Affairs.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Report covering broadcasting season Sept. 28th, 1938, to May 16, 1939

This season the arrangements made with the C.B.C. in previous years have been continued and expanded to cover certain programs released during the noon hour, afternoon and Sunday morning and evening periods. The C.B.C. dramatic series "The Building of Canada," consisting of twenty plays written by Elsie Park Gowan, originated in the University station and was presented over the national network. Many letters of appreciation were received from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The conversational language courses have again met with some considerable success, and the French course was extended this year through the co-operation of Miss Dorothy Brown who undertook to give this over radio station CJCJ in Calgary. The Senior French course given by Professor de Savoye, which was scheduled to be completed at the end of March, was extended two weeks in response to the many requests received from the students.

This season the Provincial Department of Education arranged a series of school broadcasts. A weekly news commentary was given to the Intermediate School by Mr. Watson Thomson; a music appreciation program was given by Mr. Glyndwr Jones and Mr. Thomas Jenkins from Calgary for the Intermediate School, and two class singing periods a week were presented—one to the Intermediate School by Mr. Jones and Mr. Jenkins, and the other to the Elementary Schools by Miss Janet McIlvena of Lethbridge.

Two recitals given by members of the University Philharmonic Society are worthy of mention as they were very greatly appreciated by listeners. It is felt that when planning the next season's programs an endeavor should be made to arrange more broadcasts by University students and other artists. The presentation of live talent is very desirable and may become essential if the regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation concerning the playing of recordings or transcriptions after seven p.m. are more rigidly applied to CKUA. There is a considerable amount of talent both musical and dramatic in the University and in the city which could be encouraged with benefit to the artists in acquiring radio technique and to the station for live talent programs.

New studio equipment has been installed and the control room remodelled, so that the University Station now has a very modern studio, but until a new transmitter is acquired the station cannot operate with maximum efficiency and there is an ever-present fear of a breakdown in the broadcasting service. Mention should be made of the work of Mr. J. W. Porteous, Mr. Paul Johnson, and engineering students who gave a considerable amount of their own time for the remodelling of the studio.

With regard to the actual hours of broadcasting, considerable difficulty has been experienced this season in obtaining network facilities at times most suitable to the type of programs given. In particular the Farm Forum presentation has been given at times which were not the most satisfactory. Furthermore, it is believed that an endeavor should be made to increase our broadcasting hours so that when the daily schedule is commenced the listening audience will not be lost by the station leaving the air for periods of from ¾ to 1½ hours as has been the case this season. It should be possible to go on the air at a certain time and continue with transmissions until signing off in the evening, providing a portion of the C.B.C. programs continue to be released over this station.

This year's Round Table discussions were taken by two groups, one in Edmonton and the other in Calgary, the Calgary group being made up of the following: Alexander Calhoun, chairman; I. F. Fitch, Dr. E. P. Scarlett, N. Emms Read, E. W. Brunsden, W. Norman Smith, and D. W. Clapperton. Members of the Edmonton group were: A. E. Ottewell, Chairman; E. E. Roper, D. R. Innes, Dr. Alex. Cook, B. T. Richardson, Mrs. T. D. Fitzsimon, Max Friedman, Donald Ramsay and Watson Thomson.

We give below a detailed account of this year's broadcasting activities:

CKUA Originations:

General Talks:

Health Talks, sponsored by the Provincial Department of Public Health	29
Views and Reviews	13
Youth To-day, sponsored by the Canadian Youth Congress	13
Book Chat, by Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Extension Librarian	32
The University Reporter	30
Gleanings from Here and There, Miss Sheila Marryat	22
Poets and their Poetry, Mrs. Perrin Baker	4
A Series of afternoon talks by Mrs. J. C. Kenwood and Mrs. Ruth Bowen-Freund	4
Your Home and You, University Dept. of Household Economics	25
The Theatre Page, Elsie Park Gowan	31
School Broadcast—News Commentary by Watson Thomson	20
International Affairs, Watson Thomson	30
Science Series by various departments of the University	29
Recent and Contemporary English Prose and Drama—Mr. R. E. Mitchell, Dr. R. K. Gordon, Dr. C. R. Tracy	22
The Round Table, Edmonton Group	16
Physical Education, A. S. Bird, Edmonton School Board	3
Alberta Teachers' Association Convention	5
	328

Farm Forum: Talks given by the following:

Faculty of Agriculture	37	
Department of Political Economy	13	
Provincial Department of Lands and Mines	3	
Provincial Department of Agriculture	52	
Dominion Department of Agriculture	5	
Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology	2	
Donald Cameron, Director of Extension Department	4	
M. C. Crosbie, Office Asst. Youth Training Program	1	
Agricultural News Flashes, M .C. Crosbie	62	
Poultry Pointers—D. R. Clandinin and C. W. Traves	32	
	—	211
Total number of symphony hours		163
Total number of organ recitals		8
Total number of studio programs		3
Total registration in French Linguaphone Course	131	
Senior French Course	32	
German Linguaphone Course	51	
	—	234
Plays released by CKUA for C.B.C.		20

CFCN Originations:

Handicraft Lessons, Mrs. E. O. Watts and Miss Alida Veenendaal. Registration as follows: Glove-making	157	
Decorative Embroidery	129	
Coloured Embroidery	59	
	—	345
School Broadcasts by Glyndwr Jones & Thomas Jenkins		21
School Broadcasts—Jones & Jenkins: Singing Hour and Music Appreciation		21
The Round Table, Calgary Group		15

CJOC Originations:

School Broadcasts—Singing Hour for Elementary School, by Janet McIlvena	21

C.B.C. Programs Released over CKUA:

Salute of the Nations, Canadian Poetry To-day, English Cathedrals, My Job, The Romance of Medicine, Canadian Painting, Let's Consider, Literature and the Public, Post-Restoration Music, Chatting with People, Tales of Fashion, The Art of Crooked Thinking, Make Mine Music, The Way of Words, By the Way, The Art Singer, London Calling, Let's Look at a Star, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, Major Bill, With Sails and Saddle, C'est Paris, Printer's Pi, G. R. Markowski's Orchestra, Personalities in History, Under the Big Top, Hobby Horses, Life's Like That, Wilfrid Charette's Orchestra, Chansonette, Magical Voyage, Teens and Twenties, Damrosch Music Appreciation Hour, Lend me your Ears, Mucisally Speaking, And it Came to Pass, Hugh Bancroft, Organist; Senerade in Waltz Time, Poetry and the Public, Metropolitan Operas, Law and the Citizen, Elizabethan Singers, International Interviews, Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir. Special programs were broadcast from time to time, such as addresses by Prime Minister Chamberlain and news of international importance.

Many letters and 'phone calls have been received from listeners who have wished to signify their approval of the C.B.C. programs. The

Sunday broadcasts and the Metropolitan Opera presentations have been the most widely acclaimed.

Total number of hours broadcasting, 1,165.

The Alberta Government Telephones have again been most generous with their line services, and particular mention should be made of the coverage given by them for the A.T.A. Convention which was in addition to the usual program schedule. The Commercial radio stations have also given generously of their services. CFCN, Calgary, has continued to carry a large number of the educational series, CJCJ's facilities were given for the release of the Science talks and the French Conversational Course, CJOC, Lethbridge, again provided studio facilities for speakers in that city and released the school broadcasts over that station. CFRN in Edmonton assisted with the A.T.A. broadcasts. CJCA has given valuable service by feeding the C.B.C. programs direct from their control board to CKUA. Without this arrangement it would not be possible to carry the C.B.C. network releases.

Once again sincere thanks are expressed for the services rendered by many individuals and various organizations without whose co-operation it would be impossible to carry on the radio programs. Enough cannot be said in appreciation of the services given so generously by these various organizations and of the happy relations existing between them and the members of the Program Department of CKUA.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins:

During the year covered by the report, two Press Bulletins were issued with an average circulation of 7,000. The material published in these Bulletins was as follows:

1. The University of Alberta Broadcasting Station, CKUA Radio program.
2. Seasonal Notes by the Department of Field Crops.

Three bulletins are usually printed, the third one covering the CKUA program for the new year term, but owing to shortage of funds this year, only one Radio program was issued.

Agricultural Publications:

Agricultural bulletins are not published by, but are distributed through, the Department of Extension organization. During the year 3,150 individual requests for agricultural publications were received and dealt with; these in addition to the regular mailing lists for respective types of bulletins. A total of 35,927 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report, in comparison with 21,084 during the previous year. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced 310,600 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 274,888 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on

Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the Report, 550 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 937 for the preceding year. The demand was not as great as that of the previous year, but the service could have been increased considerably if the requests for material on certain subjects had not come within a short period when all the sets were in circulation.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects and the number of times sent out:

Subject.	No. Times Sent Out.
State Medicine	34
Canada and European War	24
Union of the Prairie Provinces	24
Dictatorship vs. Democracy	21
Germany's Former Colonies	18
Motion Pictures	16
Co-operative Trading	15
Annexation	15
Tractor vs. Horse	15

CONFERENCES

The 20th Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held June 8th-14th, with a registration of 102 delegates (40 girls and 62 boys) and 7 leaders.

The program for girls consisted of Household Science and Horticulture, and a choice of instruction in: group games, folk dances, and other recreational training; public speaking, photography; or handicrafts. The boys received instruction in Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Entomology, Soils, Poultry, Horticulture, and Agricultural Engineering, with optional courses in Recreational Activities, public speaking, photography or handicrafts. Miss Gretchen Eckel gave the course in Recreational Activities, Miss Edna Sutherland in public speaking, Mr. H. P. Brown in Photography, and Miss E. Chiverton, Mrs. B. O. Farnham and Mrs. Kitchen in cutwork, needlepoint and glove-making respectively. Both boys and girls had optional courses in "The Art of Reading" and "Our Changing World," the instructors being Mrs. F. C. Butterworth in the former and Mr. Watson Thomson in the latter course.

Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, theatre party, organ recital, talking pictures, plays, and home talent concert.

On Sunday afternoon the delegates went by bus and car to the Oliver Forestry Station, where Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, welcomed them. This trip is always greatly enjoyed, and the delegates got a great deal of practical knowledge as well as inspiration out of it.

The "Morning Thoughts" period was taken by Rev. Ross Cameron of First Presbyterian Church.

On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall by Rev. G. P. Gower and choir of Christ Church. On Sunday evening Mr. Vernon Barford gave an organ recital, and two choristers sang a duet.

Feeders' Day was held on the Saturday, and most of the delegates, especially the boys, spent the day at the farm where they learned of the results of the experiments conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry during the year.

A public-speaking contest was held as in former years, the prizes being donated by Mrs. M. Malloy, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. The winners were: 1st, Wm, Repka, of Willingdon; 2nd, Morton McElroy, of Conrich; and 3rd, Blanche Paulsen, of Ponoka.

The Grain Judging contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway. The winners were: 1st, Ralph McElroy, of Conrich (Gen. Del., Calgary); 2nd, Donald A. McArthur, of Gleichen; and Stanley Madge, of Conrich, and Joe Laycock, Hubalta, tied for third place. Mr. Boyle on behalf of the Alberta Wheat Pool presented the prizes.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, donated prizes for the handicrafts competition, and these were presented by Miss Montgomery. The winner of the group competition was Federal Local; individual pieces, girls, Jean McBride, Arrowwood; boys, Kenneth McRae, of Federal, tied with Jack Williams, of Arrowwood.

In the scholarship competition, Mr. J. R. Sweeney, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on behalf of the Wheat Board Monies Trust, presented the awards to Miss Audrey W. Smith, North Edmonton, and Morton McElroy, of Conrich. The test was based on a reading course and the work covered during the Conference week. The awards of $75.00 to the boy and girl taking the highest standing are tenable at a School of Agriculture in the Province.

In the Household Economics competition, the winners were:

Clothing: 1st prize, Katherine Creelman, Red Deer; 2nd prize, Aileen Rigney, Bon Accord; honorable mention, Anne Yuhem, Willingdon.

Food: 1st prize, Dorothy Hammergren, Scandia; 2nd prize, Anne (Mrs. P.) Yuhem, Willingdon; honorable mention, Katherine A. Barty, Sedgewick.

The cash prizes were presented by Mrs. R. R. McBride on behalf of the U.F.W.A.

The Efficiency Banner was presented by Miss Margaret Archibald, President, Junior U.F.A., to Alix Junior Local.

The Maple Leaf Petroleums, Ltd., sponsored a competition in Livestock Judging, and the awards were made by the Manager, Mr. W. F. Wallace, as follows: 1st prize, Eugene Marr, Millet; 2nd prize, R. C. Fraser, Penhold; 3rd prize, Richard Swainson, Red Deer; honorable mention, Miss Kathleen Barty, Sedgewick.

In the Field Day competitions on the last day of the conference the Jessie F. Montgomery cup was won by Frances May, of Nanton, and the Jack Marshall cup by Jack Homer, of Coronado.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., financed several delegates from the drought area, and a special vote of thanks is due to that organization for their splendid contribution.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Travelling Libraries—Regular:

During the past year the Travelling Libraries were used by the following groups (a comparison with the year 1937-38 is shown):

	1938-39	1937-38	Difference
Communities:			
Village	39	36	+ 3
Rural	115	110	+ 5
U.F.A. Locals	5	6	— 1
U.F.W.A. Locals	12	11	+ 1
W.I.	18	15	+ 3
Ukrainian Societies	10	11	— 1
S.C. Groups	2	1	+ 1
Other organizations	39	30	+ 9
Total	240	220	
Increase			20

Travelling Libraries—Special:

	1938-39	1937-38	Difference
Schools	100	106	— 6
Communities:			
Village	9	8	+ 1
Rural	6	7	— 1
Social or literary groups	31	37	— 6
I.O.D.E.	6	6	.....
C.G.I.T.	1	1	.....
P.T.A.	1	1	.....
S.C. Groups	1	1	.....
Total	155	167	
Decrease			12

The recorded circulation of these libraries is as follows:

	1938-39 No.	1937-38 No.	1938-39 Circul.	1937-38 Circul.	1938-39 Average	1937-38 Average
Regular	206	140	14,469	9,479	70.2	67.9
Special	110	80	6,751	4,866	60.4	60.3

Communities having highest circulation: (Regular) Vulcan, Mr. D. C. Jones, circulation 206, 28 registered readers; (Special) Spruce Grove, Miss Olive Little, circulation 152, 23 registered readers.

It is to be noted that Vulcan has the largest of recorded circulation of the regular libraries for the second year in succession. Mr. D. C. Jones was custodian last year also.

Open Shelf Library:

The circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings, and periodicals for the year 1938-39, and the comparison with the previous year, 1937-38,

is shown in the following table:

	April 1, 1938-March 31, 1939			
	1938-39	1937-38		
Open Shelf Books	21,224	24,051	decrease	2,827
Pamphlets and Clippings	1,807	1,800	increase	7
Periodicals	997	836	increase	161
Total	24,028	26,687	decrease	2,659

Plays:

	1938-39	1937-38		
No. of Communities borrowing plays	444	651		
No. adult single plays	2,226	2,994	decrease	768
No. juvenile single plays	80	272	"	192
	2,306	3,266	"	960
No. of volumes play	868	1,471	"	603
Collections (Adult)	385	471	"	86
	1,253	1,942	"	689

The total recorded circulation of books, plays, pamphlets, clippings, and periodicals is as follows: 1938-39, 27,587; 1937-38, 31,895; decrease, 4,308.

An attempt to meet the increasing demand from schools for reference books to help in enterprise work and social studies has again been made by sending, not boxes, but small parcels of books, magazines, pictures, etc.: 1938-39, 239; 1937-38, 157; increase, 82.

No record has been kept of the circulation of these books in the schools.

In addition to the above, about 250 books were sent to the School of Community Life at Olds in July. No record of the circulation was kept, as the books were mostly read by students in the library.

To the Banff School of Fine Arts in August over 700 books were sent, including books on Drama, Theatre, and Music besides a large collection of plays.

Books in Greatest Demand:

After General Literature, which, as usual, heads the list, the greatest demand has been in History, especially the history of European countries so much in the news. After History, the four classes most read have been, in order: Biography, Fine Arts, Travel, and Social Science.

Radio Book Chats:

During the season, October, 1938, to March, 1939, 26 Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these, 23 were given by the librarian and 3 by Mrs. B. O. Farnham. The Chats were mostly on books recently added to the library. Fifty books were discussed. As in previous years these books have been in constant circulation and for some there is still a waiting list.

Book Stock:

Statistics of book stock for the year 1938-39:

Books at April 1st, 1938			22,095
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Travelling Libraries		394	
Open Shelf—new books	814		
replacements	110		
		924	
Books from publishers for review		17	
Gifts:			
Library, University of Alberta	7		
Miss J. C. Reed, Edmonton	1		
Carnegie Corp., N.Y.	1		
Mr. Lundberg, Leduc	4		
Swedenborg Soc., N.Y.	1		
Mr. R. Mitchell, Edmonton	1		
Mr. R. W. Hodgson, Blue Ridge	1		
Mrs. R. Allan, Alix	1		
		17	
Total accessions			1,352
Withdrawals:			
Duplicates and discards sold		13	
Lost (paid for by loser)		69	
Worn out		1,450	
Total withdrawals			1,532
Decrease in stock			180
Books at March 31st, 1939			21,915

The Library wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of books mentioned above.

Discarded Books:

Of the 939 books withdrawn because worn out, many were in such poor condition as to be entirely useless and so were destroyed. Those that could be used at all were sent to districts too poor to pay double express or freight, but eager for something to read. Some boxes containing a proportion of children's books were sent to schools where no funds are available for books.

The closing sentence of last year's report pointed to an urgency that increases with each year. It may well close this year's report also:

"The need for an up-to-date library policy for the province becomes more and more clearly indicated by the growing hunger of the country people for books and the increasing difficulty in satisfying that hunger."

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The Visual Instruction services continue to show expansion along all lines with the exception of circulation of glass lantern slides. This older form of visual material is to some extent being displaced for school and general purposes by the newer filmslide and motion pictures. In these latter departments a decided increase in circulation is shown, due in

part to new equipment in use and also to additions to material made necessary by the increased demand.

Lantern Slides.

During the summer the lantern slide material was surveyed and 46 sets withdrawn as obsolete while during the year 17 sets were added to the library. The branch depot operated by the Y.M.C.A. in Lethbridge was closed and all slides centralized at Edmonton. As in previous years arrangements were entered into with various school and church groups for the supply of slides to their units on a contract basis, 15 such contracts being in effect. We were also able to co-operate with the Anglican churches in the circulation to them of slides from their Missionary Society, 9 sets of which were placed with us and made available. This particular service has been much appreciated as shown by a letter received from the Bishop of Athabasca reading in part as follows: "I wish to thank you sincerely for this special aspect of the many channels and avenues of service which you bring to our Northland. We appreciate the splendid work of your Department manifested in so many ways." This letter is only one of very many received during the year in commendation of the visual instruction facilities of this Department.

Sets of lantern slides sent out during the year totalled 983. Reports from users showed that 693 sets were shown 1,205 times to 75,803 people. On this basis the total number of sets were shown 1,700 times to audiences approximating 107,000. The decrease from last year is 313 sets.

Lanterns were loaned 96 times for occasional lectures and 5 for use of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Schools.

The photographic plant was continued in operation and produced a large number of lantern slides for departments of the University and Provincial Government as well as new sets and replacements for this Department.

FILM-SLIDES

This new form of still-picture projection material in the new library installed last year has increased in popularity. One hundred and ninety new subjects were added, bringing the total of film-slides to 376 including 273 general school and educational, 24 agricultural, 74 religious and 5 duplicates. These have been purchased from various sources in the United States and England and consideration is now being given to installing the necessary equipment for making film-slides in our photographic plant. This would make possible the preparation of subjects related to life in our own dominion and province.

Six hundred and thirty-four film-slides were sent out, reports being received from users of 447. These were shown 742 times to audiences totalling 27,536. On this basis the total number of film-slides sent out would be shown 1,052 times to audiences aggregating 39,000. In comparison with 194 film-slides sent out last year, the increase in circulation is 440. It will be noted that this offsets the decrease in glass slides making a net increase in the circulation of still-picture material.

MOTION PICTURES

The continued increase in the use of moving picture material particularly by schools, made considerable additions to this library advisable. Due to frequent disappointment of teachers in their inability to secure teaching films when required, it was decided to duplicate a number of subjects often called for. New subjects both silent and sound were purchased and arrangements made with the National Parks Bureau and Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau for additional Canadian subjects. At the same time it was found necessary to retire a number of older films due to obsolescence or wear. We have continued to act as depository for the Overseas League, South African Trade Department, I.O.D.E., and Alberta Government Telephones, while various industrial corporations have supplied us with films for circulation. With all of these various facilities (after providing for retirements), our library now makes available to schools and other institutions and borrowers a total of 900 reels of silent and sound non-inflammable films in the 16 mm. size. With the growth of the library it was decided to abandon the system of mimeographed lists and to issue a new catalogue in printed form with full lists of silent and sound films and terms of service. This catalogue is available on application. Twelve hundred and ninety-six (1,296) sets of silent and sound films including 5,359 reels were sent out compared with 863 sets of 4,466 reels last year. The increase is 433 sets and 893 reels. Audiences aggregated 220,000.

Included in the above figures for the year are 142 exhibitions by members of the Department staff and 21 in Calgary by arrangement with an operator there; also 83 showings in Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Schools and 176 reels supplied to the T.B. and Crippled Children's Wards of the University Hospital. Included in the Departmental figures are showings given in other hospitals and institutions without charge. Our acknowledgments and thanks are due to Mr. H. E. Panabaker of Calgary who has continued to co-operate with this Department in making his sound equipment with his services as operator available for showings in Calgary schools and institutions. Forty reels of Overseas League films on the British Empire were always available as well as others from various sources previously mentioned, and arrangements were also made with owners of special film subjects for their use by our patrons for a limited time. These included the British-International feature "Drake and Pirate," "Oliver Twist" from the Dickens story, "Maria Chapdelaine" from the story of Quebec habitant life, and two industrial films, "Golden Harvest of the Witwatersrand" and "The Grand Coulee Dam."

A survey was recently conducted to ascertain the number of schools and other institutions using films in educational work in Alberta. The results are interesting as showing the steadily growing use of motion pictures in education in this Province. There are a total of 150 projectors in use in 9 group classifications as follows: Rural School Circuits 15, City School Systems 2, Individual City Schools 8, Residential Schools 14, Town, Village and Single Rural Schools 30, Churches 27, Societies and

Industries 23, and Private Owners 30. Of the schools mentioned, the 15 rural circuits include 103 schools of 130 rooms; 6 schools in Lethbridge with 61 rooms, and 20 in Calgary with 125 rooms. Individual schools in Edmonton, Red Deer, Drumheller as well as 30 individual schools in the country, altogether add up to a grand total of 200 schools and 600 class-rooms making use of teaching motion pictures in their school work. Some of the principals and teachers reporting made comments on their use of films and suggestions for improvement of the service. Peace River teachers in particular mentioned the great value to children in outlying communities of scenes of other countries as well as our own. The value of films related to Social Studies generally as well as to General Science and Health and Hygiene was also emphasized. The need for explanatory material in the form of teachers' guides and supplementary reading was stressed. More films for primary grades and films on Alberta were asked for. These criticisms and suggestions with others are being taken into consideration for future policy.

We co-operated, as last year, with the National Film Society of Canada and its Edmonton and Calgary branches, and were also able to render some assistance to branches in Saskatoon and Regina in the provision of films for their meetings. Societies of many kinds including community organizations, fraternal lodges, service clubs, etc., availed themselves of our educational film facilities.

General.

The steadily growing visual instruction activities of the Department and continued appreciation of the facilities are cause for gratification. Every effort has been and is being made to meet the demand and give the best possible service. In order to keep teachers and others posted on the latest trends, the Supervisor of the Division of Visual Instruction visited a number of schools and several conventions with demonstrations and exhibits during the year. These included the Alberta Teachers' Association and Child Welfare conventions in Calgary in April; United Church Conference in Edmonton in May; Vermilion, Vegreville and Holden District Teachers' Conventions in October; and Calgary District Teachers' Convention in November. In February a special visit to several Calgary schools and institutions was made, and in conjunction with the October conventions visits were made and demonstrations given to schools in Bruderheim, Lamont, Chipman, Mundare, Manville, Vermilion and Lloydminster.

Co-operation was also given in the supply of equipment to schools and institutions desiring to purchase the most suitable type at lowest possible cost. Advice to this end was freely given and arrangements made for importing projectors and accessories free of customs duty and sales tax for institutional use. Over one hundred separate pieces were in this way supplied including 38 silent motion picture projectors, 8 sound outfits, 25 screens, 14 film-slide projectors and 10 lanterns for glass slides and opaque material. Free inspection and adjustment service of projectors was continued and the general visual instruction service

expanded to meet the growing requirements and needs for school and adult education.

ALBERTA SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LIFE

The second annual Alberta School of Community Life was held at the Olds School of Agriculture from June 28th to July 13th, 1938, and was marked by a degree of enthusiasm on the part of a very representative group of adults which augurs well for the future of this kind of adult educational program in Alberta.

As was pointed out in the report on the first school held in 1937, the Alberta School of Community Life was offered as a modest attempt to provide a brief opportunity for continued education for those people of adult years who wished to take advantage of it. It made no pretense at giving any course in detail, but rather the intent was to give a bird's eye view of a number of related problems in human affairs and to provoke the maximum amount of interest and discussion on those topics.

To secure the greatest measure of student participation in discussion groups is always the aim of the successful adult educator, and in this respect the 1938 School was a distinct success. In almost every course the questions and discussions following the lectures were vigorous and stimulating, and each lecturer was provided with the incentive that can only come from dealing with minds keenly alive to the need of an understanding of the social forces at work in the community. A spirit of enthusiasm and friendliness, coupled with an attitude of mental alertness, were the outstanding characteristics of the school, and in this respect there was a marked improvement over the previous year. These desirable qualities in the school were accounted for in some measure by the increased attendance over the previous year, the increase being from a total registration of 81 to a registration of 102. But more important than the total registration was the fact that the number of students who were in attendance at any one time was practically double that of the previous year, the average attendance in 1937 being 28, while in 1938 it was 55.

Of the 102 students and visitors who attended the school, 16 took the full 16-day course; 10 were there for 14 days, 7 for 10 days, 9 for 7 days, 18 for 6 days, 28 for 3 days, and 21 for 1 day, at various times during the school. The attendance at lectures varied from a minimum of 30 to a maximum of 80 at an evening lecture.

From the standpoint of the class of people and the age groupings of the students, the school was widely representative of vocational and professional groups and of all ages in the community. The largest single occupational group was 31 housewives, followed in turn by 16 teachers, 15 farmers, 9 students, 5 stenographers, 4 press, 3 officials, 2 doctors, 2 storekeepers, 2 ministers, 1 nurse, 1 rancher, 1 lawyer, 1 electrician, and 8 unclassified.

By 10 years age groupings, the students were divided as follows: 18 to 29 years, 32; 30 to 39, 20; 40 to 49, 26; 50 to 59, 15; 60 to 69, 5; 70, 1.

That the student body was of a very high average quality can be seen from an analysis of the educational standing. Eight people had public school only; 47 had part or complete high school; 11 had Normal training, 2 were graduates of a school of agriculture, and 33 had from one year to complete university standing. From this it will be seen that the school did attract people who were qualified to give community leadership of a very high order. At the same time we should never lose sight of the fact that, desirable as it is to have people who are actively engaged in community leadership work come in and get new ideas and inspiration, we must also endeavor to attract young people who can be trained and encouraged to take an active part in leadership work in the communities in which they live. The response from this latter type of person was encouraging this year, but we should have many more of them as the school goes on.

As was the case in the previous year, the student body came from widely separated points in Alberta, and the proportion that came from Olds and vicinity was much smaller in relation to the total number than in the first year. In 1937, 23 communities were represented at the school and nearly half of the students (38) came from Olds and vicinity. This year 31 communities were represented in the following order: Olds 28, Edmonton 20, Calgary 13, Red Deer 4, Ponoka 4, Vermilion 4, Hartell 3, Trochu 2, Didsbury 2, Parkland 2, Claresholm 2, Fleet 2, Camrose 2, DeWinton 2, and 1 from each of the following: Magnolia, Elnora, Balzac, Indus, Sundre, Nanton, Harmattan, Villeneuve, Fort Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, Ardenode, Cayley, Turner Valley, Conrich, and Montreal. From the above analysis it will be seen that the school has made an appeal to a very good and widely dispersed cross-section of the Alberta people. It shows too that people irrespective of vocation, age and location are interested in continuing their education if the opportunity can be provided at a time and at a cost that is within their means. It was agreed by all who attended the first school and who attended the second school as well, that the 1938 school was a decided improvement over the first and that it succeeded to a high degree in developing a spirit and community of interests, and a measure of participation in all phases of the school life and activity which left little to be desired. At the same time there is no reason why the attendance could not be materially increased another year, and every effort should be made to make the school and what it is attempting to do known to every one in the province.

The Department would like to again record its grateful thanks to the two farm organizations—the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers—whose generous financial assistance and unqualified support made the school possible; and to the principal and staff of the Olds School of Agriculture whose co-operation and many courtesies to both students and staff went a long way towards making the second Alberta School of Community Life a stimulating experience and a pleasant holiday.

FINE ARTS

Drama

As was the case last year, we have to report that the amount of work accomplished in the drama division was seriously handicapped because Mr. R. E. Mitchell, the Director of Dramatics, was occupied most of his time with regular teaching duties in the University and consequently was unable to spend much time on country work. The bulk of the work in this division consisted in giving advice personally and by letter to some four hundred people who asked for assistance on selection of plays, direction, and production.

The file of plays begun last year was continued and added to this year, and a preliminary list of one hundred plays recommended for reading, study, and production was compiled. At the close of the season a list containing five hundred plays was prepared. These plays included the latest productions and they were grouped in sections according to size of cast, thus making it easier for those looking for a play to make a choice.

Lectures:

Mr. Mitchell lectured twice a week in the Department of Education on Dramatics. Twenty-seven (27) students registered for this course, an increase over last year; and at the end of the year, instead of taking an examination, each student chose a one-act play and wrote two essays, one to stand as a director's script and the other as a production commentary. They were graded on this work, and five of the students did first class work.

Field Work:

The field work consisted mainly of adjudications at school festivals and in giving personal assistance to a few out-of-town dramatic groups. In the spring of 1938 Mr. Mitchell adjudicated the festivals at Taber, Cardston, Olds and Paradise Valley. He also visited Olds to give assistance to the Dramatic Society in selecting their sub-regional festival entry. Special trips were made to the Olds School of Agriculture and to the Clive Dramatic Club to give assistance to these clubs.

Mr. Mitchell acted as chairman of the play selection committee of the Alberta Drama League and as judge of the Gwillym Edwards Play-writing competition. All plays were read and the authors given detailed criticism. The winning play was "Chris. Axelson, Blacksmith," by Gwen. Pharis, of Magrath. Other outstanding plays were sent in by Miss Pharis, Mrs. G. J. Tranter and the Rev. T. H. Lonsdale, of Banff.

Productions:

The University Inter-year Plays consisting of "And So to Bed," "The Romancers," "Trifles," and "Sunday Costs Five Pesos" were directed by University students, with Mr. Mitchell's assistance. The sophomore production of "Trifles" was voted the winner.

"Helena's Husband" was chosen as the Festival play, and gained second place in the sub-regional festival, being placed as the best play

in English. This production competed in the Provincial Festival, but was not so fortunate as last year's production of "The Happy Journey."

For the Spring Play production in February, 1939, Mr. Mitchell directed two contrasting plays, the first being a modern adaptation of the Chester pageant of Noah's Flood, and the second a stylized production of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Banff School of Fine Arts:

Coming from widely separated points in Canada and the United States, 141 adult students attended the sixth annual School of Fine Arts at Banff from August 1st to 27th. At the get-acquainted social evening held at the opening of the school, students introduced themselves as Vancouverites from the West, Maine-iacs from Maine, gold dust twins from the dust bowl of Saskatchewan, and such other States and provinces as Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah, Idaho, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, not to mention one good lady who came from London, England.

One of the features of the school this year was the large number of students and visitors who came from distant points. Distinguished educationists from New Zealand, Australia, England and the United States all came to the school while visiting in Banff and expressed themselves as keenly interested in the type of work being carried on.

Following the precedent established in previous years, a number of scholarships were awarded in the Art and Drama divisions. One scholarship winner—a girl from the heart of Alberta's dry belt—wrote in that although she had received a scholarship sufficient to cover her tuition fee she was unable to take advantage of it because her parents had not had a crop for years and there simply wasn't enough money to pay for railway fare and living expenses while attending the school. The matter was mentioned casually to a member of the Banff Rotary Club at one of their noon luncheons, and the members took it upon themselves to raise a subscription there and then to pay the girl's expenses during the school. She turned out to be an excellent student.

Another family from a farm in Northern Alberta, fixed up an old tent, drove to Banff and camped in the camp grounds during the whole month in order that two of the children could take advantage of the courses of instruction in Art.

While the registration in the three divisions of Art, Music and Drama showed a wide diversity of occupations and professions, teachers made up the largest single group, representing approximately 50% of the student body. Many of these were taking the course in dramatics in order to obtain junior or senior certificates which would enable them to teach the dramatic option in school.

Since credits, which are accepted by Departments of Education and Universities, have been given at the Banff School, an increasing number of teachers and University students have been taking the Banff School summer course instead of the courses offered at points less attractive from a holiday standpoint.

As in previous years, the largest number of students were enrolled in the Theatre Division, with the Art and Music groups following in that order. Prof. Ronald E. Mitchell, lecturer in Shakespeare and Director of Dramatics at the University of Alberta, was in charge of the Theatre Division, and associated with him were such well-known American instructors as Dr. Frederick H. Koch, head of the Department of Dramatic Art at the University of North Carolina and founder of the famous Carolina Playmakers; Prof. Joseph F. Smith, until recently of the University of Wisconsin and now head of the Department of Speech, University of Utah; Prof. F. A. Buerki, Stage Designer at University Theatre, University of Wisconsin.

When Malcolm Morley was reviewing the plays at the close of the provincial dramatic festival in Calgary last February (1938), he said he would be glad to see something else besides **"God help us** plays and kitchen dramas in Western Canada."

As if in answer to Mr. Morley's fervent plea, the highlight of the school this year was the work accomplished by the class in play-writing. During his two summer sessions at Banff, Dr. Koch has encouraged the writing and production of native Canadian plays. His efforts were rewarded this year when the playwriting class wrote and produced eight new Canadian plays. Unquestionably the entertainment highlight of the school was the production of the "Quints," five new Canadian plays written during the four weeks' course, every one of them a comedy.

Plays accurately depicting Canadian and American Life were written by Wesley Oke, of Red Deer, Alberta, whose play "Sterner Stuff" was a comedy of a country school-teacher; "You Got to Do Somethin'," an uproarious farce of life in the Peace River Country, by John Cheal, of Calgary; "Their Love," a modern romance, by Betty Sue Snelson, of Banff; "Mute Company," a comedy of Maine folks, by Helen Brown, of Belfast, Maine, and "Catalogue Brides," a comedy of Montana ranch life, by Olive Scholz, of Billings, Montana.

The closing evening of the school also featured the production of original plays, two of which were written at the school last year. Mary Ellen Burgess, of Regina, wrote and produced "On to Ottawa," the story of the Dominion Day riot of the unemployed in Regina in 1935. Melwyn Adams Davies, of Red Deer, produced a tragedy, aftermath of the war, "For Naught," and Gwen. Pharis, of Magrath, was the author of a good comedy entitled "Chris. Axelson, Blacksmith."

For the third year in succession, Prof. Joseph F. Smith, with his lectures in Voice and Speech, was an outstanding favorite with the students.

Frederick A. Buerki was in charge of lighting, stagecraft and make-up, and Miss Grace Tinning, of Regina, was instructor in Eurythmics.

The Art Division, under the leadership of H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A. (London), was attended by 39 students, and was one of the most enthusiastic divisions of the school. Assisting Mr. Glyde were Leo Pearson

and Bernard Middleton, the latter being one of the most promising young artists in Western Canada today. The classes were divided into three divisions—children from 10 to 15, junior students and senior students. The work in this division was brought to a close with a public exhibition of the best paintings and drawings, and a very creditable showing was made. The exhibition included landscape painting and drawing of mountain scenery in pen, pastel, water-color and oil. Work was done also in drawing and painting from still life, making a well-balanced exhibit. Special selections from this exhibit were sent on tour to various art clubs in the province during the winter months.

The Music Division has always been the smallest division of the school and has not met with the support it merits. We were particularly fortunate in our piano division this year in securing the services of Jacques Jolas of the Juilliard Foundation of New York. Mr. Jolas, a newcomer to Canadian audiences, made a wonderful impression on his students from the very first. His work consisted of lecture-recitals, seminars on interpretation, style and technique, and criticism of student playing. The Music Appreciation class, which was open to students in other divisions of the school, was very popular, and Mr. Jolas made many friends who are eagerly looking forward to his coming again in 1939.

Like his colleague Mr. Jolas, Glyndwr Jones, who had charge of the work in choral singing, came to the school fresh from a tour of Europe. Mr. Jones' course in choral singing and interpretation of song was designed especially to meet the needs of teachers, and he was successful in arousing and holding their enthusiastic interest.

In the six years since its inception, the Banff School of Fine Arts has gained for itself an enviable place among educational institutions in Canada and the United States. Its student body is widely representative, including people of vastly different racial, social and educational backgrounds, emphasizing anew the words of the great Sarah Bernhardt spoken over twenty years ago in war-torn France: "Art belongs to all. The forces of the spirit unite—it is the forces of materialism that destroy and divide." The Banff School of Fine Arts in its own way is making a real contribution to that unity of spirit and enrichment of Canadian life which is so much to be desired.

Art

Community Art Schools:

The experiment in Community Art Schools in 1937 having proved successful, two short Schools in Art were again sponsored jointly by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary. Arrangements were made with the Lethbridge Sketch Club and the Vegreville Art Club for a school at each point. The Department asked that not more than 25 students be enrolled in each place. The total attendance at the two schools was 42—25 at Lethbridge and 17 at Vegreville.

Mr. H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A. (London), was the instructor, and the syllabus included sketching and painting of landscape, etc., also sketching, drawing and painting in the studio, followed by lecture discussions and criticisms.

In an article in the Lethbridge Herald, Mr. F. G. Cross, A.R.C.A., who is a recognized authority on painting in Canada, said: "One of the finest things that ever came to Lethbridge was the short course in Art." There were 167 pictures in the collection at the close of the school—the work of the 25 student artists—and in the scholarship competition, Mr. Cross, the judge, made the award—equivalent to $15.00 tuition fee at the Banff School of Fine Arts—to Miss Elizabeth Brenton.

On the Vegreville display at the close of the school, the Vegreville paper said: "The casual observer was confronted with a prolific display of pictures, all of good character, and the lasting impression was that of a definite advance in ability, craftsmanship and pure creative endeavor." Miss A. I. Wright won the scholarship award at this school.

It has now been demonstrated that at a very modest fee it is possible to provide first-class art instruction in outlying communities in Alberta, and it is expected that this work will be continued in the years to come. The splendid co-operation given by the Institute of Technology and Art has made it possible to conduct these schools on a self-supporting basis at a cost of not more than $5.00 or $6.00 per student for a two weeks' course.

Music:

The Music Hour for students, given on Sunday evenings in the University Radio Studio, was again organized on a self-supporting basis. This hour gives students the opportunity of hearing music of their own choice, drawn from the large number of recordings of masterpieces in the Carnegie and Radio collections.

REPORT ON SCHEDULE "A"

Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, known as Schedule "A", was carried out under the direction of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, during the winter months of 1938-39 and a joint committee, representative of the two institutions, was set up on the nomination of President Kerr and the Honorable D. B. Mullen to act in an advisory capacity to those in charge of the program. This committee consisted of Dean E. A. Howes, Chairman; Professor J. P. Sackville and Professor J. Macgregor Smith, representing the University; and J. R. Sweeney, W. H. Wallace and R. M. Putnam, representing the Department of Agriculture. In addition, Mr. W. J. Elliott, of the Department of Agriculture staff, was associated with the Director as Associate Director.

Under this arrangement a program was set up similar to the one carried out in the winter of 1937-38, which called for the organization

of between 35 and 40 short course schools in practical agriculture, household economics, handicrafts, recreational training and community leadership.

The program was open to all rural young people in the province between the ages of 16 and 30 years, who were either unemployed or not gainfully employed, the latter term being interpreted to mean all those young men and women living on farms and not regularly in receipt of wages.

Selection of School Centres:

As was the case in the previous year, school centres were selected with the object of serving those areas in which the need was greatest, such as centres in the dry belt, in areas of new settlement on the wooded soils of the west and north, and among new Canadians. A few schools were held in centres where conditions could not be described as necessitous, but these points—of which Lacombe would serve as an example—were selected because of the facilities available for holding a school. Lack of adequate facilities to provide even reasonable classroom and living accommodation, was often a limiting factor in the selection of centres. However, in the few schools held in the more prosperous areas, many students from the less fortunate areas were included as a result of their having moved out of the less favored districts in recent years.

Community Basis of Schools:

During the first year of the program it was often necessary to go out and "sell" the idea of a youth training school to some of the centres, not because they did not believe that the program was good, but because they did not think such a program could be carried out in their particular community because of lack of facilities. However, with the experience of the first year as a guide, there was little need for selling the program in the winter of 1938-39; rather the difficulty was in trying to satisfy the demands of many communities who wanted schools but could not get them.

In selecting centres it was always pointed out that the schools were a co-operative undertaking between the Governments, the University and the communities themselves; and for this reason the community sponsoring the school was asked to make some contribution towards the cost. Usually the school was sponsored by a Board of Trade or town council, or by a number of community organizations and service clubs going together in a joint sponsorship. In such cases these organizations were asked to provide, free of charge if possible, such community buildings as town halls, community halls, churches; and other buildings suitable for use as classrooms, dining-halls, and dormitories. Where otherwise it would work a hardship on any individual or organization, a nominal rental was allowed. In all cases, however, the cost of light, heat and janitor service was assumed by the Youth Training Grant.

Each centre was selected with a view to serving a radius of from 30 to 60 miles, and from 50 to 150 students. The building requirements for an average school were somewhat as follows:

1. A hall large enough to hold all students and which could be used for general assemblies and as a classroom for men or women.
2. A second hall or building, which could be smaller than the first, and which could be used as a classroom or workshop for either men or women.
3. A building, such as a church basement or empty store which, when equipped with stoves and tables, could serve as a community kitchen and dining-hall.
4. A building, or buildings, suitable for a dormitory for girls.
5. A building, or buildings, suitable for a dormitory for boys.

The community was also requested to provide two suitable persons, one to act as house-mother for the girls, and the other as dean of residence for the men. After Christmas, when cooks were attached to each staff, it was arranged that the lady who acted as chief cook should also act as house-mother for the girls—an arrangement which worked out very well.

Student Requirements:

In keeping with the policy of having all concerned make a contribution to the school, the students were not excepted. They were expected to bring beds or cots, mattresses, blankets, towels, soap and mirror, knife, fork, spoons, and in some cases dishes for their own individual needs. They were also expected to maintain themselves in the community dining-hall if they had their meals there. Experience showed that, under the co-operative dining-hall system, the cost of feeding a student for one week was about $3.50. The student was given the privilege of paying this amount in cash when he registered or paying part in cash and part in necessary supplies of an equivalent value; such as meat, eggs, butter, milk, fruit, flour, chickens, etc.

Registration forms were sent out in advance of the opening of the school and each student was asked to state on the form what he was going to do, pay in cash or kind, and if in kind, what kind and what quantity. When the student brought in farm supplies he was allowed a fair market price for them, and this amount was credited to his maintenance account. Students who were completely necessitous and who could pay neither in cash nor in kind were taken care of under a special provision in the grant. There were very few, however, who could not make some contribution under the above arrangement.

Staff:

The members of the Youth Training Staff were selected from among University graduates in agriculture and household economics, with preference given to those who had previous teaching experience and a knowledge of rural life from first-hand experience. Practically all of the men on the staff were selected from graduates who were operating farms of their own and who could make arrangements to get away in

the winter months. The majority were members of the 1937-38 staff and were in the fortunate position of being able to combine technical training with first-hand practical experience.

As in the previous year, lady members of the staff were selected from among graduates in household economics on the recommendation of Miss Mabel Patrick, head of that Department in the University. Of the previous year's staff of girls, five out of nine either got married or got other positions during the summer, so it was necessary to take on a number of new members in the fall. Most of these girls had had practical training in meal planning, ordering and dietetics at the various hospitals, and this training stood them in good stead when they faced the responsibility of being dietitians in the community dining-halls.

Each staff of instructors consisted of five people, two women and three men, one of the latter acting as supervisor in charge of the school. In addition to four staffs of five members each, four itinerant lecturers were employed as specialists—three in handicrafts and one in farm management. These lecturers and demonstrators moved from school to school spending a week at each one. The lecturer in farm management and farm motors, being a specialist in his own line, was kept in the schools in the south of the province where power-farming methods predominate.

Special mention should be made of the services of two lecturers whose services were donated to the Youth Training Program for a large part of the winter. The Department of Health arranged to make it possible for Mr. F. T. Cook of that Department to lecture on health and preventive care at 21 of the schools, and he made a very valuable contribution to the program. The Alberta Co-operative Council contributed the services of Mr. W. S. Morrison—a former member of our staff —who lectured on co-operative principles and marketing at quite a number of the schools. In view of the present situation with respect to the marketing of farm products, these lectures were particularly timely. In both cases these men gave two or three lectures at each school, and then moved on to the next.

In addition to the field staff, one man was employed in the office as Office Assistant responsible for getting out supplies and assisting with organization, and one lady was employed as combination stenographer and bookkeeper. From this it will be seen that the total staff specifically engaged on this work was 26, made up of 15 men and 11 women. The Director and Associate-Director endeavored to visit as many schools as possible; and the Associate-Director, Mr. W. J. Elliott, made a particularly valuable contribution with his talks on home-beautification and laying out the farmstead.

During the first year of the program, the practice was followed of hiring all of the cooks locally at each school, but in the fall of 1938 it was decided to try the experiment of attaching a chief cook to one staff to see how it would work out. The duties of this person were, to be responsible for the preparation of meals under the direction of the

school dietitian and to act as house-mother to the girls in the school dormitory. It was found that this practice was just as economical as the practice of engaging a chief cook locally, and much more satisfactory from the standpoint of the staff. As a result cooks were attached to all four staffs at Christmas time and continued with them until the end of the program. The girls who were selected as chief cooks were all graduates of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, and were a particularly fine type. Where necessary, assistant cooks were engaged locally.

The Teaching Program:

The teaching program was designed with the idea that it should be as practical as possible, having full regard to the conditions obtaining in the district where the school was held and emphasizing those subjects and practices which would assist in making the farm more nearly self-sustaining, and a more attractive place to live. Special emphasis was placed on training in citizenship, recreation and health; and in home-craft work. Unquestionably the latter phases of the program were responsible for arousing a great deal of enthusiasm. The courses given for boys consisted of soils, field crops, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm mechanics, farm management, horticulture, home-beautification and practical handicrafts, such as woodwork, building, concrete work and soldering. For girls the courses consisted of work in foods, clothing, health, nutrition, home-beautification, poultry, dairying, horticulture and practical handicrafts, such as weaving, rug-making, knitting, sewing decoration and design.

The foregoing courses were given in the ordinary class periods between 9:00 and 12:00 and 1:30 and 4:00 o'clock daily. From 4:00 to 5:00 the classes in physical education and health were carried out under the direction of instructors who took the special leaders' course in this particular field at the University last summer. The program consisted of body-building and muscle-training exercises for health improvement; and organized group games and folk-dancing. This course proved to be a valuable and popular addition to the 1938-39 program.

Each evening from 8:00 to 10:00 joint classes were held which were of a non-vocational nature. These included citizenship, public speaking, dramatics, community singing, folk-dancing, general educational lectures and films on education, travel, literature, history and art.

In every school advantage was taken of whatever local demonstr material was available. The boys were taken out to nearby farms for classes in judging livestock; they went into local creameries for classes in butter and cheese-making, cream grading and testing. In towns where hospitals were established, the girls were taken in for demonstration in first aid and nursing. In addition to making use of such local material as offered, each staff was equipped with demonstration material in the form of grains and grasses, charts and maps, cloth, glove and rug-making material, looms and wool. Full use was made of lantern slide

projectors, silent and sound educational films. These visual aids greatly assisted in overcoming many of the handicaps in what were, in most cases, hastily improvised classrooms.

In schools where dining-halls and dormitories were established, advantage was taken of the opportunity provided to emphasize social values in the art of living together and to give lectures on etiquette and standards of conduct.

Most of the schools closed with a school banquet to which the local leaders and parents were invited. These banquets were prepared by the students as class assignments. They were responsible for printing menus and place cards, decorating and organizing the program. Everything was carried out in correct form, and in many cases the banquet proved to be an education for the parents as well as the students.

Number of Schools and Attendance:

The teaching program started on November 1st, 1938, and concluded on March 31st, 1939. During that time 37 schools were organized and attended by 3,723 students. Of this total 524 were students who were attending for a second time, and who were given new material. Of the 37 schools held, 15 were held in centres for a second year term, and 22 were new schools.

The school centres and the attendance at each is shown in the accompanying table:

Schedule "A" Short Course Schools Student Registration, 1938-39
Schools held from Oct. 31st-Dec. 17th, 1938

	1st Year		2nd Year			
Staff No. 1—	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Visitors	Total
*Consort, Oct. 31-Nov. 12	4	19	5	6	.....	34
*Coronation, Nov. 14-26	19	25	9	13	.....	66
Stettler, Nov. 28-Dec. 17	21	26	1	.....	.....	48
Staff No. 2—						
Empress, Oct. 31-Nov. 12	17	11	4	3	.....	35
Irvine, Nov. 14-26	31	21	3	.....	.....	55
Raymond, Nov. 28-Dec. 17	52	38	.....	.....	.....	90
Staff No. 3—						
*St. Paul, Oct. 31-Nov. 12	18	22	28	32	.....	100
Bonnyville, Nov. 14-26	80	59	3	2	.....	144
*Smoky Lake, Nov. 28-Dec. 10	40	30	16	18	.....	104
Staff No. 4—						
Falher, Oct. 31-Nov. 12	30	20	.....	.....	.....	50
*Fairview, Nov. 14-26	19	18	16	10	3	66
Peace River, Nov. 28-Dec. 17	29	26	.....	.....	.....	54
Schools held from Jan. 3-Mar. 31st, 1939						
Staff No. 1—						
*Lacombe, Jan. 4-21	56	42	17	18	.....	133
Breton, Jan. 23-Feb. 4	33	31	.....	.....	.....	64
Camrose, Feb. 6-18	142	78	.....	.....	.....	220
Three Hills, Feb. 20-Mar. 4	74	46	5	2	.....	127
*Hanna, Mar. 6-18	37	15	12	10	.....	74
*Oyen, Mar. 20-31	29	21	14	11	.....	75

Staff No. 2—						
Standard, Jan. 3-14	31	17	1	.....	.....	49
Milo, Jan. 16-28	42	11	3	1	.....	57
Vauxhall, Jan. 30-Feb. 11	33	14	.....	.....	.....	47
Foremost, Feb. 13-25	60	25	3	.....	.....	88
Milk River, Feb. 27-Mar. 11	46	24	.....	.....	.....	70
Glenwoodville, Mar. 13-25	23	29	5	5	.....	62
Staff No. 3—						
*Killam, Jan. 3-14	59	47	25	18	.....	149
*Provost, Jan. 16-28	57	27	53	29	.....	166
Andrew, Jan. 30-Feb. 11	97	164	4	2	3	270
Myrnam, Feb. 6-18	184	123	2	.....	.....	309
*Ryley, Feb. 20-Mar. 4	31	16	16	9	.....	72
Mundare, Mar. 6-18	123	107	2	1	2	235
Stony Plain, Mar. 20-31	56	101	.....	.....	.....	157
Staff No. 4—						
*Beaverlodge, Jan. 3-21	28	18	13	16	4	79
*Grande Prairie, Jan. 23-Feb. 4	32	33	8	7	1	81
*Spirit River, Feb. 6-18	18	9	10	8	2	47
Barrhead, Feb. 20-Mar. 4	43	27	1	.....	6	77
Eckville, Mar. 6-18	41	42	.....	.....	.....	83
*Sangudo, Mar. 20-31	25	22	15	9	15	86
	1,750	1,403	294	230	36	3,723
						36
Net total						3,687

*School held at these points last year also.

Summary and Conclusions:

During the five winter months 37 schools with an attendance of approximately 100 students per school were held in centres representative of every type of farming in Alberta, between Beaverlodge in the north and Milk River in the south. The students received 320,000 student hours of instruction at a total cost of $40,886.45, or an average cost per student of approximately $11.05. This $11.05 per student is the net cost to the Youth Training Grant for this program. It includes staff salaries, travel and maintenance, supplies, teaching equipment and materials, rentals, fuel, light, cooks, janitor service and publicity. That the total cost was not much higher speaks volumes for the co-operation and fine community spirit shown by boards of trade, town councils, service clubs and community organizations of all kinds. Without their co-operation it would not have been possible to provide, at small cost, new hope and inspiration, new knowledge and new courage to several thousand Alberta young people which will be an invaluable asset in the days that are to come.

It would not be fair to conclude this year's report without some reference to the response to the handicraft side of the teaching program. At the beginning of the season it was decided to give some instruction in simple hand weaving and also to try out with one staff a program of woodworking and soldering for boys. The response has been amazing, indicating that farm boys and girls are hungry for an opportunity to get some training in how to use their hands. Girls who never saw a

loom in their lives would hardly take time to eat after they got started weaving simple articles for themselves. Literally hundreds of scarves, ski belts, shopping bags and such articles were made. Some of the more ambitious have started to spin their own wool. Beyond any shadow of doubt this is one phase of the Youth Training Program which is going to have a profound effect on the rural life of Alberta because a home-craft movement has been started that is going to continue.

Among the boys enthusiasm was equally keen. They were shown how to sharpen and take care of their farm tools. They were shown how to make useful articles, such as garbage pails, oil cans, quart and gallon measures, and such like, from the empty oil cans that are discarded in hundreds by every garage. They made ironing boards, looms, magazine racks, tables, medicine cabinets, benches, radio cabinets; and a dozen and one other articles which they proudly took home to their parents.

The value of this phase of training is by no means represented by the intrinsic value of the articles themselves. Far more important is the fact that skill developed along this line provides a creative use of leisure time, and a means of self-expression that is invaluable in making for happiness and contentment. However, when viewed from the purely utilitarian aspect alone, it will be possible for these young people to make many and useful articles which will add to the beauty, equipment and comfort of the farm home.

Without question the rural short course schools are filling a definite need in the field of rural education, and they should become a permanent part of national policy in education. In the province of Alberta they are undoubtedly providing a stimulus to boys' and girls' club work; they are aiding the work of the District Agriculturists, and they give valuable pre-training for further courses at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

In conclusion the writer wishes to express his appreciation of the fine co-operation given by the Department of Health, the Alberta Co-operative Council, the District Agriculturists, and the members of the Dominion Experimental Farms System in the Province; and finally, to the members of the Provincial Advisory Committee and Miss Mabel Patrick, whose helpful suggestions and co-operation were always deeply appreciated. A special word of acknowledgment belongs to Mr. W. J. Elliott, whose enthusiasm and whole-hearted co-operation meant a great deal to the work.

STAFF

As will be seen from the foregoing report, the amount of educational service given to the public by the Department of Extension of the University has been of considerable magnitude. It has involved a great deal of painstaking work on the part of a staff whose loyalty and fine spirit of public service and co-operation alone have made the achievement possible. It is only fitting that at this time a special word of appreciation should be extended to them and to all those members of other departments in the University who have so generously given of their time and talents in the interests of education and public service.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures and moving picture programs		120	
Aggregate attendance			12,987
Radio lectures, General		292	
Language lessons—registrations			234
Symphony programs broadcast		163	
Plays released by CKUA for C.B.C.		20	
Agricultural talks and forums broadcast		211	
Handicraft lessons broadcast		345	
School broadcasts		83	
Round Table discussions broadcast		31	
Organ Recitals and Studio Programs broadcast		11	

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated		206	
Number of Special Libraries circulated		110	
Travelling Library circulation:			
Regular	14,469		
Special	6,751		
			21,220
Small parcels of books, magazines, pictures, etc., for enterprise work		239	
Number of groups receiving Travelling Libraries:			
Regular		240	
Special		155	
Open Shelf circulation:			
Books	21,224		
Pamphlets and clippings	1,807		
Periodicals	997		
			24,028
Books sent to Alberta School of Community Life		250	
Books sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		700	
Communities supplied with single plays (adult, juvenile)		2,306	
Number of vols. play coll. (adult juvenile)		1,253	
			3,559
Package Libraries for debaters		550	
Each set used by 4 people			2,200

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned		101	
Sets of lantern slides circulated		983	
Number of times used		1,700	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures			107,000
Sets of moving picture film-slides circulated		634	
Number of times used		1,052	
Aggregate attendance			39,000
Sets of moving picture films circulated		1,296	
No. of reels in sets		5,359	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programs			220,000
Number of schools using motion pictures in their school work in Alberta		200	
Number of rooms represented in these schools		600	

Conference

University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates		102	
Leaders		7	
			109

Study Groups

Sets sold in: General Economics, Political Science, Social Planning, Co-operation, Psychology, International Affairs, in Alberta	228	
Estimated attendance at study groups		1,350
Sets of study group material sold to Saskatchewan	425	
Radio course in Handicrafts, glove-making, decorative embroidery, coloured embroidery	345	
No. of Workers' Educational Association study classes:		
In Calgary	5	
In Edmonton	5	
Attendance in Calgary		80
Attendance in Edmonton		115

Youth Training Schools

Number of Schools	37	
Total attendance		3,723

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
No. of issues	2	
Average circulation	7,000	
Aggregate circulation		14,000
Agricultural Publications:		
No. sent out during the year		35,927
Individual requests received	3,150	
Total number sent out since Jan. 1, 1923	274,888	
Bulletins distributed prior to Jan. 1, 1923	25,000	

Fine Arts

Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts	141	
Enrolment at Art Schools, Vegreville and Lethbridge	42	
Enrolment at Dept. of Education dramatic class	27	
	——	210
Number of people receiving advice by letter on dramatics		400

Alberta School of Community Life

Attendance	102	

RECAPITULATION

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture programs, Farm Young People's Week, Study Groups, Banff School of Fine Arts, Art Schools at Vegreville and Lethbridge, Alberta School of Community Life, Youth Training Schools, Language courses, Dramatics	385,310
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, pamphlets, plays, periodicals	51,007
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural publications	49,927

CONCLUSION

One year ago the Department of Extension completed 25 years of public service and in that time established for itself an enviable reputation among similar institutions in Canada. The twenty-sixth year, marking the beginning of a second quarter century of effort, has maintained the standard of achievement established in the past, and it will be our task to see that in the future there will be no diminution in achievement and no departure from the high standards which above all others a university must maintain.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1940

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1940

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBB KERR, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

DONALD CAMERON, M.Sc., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1940

Edmonton, May 8th, 1940.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1940.

As has been the case in previous years, the demands for the various services offered through the Department have been heavy, and the work has absorbed to the full the energies of all members of the staff. During the year some changes in staff have taken place as a result of vacancies created through resignations to accept other positions. Miss A. M. Carpenter, a graduate of our own University in Arts and the School of Education, was appointed to the position of radio secretary in place of Miss Sheila Marryat, who joined the CBC. Mr. Ronald Mitchell, who had been part-time director of dramatics in the Department of Extension, resigned and left in June to accept a position at the University of Wisconsin, and in October Miss Gwen Pharis, who had just completed two years post-graduate work for her M.A. in dramatics at the University of North Carolina, was appointed as dramatic supervisor on a full-time basis. Mr. M. C. Crosbie, who had been employed on a part-time basis as an assistant in the Youth Training programme, left to join the staff of the Department of Agriculture, and his place was taken by Cyril Kenway, formerly with the University Field Crops Department.

During the year substantial increases have been recorded in some activities of the Department while decreases are shown in others, none of the latter being of a serious nature. The demand for extension lectures of various kinds was quite heavy, and a total of 151 lectures with an average attendance of 93 per lecture was recorded. It was impossible to fill quite a number of lecture invitations either because of previous engagements or bad roads.

The demand for agricultural information as indicated by requests for bulletins, circulars, leaflets and general material continues to increase year by year, 3,900 individual requests having been received as against 3,108 in the previous year. While an increase is shown in the number of individual requests for agricultural information, a decrease is shown

in the total number of bulletins distributed. This is accounted for by the fact that our 1939-40 publications' programme included a number of large and expensive publications with the result that a number of smaller ones could not be printed, and hence the demand could not be filled. This situation which is becoming worse each year serves to emphasize the need of an enlarged publications vote. The present vote has remained stationary in spite of increasing demands in the last ten years.

Interest in the study group programme has held up remarkably well in spite of the distraction of the war. During the fall and early winter it seemed as if war interests and activities were going to cause a serious reduction in the number of groups carrying on organized study activity, but during the latter part of the winter a new attitude became evident; interest picked up and by the close of the winter a very substantial increase over the previous year had been registered by groups taking courses in Alberta. Altogether eleven study courses were made available to interested individuals and groups. These included a course in current International Affairs, a series of bulletins prepared for the Canadian Association for Adult Education by the Canadian Institute of International affairs; an elementary course in rural sociology called "Community Problems," prepared by the director and Mr. Thomson; "So you want to be an actor," a course in dramatics prepared by Miss Pharis; and in addition, the courses offered last year in Co-operation, Social Planning, Political Science, General Economics, International Affairs, Psychology, Child Psychology for Parents, and Credit Unions. A total of 438 sets of study material, sufficient for fifteen to twenty lessons each, were sent out during the year. Of this number 335 sets were distributed in Alberta, 75 in Saskatchewan, and 28 in British Columbia. The number of sets distributed in Alberta represented an increase of over 50% from last year, while the number distributed through the Department of Extension of the University of Saskatchewan declined.

One helpful and encouraging feature of the study group work is that the Canadian Association for Adult Education is now making available authoritative and valuable material in increasing quantities, thus saving departments such as ours a great deal of time and effort which would otherwise be required to prepare material.

The director, as official representative in Alberta of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada, again made available the services of Mr. Thomson for assistance and instruction in W.E.A. classes in Calgary and Edmonton. Despite an unpromising start, very successful programmes were concluded in both of these points. In Calgary 123 students were enrolled in classes in English, Economics, Public Speaking, and Psychology, while in Edmonton 95 students were enrolled in six classes covering Economics I and II, English, Public Speaking, Psychology, and Social Planning.

The University Radio had one of its most successful seasons in spite of war regulations and difficulties in arranging network time. The

University studios were re-built during the summer and now compare favorably with any in the West. A popular feature of the past winter's programme was the use of live talent instead of recordings and transcriptions for a large number of studio programmes. This policy has the double advantage of getting away from so much "canned" entertainment, and what is probably more important provides a means of encouraging local artists. A total of 1,360 hours of broadcasting including 559 talks and 405 studio programmes were given during the broadcasting terms, and among the most popular features were the Symphony Hour, the CKUA Players, and the studio programmes by local artists. Arrangements were again made, in co-operation with the Department of Education, to present a 15-minute school broadcast four days a week over a provincial network of stations. Hundreds of letters were received in response to the broadcasts in Music by Mr. Jones and Miss McIlvena, and a large number by Mr. Thomson for his broadcasts on Social Studies. Reports would indicate that approximately 500 class-rooms in the province were listening in on these broadcasts, and there is now no question but that school broadcasting, particularly in Music, is becoming well established. The matter of arranging satisfactory network time is becoming increasingly difficult because commercial stations are carrying heavier loads of commercial programmes. This situation further emphasizes the need for the University to have a transmitter of sufficient power to be independent of network arrangements. A more urgent reason for having a new transmitter at the University is that the existing one is now so obsolete as to seriously threaten a complete breakdown of broadcasting services. Definite steps will have to be taken to repair this situation before another broadcasting season starts.

The library division recorded a slight decrease in the number of regular travelling libraries sent out, while a slight increase is shown in circulation of special travelling libraries. A slight decrease is shown in the total recorded circulation of books from the library, but the amount is too small to be of significance. Nevertheless it becomes increasingly evident each year that there is need for a complete reorganization of library policy with respect to rural areas. It is to be hoped that some arrangements may be made to cope with the situation by co-operating with the large school divisions, and preliminary conversations with this end in view have already taken place.

Increasing attention to the use of visual aids for teaching purposes has again resulted in substantial increases being shown in the division of visual instruction. The circulation of film slides almost doubled over that of the previous year and the circulation of films was substantially increased. Most of the circulation is accounted for by schools, but an encouraging development is the manner in which health units and health organizations are making use of this medium of education. The use of visual aids in education has now reached the point where it would be a decided advantage to have some qualified instructor attached to the Department of Education who could act in an advisory and supervisory capacity on the use of films in the class-room.

The policy of co-operating with the Institute of Technology and Art in sponsoring community art schools was continued with gratifying results, in schools at Vegreville, Lethbridge and Grande Prairie. Special mention must be made of the splendid art exhibit put on by the Vegreville Art Club as a result of the schools held there. These schools are held by some authorities to be one of the significant developments in creative art in Canada, and every effort will be made to stimulate further interest in this field.

The seventh annual Banff School of Fine Arts was the most successful so far held from the standpoint of quality of work done. The School's influence in developing the creative arts is today being felt far beyond the boundaries of this province. The exhibition of paintings done during the school has been shown at quite a number of centres in the province, and aroused favorable comment everywhere. The number of students in the class in playwriting almost doubled that of the previous year, and a number of new and good Canadian plays were written and produced. Every province of Canada, except the Maritimes, was represented in the student body, and at least eight or nine states of the Union as far apart as New York and California. As evidence of the importance with which the school is looked upon by the citizens of Banff, the Banff School Board has just completed, with some assistance from the C.P.R. and the University, a splendid new auditorium which will be the future home of the School. This building is very attractive; has a seating capacity of 750, and one of the best equipped stages in the West.

Thanks again to the generosity of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers who made generous grants, and to the co-operation of the provincial Departments of Education and Agriculture, it was possible to continue the Alberta School of Community Life at Olds. The student enrolment was increased 25% over the previous year, and the school was by far the most successful of the three so far held. Through the assistance of the Canadian Association for Adult Education it was possible to offer a number of small scholarships to selected students from the rural youth training schools. These young men and women, chosen for their potentialities for leadership, made a distinct addition to the quality of the School, and they have proved the worth of the idea by being valuable key people in their own communities for furthering a programme of community action and development.

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme was again carried out in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture. Thirty-four (34) community schools, mostly of three weeks' duration, were held and attended by 2,572 students, of whom 1,403 were boys and 1,169 girls. The number of schools is less by three and the attendance less by 1,115 than in the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that a maximum registration of 125 students was set for all schools. This was the maximum number of students that it was felt a staff could properly handle, whereas in the previous year several schools had registrations of over 250, and one had 309.

Holding more three-week schools necessitated having five staffs in the field rather than four as in the previous year, and even with the additional staff there was insufficient time to hold the same number of schools as in the previous year. Greater emphasis was placed on practical work in motor mechanics, woodwork and sewing, and the programme generally represented the most substantial achievement of the three held so far. Unquestionably as far as 90% of the young men and women in rural areas are concerned, the only way in which they will be able to participate in a wider educational opportunity than that provided by the country school, is to take the opportunity to them. This the rural youth training schools are doing in a very practical and economical way.

In response to a request from the Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers, a three-day Refresher Course in Municipal Administration was held at the University in June. The initial course was attended by over 100 secretaries, councillors, school trustees and others, and marked the beginning of what promises to be an important service to those engaged in the administrative tasks of local self-government. At the close of the course there was a unanimous request that it become a permanent institution.

Early in the fall the director was asked by the Canadian Legion War Services and the Canadian Association for Adult Education to assume the responsibility for organizing educational services among the Active Service Forces stationed in Military District No. 13. Through the co-operation of local committees set up in the garrison centres of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge a number of classes have been arranged. These have mainly been classes in Conversational French and some lectures and films on current international affairs. Due to the relatively short time the various units have remained in any one centre, it has been extremely difficult to get satisfactory results. However, an educational opportunity has been provided for those who wished to take advantage of it, and it is anticipated that as plans become better organized next fall, more effective work will result.

Under the different divisions of our organization, more complete statistical and other information is as follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMMES

During the period covered by this report, 151 extension lectures and moving picture programmes (exclusive of radio) were given in various parts of the province. Moving pictures were used to supplement the lecture programme where desired. The aggregate attendance at lectures was 14,112, or an average attendance of 93. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 120 lectures and moving picture programmes with an aggregate attendance of 12,987. It will be noted that there is an increase in the number of lectures over the previous year but a decrease in the average attendance. This is accounted for by the fact that a number of small groups of from 30 to 50 people received series of lectures. On two occasions the attendance was 650. Of the lectures

recorded, 50 were given by the Director, 86 by Mr. Thomson, and 15 by other members of the staff or University Faculty. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: Director, 48; Mr. Thomson, 54; and 18 by other members of the staff. In addition Mr. Thomson gave a series of 20 lectures to W.E.A. (Workers' Educational Association) groups.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The work of Agricultural Extension, as in the past, has consisted mainly of supplying agricultural information and in giving a small number of lectures on agricultural subjects in various parts of the province. The demand for authoritative information comes in in considerable volume. Some of it can be answered by supplying a leaflet, circular or bulletin, and some of it can be referred to that department of the faculty of agriculture whose field it is. A large number of letters come in, however, which deal with matters which are the responsibility of no particular department. These are usually handled by the Extension Department and often involve considerable time in the answering.

The Agricultural Radio programme known as the Farm Forum continues to be a valuable part of the University's agricultural extension work. Talks are arranged by the Agricultural Secretary under the supervision of the Agricultural Radio Committee. Details of the number of broadcasts given on this period are shown under the section on "Radio". The Agricultural News Flashes were discontinued owing to the fact that our station CKUA was carrying daily a half-hour CBC agricultural broadcast. However, the Agricultural Secretary arranged, in so far as possible, to give three broadcasts a week on agricultural fairs, conventions, etc., as well as announcements of particular interest pertaining to the Youth Training Programme.

The number of agricultural publications sent out in response to inquiries is given in the section on "Publications".

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

In 1939-40 the study group programme opened under the shadow of war, a fact which is reflected in the character of the work accomplished this year. For a short time after the outbreak of war, the mood seemed to be one of suspension and inertia ("No use trying any more to understand what it's all about—we can only wait and take what comes to us"). But this gave way in favour of a quiet but strong determination to examine and discuss the main factors of our common social problem. The Canadian Association for Adult Education came to the aid of this more positive mood by beginning a series of bulletins on the current situation, the first of which appeared with great promptitude within a few weeks of the outbreak of war. These bulletins, prepared by the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, have been most timely. As the appended list shows, they have been the most popular feature of this past year's group-study programme.

Other new sets of study-group material this year have been the courses in "Community Problems" and "So you Want to be an Actor".

The former, which constitutes an introductory course in Rural Sociology, is intended to assist country people and small town citizens to understand and cope with the practical problems of social relations, municipal organization and community leadership through an increased acquaintance with the background of history, psychology and sociology. This course was prepared jointly by the writer and Mr. Thomson. Each bulletin in this course is accompanied by a questionnaire through which students are directed towards local research. A few study-groups have put in excellent work along this line, demonstrating the possibility of a valuable sociological survey being implemented in this way. Next year it is hoped that a number of groups, perhaps of younger people, will be interested in undertaking this research work.

The other new course, "So you Want to be an Actor", was prepared by Miss Gwen Pharis, for dramatics groups throughout the province. It contains practical advice on voice production, pantomime, staging problems in the rural theatre, and a history of the drama. The weekly broadcast supplementing this course has helped to make it the success it has undoubtedly been.

Other aspects of the study-group programme which show progress during the past year are the use of pamphlet and booklet material (of which the Department has a large available supply from sources such as the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Foreign Policy Association (U.S.A.), the League of Nations Society in Canada, etc.); the study of Co-operation and Credit Unions; and the study of Child Psychology. The increased attention to the latter subject has had a definite relation to the growing interest in Home-and-School organizations which this Department has used every opportunity to promote. The very gratifying increase of interest in the study of Co-operation and Credit Unions has been due chiefly to the initiative of a few progressively-minded citizens (Mr. W. W. Scott of Lethbridge being worthy of special mention in this regard).

Reviewing the whole year, one is disposed to feel that the upward curve of the past few years in this form of adult education has been well maintained. Although the aggregate number of sets of study-material issued is somewhat less than last year, this is entirely due to a slackening in the demand from Saskatchewan. This is the second season during which this Department has supplied study-group material to the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, but the demand from there has fallen off, partly owing to the remarkable number of sets of material (425) ordered last year. For the Province of Alberta alone the figures show an increase of over 55%.

The conclusion seems justified, therefore, that although the more daring forms of discussion (such as Open Forums and radio Round-table discussion) have had to be suspended, thoughtful work goes on more extensively than ever. Personal contact with rural groups is more than ever seen to be the soundest foundation. Given the opportunity for increasing and deepening these contacts, there is every reason to anticipate further steady progress in the future.

During the last year, study-courses were issued as follows:

International Affairs (Can. Association for Adult Education bulletins) (Sask. 3)	106
Community Problems (Sask. 25)	65
So you want to be an Actor (Sask. 25)	72
Co-operation	56
Social Planning	15
Political Science	9
General Economics	3
International Affairs (old series)—(Sask. 25)	59
Psychology	11
Child Psychology for Parents	26
Credit Unions	16
	438

Geographical Distribution

Alberta, country points	253
Edmonton	25
Calgary	52
British Columbia	28
Saskatchewan	78
Manitoba	1
State of Washington	1
	438

In addition to the regular study-course sets, 69 pamphlets and booklets have been issued on a great variety of topics.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The W.E.A. classes, now established in both Edmonton and Calgary, have completed a successful year's work, the third year's operation in Calgary and the second in Edmonton. Under tutors of University standing, five classes have been conducted in Edmonton weekly for a 20-week season, with a total enrolment of 95. The subjects were: Economics I, Economics II, Psychology, English and Public Speaking, Social Planning.

In Calgary, classes have been held in Economics, English, Public Speaking, and Psychology, with a total enrolment of 123. Considering the psychological effects of the war, these figures can only be interpreted as signifying extremely well-sustained interest. The co-operation of the organized Labor Unions has been cordial, especially in Edmonton.

This Department, which has offered its best services to the W.E.A. in Alberta since its inception, continues to co-operate in a number of ways. The Director serves as provincial representative of the National Council of the W.E.A., and Mr. Watson Thomson of this Department, who first established W.E.A. classes in Calgary, has again acted as tutor to one of the weekly classes in Edmonton. Both serve on the local Board of Management.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

(Report covering broadcasting season May 17, 1939, to May 17, 1940)

In previous years the broadcast season has corresponded with the University year, but owing to the CBC's desire to have all radio stations

release and originate special programmes during the visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, CKUA remained on the air for one month after convocation.

In co-operation with Radio Stations CJCA and CFRN, the University Station broadcast a continuous programme from the time of the arrival of Their Majesties in Edmonton until their departure. With CKUA's controls placed on the roof of the University Hospital, those in charge were in an ideal position to describe the progress of the Royal Party during its visit to South Edmonton. Particular mention should be made of the assistance given by Dr. Washburn, Superintendent of the Hospital, and members of his staff, in establishing the remote control equipment at the point of vantage mentioned above.

It is the first time in the history of radio in Edmonton that the three local stations have pooled their resources, and listeners throughout the northern part of the province were loud in their praise of the unique broadcast. As well as the broadcast for the day of the Royal Visit to Edmonton, CKUA arranged its programmes in such a manner that all major Royal Visit broadcasts by the CBC were released to its listeners, the station finally leaving the air on June 16th, 1939.

The normal broadcast season was resumed on Sept. 25th, with unusual difficulty being experienced in preparing a definite programme schedule owing to the international crisis. However, as the season progressed, the situation was clarified and it became possible to formulate a definite plan with few changes.

Educational Broadcasts.

Again this season the Provincial Department of Education arranged a series of school broadcasts. There are approximately 500 schools throughout the province equipped with radios, and the teachers in these schools depend on the radio lessons for an integral part of their school curriculum. In this series, Mr. Watson Thomson gave a weekly news commentary to the Social Studies classes of the Intermediate School; one Music Appreciation period and one Singing period a week were given by Mr. Glyndwr Jones and Mr. Thomas Jenkins of Calgary, for the Intermediate School, while Miss Janet McIlvena of Lethbridge conducted one class a week in Singing for the Elementary School.

In connection with the school broadcasts, it is felt that particular attention should be called to the new venture made this year in the field of dramatics. With the permission of the Department of Education, and under the able direction of Miss Gwen Pharis, Supervisor of Dramatics for the Department of Extension, a series of eleven broadcasts were given for the High School in Dramatics and Playwriting. The excellent co-operation received from Miss Eva Howard and Miss Marian Gimbey, who with Miss Pharis formed the committee in charge of the series, contributed greatly to the success of the experiment. Through their efforts and the efforts of other dramatics teachers in the city schools, some hundred and fifty high school students had the opportunity of taking part in one or more broadcasts. Many expressions of

appreciation were received from parents and teachers alike for this tangible means of encouraging young people in this field. It is felt that an even greater response to this series would have been received, but for the difficulty in securing adequate publicity. To have the Dramatics broadcast definitely incorporated in the school curriculum would be one remedy for this difficulty, and an effort in that direction should be made before another year goes by.

Study Courses.

In two instances, radio lectures were given once a week to supplement study courses offered by the Department of Extension. "So you Want to be an Actor", the study course in dramatics given by Miss Gwen Pharis and Mr. Richard MacDonald, was vitalized by a fifteen minute talk each Friday evening. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining regular network facilities, the talks supplementing the study course in Community Problems given by the Director and Mr. Watson Thomson, were discontinued in the middle of the season.

Language Courses.

The conversational language courses were presented along the same lines as in previous years. Professor de Savoye again gave the Senior French Course, while the Junior French Course was given through the medium of Linguaphone recordings and arranged by Alice Mary Carpenter of the Radio Division. The registration was 58, in comparison with 163 last year. The decrease might be attributed to the fact that this year the language broadcasts were given only from CKUA, thus limiting the registration in the Junior Course. Another point in this connection is the fact that, being the fourth consecutive year the course has been offered, the majority of those wishing to take advantage of the broadcasts have already done so. Perhaps interest could be stimulated another year by re-organizing the course to augment the provincial departmental requirements. The many requests that have been received from listeners, seem to indicate that an additional language course might be desirable next season.

Live Talent.

Realizing the particular attraction of live talent, a renewed effort was made to give an increased number of studio programmes. This was greatly assisted by the fact that funds were made available for the renovation of the main studio, which was completely remodelled, with the most modern acoustic, lighting and air conditioning methods being employed. A student radio committee was formed under the leadership of Fred Pritchard, and weekly programmes of dramatic and musical talent arranged, the latter through the co-operation of the Philharmonic Society. As a result of these broadcasts, some 100 students received experience in broadcasting methods, and our programme schedule was supplemented. It is realized that the talent presented was not of a consistently high standard, but next year our programmes will benefit by the experience gained by all concerned. Towards the end of the

season an added incentive was given to student radio drama by an announcement of the CBC, indicating the possibility of an inter-varsity radio play competition. By arrangement with the CBC, a transcription was made of a 15 minute play and forwarded to them for consideration; at the time of making this report, the decision of the Corporation had not been received.

Sincere thanks are due to a large number of over-town artists, whose contributions resulted in the presentation of studio live talent broadcasts. Specific reference to these individuals and organizations is made in the summary at the end of this report. The fact that these studio programmes have been of value is evidenced in the increased interest in the station's activities, as shown by the listeners' expressions of appreciation by letter and by telephone.

CKUA Players.

It is with pride that we report the continuation of radio dramas by the CKUA Players. For the two years preceding, these players had been featured on the CBC's network, with the result that they received some financial reward for their efforts. This year, due to the change in the CBC policy with regard to originations, there was no possibility for a continuance of this arrangement. The Players, however, loyally expressed their desire to continue with the station of their origin, and were fortunate in having as their director, Elsie Park Gowan, who was already well known to radio audiences. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable scripts, but professional scripts were purchased and presented under the title of "What's the Story Tonight?" In the meantime, an appeal was made to all Alberta playwrights, with the result that under the guiding hand of Mrs. Gowan, a series of twelve "Plays of our Province" were given their premiere airing. Particular mention should be made of Mrs. Gowan's able direction, and also of the fact that as a number of the plays were written for the stage, she had to edit them for radio. Reference should be made to the interest of Dr. Salter, of the Department of English, in this radio dramatic work, an interest which resulted in an excellent play written by one of his students.

Symphony Hour.

With regard to the efforts of this station to further music appreciation, the "Symphony Hour" has been more popular than ever. This may be partly due to the institution of the Friday evening request programme. That this innovation was effective, has been proved by the fact that all the compositions requested could not possibly be given in the time allotted. An experiment was made with the listener group idea, and a number of students met at the home of their teacher once a month, and a special broadcast of selected compositions was presented for them. After the broadcast, the group discussed the programme and made suggestions for future presentations. It is thought that next year, efforts should be made to enlarge this type of broadcast.

Farm and Home Forum.

The Farm Forum programme, as arranged by the Agricultural Radio Committee of the Department of Extension, was augmented by the CBC Farm Broadcast from Winnipeg. It is understood that the University Station was the only Alberta Station carrying this programme of vital interest to farmers.

The usual Home Forum programmes directed to our women listeners, were arranged through the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Public Health, and the University Department of Household Economics.

CBC Programmes.

This season, the arrangements made with the CBC in previous years were continued, and certain programmes were released regularly during the noon hour, afternoon, Sunday morning and evening periods. Outstanding among the CBC programmes released from CKUA were the Metropolitan Opera Broadcasts on Saturday afternoons. Frequent letters and telephone calls established the fact that there was a large listening audience for this programme.

Broadcasting Time.

Broadcasting hours have been arranged in such a way that there has been only one break in the transmissions during the day, as compared with two or three in previous years. However, it is believed that an attempt should be made to further improve this situation until it is possible to have an uninterrupted schedule.

A detailed account of this year's broadcasting activities is given below:

CKUA Originations:

General Talks:

Health Talks, sponsored by the Provincial Department of Public Health	30
School Broadcast:	
Social Studies by Watson Thomson	22
Dramatics and Playwriting, Gwen Pharis	11
Community Problems, Donald Cameron and Watson Thomson	13
Gateway News, Fred McKinnon	28
Book Chat, Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Extension Librarian	31
The Children's Corner, Alice Mary Carpenter	157
Your Home and You, University Dept. Household Economics	33
Let's Go to the Movies, Elsie Park Gowan	30
Youth in National Service, Alberta Youth Council	19
The Listeners' Scrapbook, Alice Mary Carpenter	27
So you Want to be an Actor, Gwen Pharis and Richard MacDonald	27
Game Research in Alberta, Dr. Wm. Rowan and Staff	4
This Body of Ours, Dr. D. G. Revell	6
Scientific Research and Human Welfare, University Science Association	4
Rundle Celebration Series	8
Miscellaneous talks	12

Occasional speakers under the various headings mentioned above included: Mrs. Rosita Forbes, Mrs. Perrin E. Baker, Mrs. Katherine Farnham, Miss Margaret Buchanan, Miss Hazel Freeman, Miss Edna Dakin, Miss Peggy Benson, Mr. A. Hay, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

Studio Programmes:

Sleepy Hollow Time, Elizabeth Reynolds Jones, soprano	27
Recitals by H. G. Turner, tenor	23
Student Musical Programmes	10
Recitals by Margaret Hutton, soprano	4
Recitals by Norma Madill, contralto	3
Varsity Varieties, student programmes	5
St. Jean's College Boys' Choir	2
Royal Alexandra Hospital Choral Society	1
Elysian Ladies' Choir	1
Recital by Mme. Sabourin, soprano	1
Recitals by pupils of D. W. Vaughan	2
Recitals by Ian Docherty, baritone	4
Recital by Shirley Neher, soprano	1
Recitals by Arnold Murray, bass-baritone	4
Men and boys of All Saints' Choir	1
Recitals by pupils of Madame Delsarte	3
The Legionnaires	1
Edmonton Male Chorus	1
What's the Story Tonight? CKUA Players	10
Plays of our Province, CKUA Players	10
Programmes of Polish Music	4
Transcribed dramas by Racine	8
Symphony Hour Programmes	167

Remote Control Programmes:

Organ Recitals from Convocation Hall, L. H. Nichols	5
Rugby Games	1
Hockey Games	8
Basketball Games	4
Inter-varsity Debates	1
Concerts from Soldiers' Hut, University Hospital	2
University Pep Rally	1
Convocation Ceremonies	1

Farm Forum: Talks given by the following:

University Faculty of Agriculture	31
University Department of Political Economy	8
University Department of Household Economics	2
University Department of Electrical Engineering	1
University Department of Civil Engineering	2
Provincial Department of Agriculture	54
Dominion Department of Agriculture	17
Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology	4
University Extension Department:	
Donald Cameron, Director	6
C. B. Kenway	2

CFCN Originations:

School broadcasts by Glyndwr Jones and Thomas Jenkins:	
Singing for Intermediate School	23
Music Appreciation for Intermediate School	22
Talks on the Romance and Exercise of Sea Power, W. Kent Power, K.C.	3

CJOC Originations:

School Broadcast, by Janet McIlvena: Singing for Elementary Schools 23

Summary:

Total No. Talks—General 432, Agric. 127	559
Total No. Studio Programmes	94
Total No. Remote Control Programmes	23
Total No. School Broadcasts	101
Total No. Symphony Hours	167
Total No. Plays	20
Total No. Hours Broadcasting	1,360

The Alberta Government Telephones have again been most generous with their line services, and commercial radio stations have also given generously of their services. CFCN, Calgary, has continued to carry a large number of educational series; CJCJ's facilities were given for the release of the Farm Forum talks, and CJOC, Lethbridge, again provided studio facilities for speakers in that city, and released the Elementary School broadcasts. CFRN in Edmonton assisted with the Convocation broadcast, and CJCA has given valuable service by feeding the CBC programmes direct from their control board to CKUA. Without this arrangement it would not have been possible to carry the CBC network releases. The obvious inconvenience of this arrangement to both stations could be eliminated by a direct line from the CNR Telegraphs to the University Station, and it is hoped that this may be taken care of before returning to the air in the fall.

In last year's report, attention was directed to the necessity for a new transmitter, and this must again be referred to. The technical quality of the station's transmissions has been very unsatisfactory, and modulation has had to be reduced to a very low point in order to improve the quality. With one or two exceptions, actual breakdown in the broadcasting service has been avoided, but coverage has been greatly reduced by this reduction in modulation, with the resultant loss to our listeners. To explain this further, reference is made to the language courses, for which no outlet could be obtained in the southern part of the province. Registered students in these courses who lived at points on the edge of the normal area covered by our transmissions, found it increasingly difficult to receive their instructions, due to poor reception. It becomes increasingly difficult to secure satisfactory network time, and that factor, together with the knowledge that even with extensive repairs, the present transmitter's efficiency is very doubtful prompts the statement that every effort should be made to acquire a new transmitter which would ensure a greater coverage and efficient operation.

The above comments are made as a result of consultation with Mr. J. W. Porteous, who has again had charge of all technical matters relating to the station.

Sincere thanks are expressed for services rendered by many individuals and various organizations, without whose co-operation it would

be impossible to carry on the radio programmes. Enough cannot be said in appreciation of the services given so generously by these various organizations, and of the happy relations existing between them and the members of the programme division of CKUA.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins:

During the year covered by the report, only one Press Bulletin was published, and this was by the Department of Field Crops on "Seasonal Notes". The circulation was 5,500.

Agricultural Publications:

Agricultural bulletins are not published by, but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 3,900 individual requests for agricultural publications were received and dealt with in comparison with 3,150 requests received in the previous year; these in addition to the regular mailing lists for respective types of bulletins. A total of 25,746 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report, in comparison with 35,927 for the previous year and 21,084 for the year ending March 31st, 1938. Fewer but larger publications were published during the year, and this accounts for the decrease in distribution through the regular mailing lists. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 341,100 bulletins, circular and leaflets have been printed, and 272,888 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on poultry, gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out. As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publication, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 508 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 550 for the preceding year. The decrease in this service in the past two years is due to the fact that the subjects in the Social Studies in the schools are more along the lines of international affairs and current events, and it is not possible to get material prepared in advance in the package library form.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects during the past year and the number of times sent out:

Subject	No. Times Sent Out
Compulsory Military Training and Service	26
Heredity vs. Environment	19
State Medicine	18
Rural vs. City Life	17
Radio vs. Newspapers	16
Union of Prairie Provinces	16
Co-operative Trading	15
Dictatorship vs. Democracy	13
Annexation	12

CONFERENCES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 21st Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held June 1st-8th, with a registration of 150 delegates (64 girls and 86 boys), and 4 leaders. In addition there were 10 visitors for part or full time. In honor of the 21st Anniversary of the Week, we had two guests in the persons of Mrs. Irene Parlby of Alix, who was President of the U.F.W.A. at the time of the commencement of the Farm Young People's Week and who was instrumental in bringing it about; and Mrs. R. Clarke-Fraser of Penhold (formerly of Naco), who was one of the first conveners of young people's work.

The programme for girls consisted of Household Science including a course in weaving; horticulture, etc., with optional courses in Public Speaking, Stagecraft and Make-up, and Photography. The boys received instruction in Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Soils, Entomology, Poultry, Horticulture, and Agricultural Economics, with optional courses the same as for the girls. Second and third year students, and those who specially wished to do so, took courses in "What Shall We Read?" under the direction of Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, and "Democracy in Theory and Practice" under Mr. Watson Thomson.

The highlight of the Week was the Royal Visit on June 2nd. Bleachers were erected for the delegates near the University Hospital. The city itself was a beautiful sight with flags and bunting everywhere, and the delegates visited the Parliament Buildings which were artistically decorated with flowers for the occasion. Altogether it was a day that will long be remembered by the young people.

Other interesting features of the programme were a visit to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool where the delegates were shown the methods of egg candling, how cream is tested and graded, etc., and each delegates on leaving was given a dixie cup of ice-cream; and a visit to the Technical School where they saw boys at work in the electrical shops, tin shop, woodwork shop, and girls in the sewing room and the art and modelling class.

Recreation for the delegates included community singing, dancing, theatre party, home talent programme, play by McDougall United Church Y.P.S., and programme by School Boys Band and Ukrainian artists.

The "Morning Thoughts" period was taken by Rev. Ross Cameron of First Presbyterian Church, who gave inspirational talks.

On Sunday morning a service was held in Convocation Hall by Rev. Geo. MacDonald and Knox Church Choir. On Sunday evening Mr. Vernon Barford gave an organ recital, and a soloist gave two delightful numbers.

Feeders' Day was held on Saturday, June 3rd, and most of the delegates spent the day at the farm, where they listened attentively to the reports of the findings on the experimental work carried on during the year.

A Public-speaking contest was held as in former years, the prizes being presented by Mr. Robert Gardiner, President of the U.F.A. First prize was awarded to Geo. Thring of Coronation; second, to Gordon Wetter of Fleet; and third, to Leslie Drayton of Picardville.

The Grain Judging Contest was held under the direction of Mr. Cyril Kenway, and the prizes were presented by Mr. W. H. Boyle on behalf of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The winners were: 1st, Wilson Trotter of Rainier; second, Allan J. Barker, Box 101, Calgary; and third, Sydney Quartly of Innisfail. Honorable Mention: Sydney Alexander of Boyle, and Roger Purschke of Opal.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Alberta Branch, donated prizes for the handicrafts competition, and these were presented by Miss Jessie Montgomery. The winner of the group competition was Jolly Juniors of Leduc (Margaret McInnes, Sec.); individual pieces: girls, Eileen McInnes of Jolly Juniors (cutwork cloth); boys, Ray Madge, of Conrich (Bridle).

In the scholarship competition, Mr. J. R. Sweeney, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on behalf of the Wheat Board Monies Trust, presented the awards to Miss Mary Hawreliak of Wasel, and to Gordon Wetter of Fleet. The test was based on a reading course carried on during the winter, and the work covered during the conference week. The awards of $75.00 to the boy and girl taking the highest standing are tenable at a School of Agriculture in the province.

In the Household Economics competition, the awards were presented by Miss E. Birch, Secretary of the U.F.A. The winners were:

Foods: 1st, Mary Domoney, Penhold; 2nd, Edna Ableman, Crossfield; honorable mention: Jean Saunders, Blackfalds; Baunita Young, St. Albert.

Weaving: 1st, Dorothy (Mrs. Burt) Bradley, Lacombe; 2nd, Annie Anderberg, 10339 120th St., Edmonton.

The Efficiency Banner was presented by Miss M. Archibald to the Conrich Local.

In the Livestock Judging Contest, the awards were presented by Geo. Thring, Pres. Junior U.F.A. The winners were: 1st, John Noble, Okotoks; 2nd, Eugene Marr, Millet; 3rd, Ruth Hurshfield, Hanna.

In the Field Day competition on the last day of the conference, the Jessie F. Montgomery cup was won by Elizabeth Gaeraert of Tudor, and the Jack Marshall cup by Morton McElroy of Conrich.

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., financed several delegates from the drought area, and a special vote of thanks is due to Mr. E. S. McRory, the Manager, who brought greetings and good wishes from that body.

Land Inspectors' Short Course.

A Land Inspectors Short Course was held under the auspices of the College of Agriculture and the Department of Extension, on March 6th, 7th and 8th. The registered attendance was 68, but a number of visitors came to hear certain lectures, making the average attendance about 100. The programme which was held at the Livestock Pavilion, con-

sisted of talks and demonstrations on Alberta Soil Problems; Crop Improvement in Alberta through the Medium of Organized Effort; Grass and Fodder Crops—Drought Area Grasses; Field Crop Varieties; Building Construction and Appraisal; Insect Pests, Regional Use of Machinery; The Part Played by Livestock on the Alberta Farm; Classification of Soils; and Swine Industry—Alberta's position in the wartime trade agreement.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

At the request of the Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers' Association, a Refresher Course in Municipal Administration was held at the University on June 12th, 13th and 14th. This proved to be a very successful course, and was attended by secretary-treasurers, school trustees, and others, the total attendance being 97 regular and a number of visitors each day, making an average attendance of 115.

The most outstanding authorities on the subjects which interested this group of people, were obtained, and the programme consisted of addresses and discussions on such subjects as: Development of Municipal Institutions in Canada; Productive Capacity of Alberta Soils; Land Utilization Policies; Agricultural Land Policy; Some Aspects of City Administration; Economics of Taxation; Municipal Elections and Qualifications of Voters; Development of Municipal Law; Everyday Problems in Municipal Statutes; Local Governments' Contribution to Democracy; Primary and Secondary Education; New and Amending Legislation Affecting Cities, Towns, Villages and Municipal Districts; Public Health and the Citizen; Municipal Accounting; Principles of Municpal Financing; and the Future Outlook for Social Services.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Travelling Libraries—Regular:

During the year just ended, the Travelling Libraries were used by the following groups (parallel columns show the corresponding figures for the year 1938-39):

	1939-40	1938-39	Difference
Communities:			
Village	33	39	— 6
Rural	111	115	— 4
U.F.A.	2	5	— 3
U.F.W.A.	4	12	— 8
W.I.	6	18	—12
Ukrainian Societies	9	10	— 1
Social Credit Groups	2	2	
Other organizations	48	39	+ 9
	215	240	
Net Decrease			25

Travelling Libraries—Special:

	1939-40	1938-39	Difference
Schools (mixed collections)	90	100	—10
Schools (reference books)	278	239	+39
Communities:			
Village	5	9	— 4
Rural	4	6	— 2
Social and Literary Groups	12	31	—19
I.O.D.E.	7	6	+ 1
C.G.I.T.	....	1	— 1
P.T.A.	....	1	— 1
Social Credit Groups	1	1	
	397	394	
Net Increase			3

The recorded circulation of these libraries is as follows:

					Average	Average
	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
Regular	241	206	13,068	14,460	54.02	70.2
Special	104	110	6,742	6,751	64.05	60.4

Communities having the highest circulation: (Regular) Vulcan, in care of Mr. D. C. Jones, circulation 244, 35 readers; (Special) New Hairy Hill, in care of Mr. Wm. E. Kostash, circulation 188, 25 readers.

This is the third consecutive year in which the library sent in care of Mr. D. C. Jones, has had the largest recorded circulation of the regular libraries. The number of readers at Vulcan has increased from 28 to 35.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings and periodicals for the year 1939-40 and the comparison with the previous year 1938-39 is shown in the following table:

	1939-40	1938-39	Difference
Open Shelf books	20,323	21,244	—901
Pamphlets and clippings	1,559	1,807	—248
Periodicals	1,128	997	+131
Plays:			
No. of Communities	352	444	— 92
Adult single plays	1,675	2,226	—551
Juvenile single plays	143	80	+ 63
Decrease			488
No. of Juvenile collections	340	868	—528
No. of Adult collections	780	385	+395
Decrease			133

Total recorded circulation of books, plays, etc:

1939-40	25,948
1938-39	27,587
Decrease	1,639

In addition to the above, about 230 books were sent to the School of Community Life at Olds in July, and about 650 were sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts, in August. Those sent to Olds were books on Economics, Sociology, Handicrafts, Literature, and Drama; those to Banff included a large number of plays, books on the Theatre, Drama, Music and Art.

No record of circulation was kept for the books sent to Olds and Banff, as they were read chiefly by students in the room set aside as library. The recorded circulation for the schools gives no idea of the use to which the books have been used. For the most part, the children read them in the school-room, either as leisure period reading, or as reference books.

Books in Greatest Demand:

General literature, as always, heads the list; after it, in order, the four classes most read have been: Biography, Fine Arts, History, Travel, Social Science.

Radio Book Chats:

During the periods April 1 to May 15, 1939, and October, 1939, to March, 1940, thirty-one Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these 26 were given by the librarian, 2 by Mrs. B. O. Farnham, and 3 by Miss A. M. Carpenter. Most of the Chats were on books recently added to the library; sixty books altogether were discussed in the period. These books were almost always asked for by listeners immediately after the Chats, and for some there is still a waiting list.

Book Stock:

Statistics of Book Stock for the year 1939-40:

Books at April 1st, 1939			21,915
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Travelling Libraries		510	
Open Shelf		531	
Books from publishers for review		17	
Gifts:			
Victoria League	33		
Canadian Manufacturers' Assoc.	1		
American Library Association	1		
Francis Wees, Toronto	1		
Bahai Publishing Co., N.Y.	1		
Ernest Chiverton, Esher, Surray	1		
Dr. R. K. Gordon, U. of A.	1		
		39	
(The Library wishes to express its gratitude to the donors of the books named above.)			
Books lost for long time, reaccessioned		3	
Total books accessioned			1,100
Withdrawals:			
Lost, paid for by loser		35	
Worn out		757	
Total withdrawals			791
Increase in stock			309
			22,224

As many of the books classed as "worn out" as could be used were sent to districts too poor to pay double freight or express. Some boxes of "worn out" children's books were sent to schools where no books at all were provided by the district.

Since the Extension Library is no longer purchasing juvenile books, its stock of such is rapidly dwindling, and many of those still in use are in a deplorable condition. In another year, there will be none left.

A thoughtful survey of the year's work in relation to the needs of the province confirms the opinion expressed in last year's report, that this type of library is out of date except as subsidiary to a more mobile type of service. The need for a reorganization of the whole library policy for rural districts is a crying one.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Increased demand, necessitating continued expansion, forms the keynote of the Visual Instruction activities during the period covered by the report. A decrease in the circulation of the older lantern slide material is noted and is offset by increases in the use of the newer film-slide and motion picture film. A wider use of educational and promotional films is also noted as well as the increasing importance of the Visual Instruction services in taking care of this steadily broadening field. The possibilities of the Division of Visual Instruction are only limited to the funds available and every effort is being made to augment the material available for loan by such additions as are made advisable by the increased demand. The report is given under four headings: Lantern Slides, Film-slides, Motion Pictures, and General.

Lantern Slides:

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the lantern slide library, which had been built up to some five hundred sets over the past twenty-five years, has gradually become obsolete. During the summer of 1939 a survey was made and 46 sets were withdrawn and 17 sets added. These additions were quite inadequate to fill the demands of ministers and others who have been obliged to use the same material year after year. Teachers, too, found the slides of too general a character to be of the greatest value in school work.

Accordingly it was decided to make a start on the organization of an entirely new library of slides for school purposes along lines which would also provide general interest for other groups. Early in this present year 12 sets of Keystone Social Studies units were purchased, dealing largely with the countries of Europe of particular interest and study at this time. Consisting of 25 slides and a map these include Great Britain, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Norway, Finland and the Baltic States, The Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, the Rhine, Arctic and Southern Lands. Two primary sets called "Community Helpers and Animal Tales," were also purchased. In our own lantern slide-making plant we commenced the production of thirty sets on High School Art and Social Studies from material compiled by Mr. J. G.

Sinclair of the Edmonton Technical High School staff. This will be a very valuable and comprehensive Art collection, and nine sets are already completed and available. These are as follows: Primitive Painting and Sculpture; Applied Arts of Primitive Tribes; Primitive Peoples —North American Indians; Primitive Peoples; Mesopotamian Arts and Crafts; Early Egyptian Arts and Crafts; Early Aegean Arts and Crafts; Greek Crafts; and Medieval Arts. In addition to the above, the complete series will include sets on Renaissance Sculpture and Painting; the art of various European countries; Canadian and Modern Art; evolution of musical instruments; period furniture; art processes; architecture; peasant art; and dress. Many of the slides will be beautifully hand-coloured, and some containing much colour detail will be made by Kodachrome natural colour process.

The new Social Studies and High School Art slides were not available until recently, so do not affect the circulation this year, and only two sets were added to the general library, one on Jasper Park and the New Highway from a previous Jasper Park set, and the other on the Columbia Icefield from material supplied by the Alpine Club.

Circulation figures are as follows: Sets sent out 839; reports received on 687 of these showed them to have been used 1,091 times to audiences totalling 69,605. On this basis the total showings would approximate 1,332 and audiences of 85,000. The average audience per showing was 63.8. The decrease in sets sent out is 144.

Lanterns were loaned 61 times for occasional lectures and five were in use from October 31st to March 31st in Youth Training Schools throughout the Province.

Various University and Government Departments availed themselves of the slide-making and other facilities of the photographic plant, and slides were made for lecturers and others engaged in educational work. This photographic service supplementary to the lantern slide loaning facilities of the Department, has been of great value to many engaged in lecture work, as well as in the provision of sets for our own library. It is planned to add the making of filmslides, miniature glass slides and natural colour slides to the facilities of the photographic plant.

Film-slides:

As was intimated in last year's report, the provision of a film-slide library has proved very popular, and the use of this newer form of still-picture material is steadily increasing. Due to the much lower cost of filmslides, it has been possible to make important additions to the library which now includes 530 rolls. These additions are reflected in the greatly increased circulation figures. Among the additions are 8 filmslides in duplicate presented by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company dealing with pioneers in the realm of preventive medicine, including Jenner, Trudeau, Pasteur, Reed, Koch, Madame Curie and Florence Nightingale. Others added are on Social Studies, Agriculture, and British History. The latter are part of a new British and Canadian series of filmslides now being produced by the Ryerson Press of Toronto, for whom we have agreed to act as distributors in Alberta.

Circulation of filmslides was 1,292 and reports were received on 1,233 which were used 1,850 times, the audiences totalling 60,739. On this basis the total showings would approximate 1,940 and audiences totalling 64,000. The increase from last year is 658.

Motion Pictures:

Circulation figures of motion picture films continue to show an increase, and the year can be said to have been one of expansion in the use of motion pictures in educational work in Alberta. This did not apply to the rural districts where a set-back was experienced due to lack of a suitable projector for battery use, and of films for money-raising purposes. A year ago the manufacturer of the hand-cranked battery-lamp projector which had been found most useful in country schools and halls, brought out a new model without these facilities, and the hand-cranked machine, in fact, became obsolete. Representations were made to this and another maker of projection equipment stressing the need and the unlimited market, as a result of which a motor-driven 12-volt battery projector has now been made available, and another will be forthcoming shortly. Two new school circuits have already been set up, and the ease of the operation of the new motor-driven battery type projector should make it quite popular and revolutionize the use of motion pictures in the rural school. Until the machines come into general use, however, their cost will be prohibitive to a single school, and the continuation of the circuit system is indicated. The fifteen circuits already in operation have experienced some difficulty in raising the necessary funds to carry on. Most of these were organized and are operated by the teachers themselves, and it was hoped that with the formation of the large administrative school units the teachers would be relieved of some of the load. In some cases this has been arranged, but in others the teachers will have to raise the funds to pay for film rental, recharging of batteries and keeping the equipment in repair. To do this they have been largely dependent on the entertainment type of film which, in the silent film, is not now being made to any extent. The heavy demand upon us is for the instructional film, and funds have not permitted additions of lighter material. Until the administrations take over the expense of operating the rural circuits, this will always be a problem. Instructional motion picture films were again used in Summer School classes at the University in July where the teachers received a first-hand impression of the value of films in teaching. Noteworthy also is the installation of a motion picture machine in a provincial Normal School, the Edmonton School being the first to obtain such equipment.

The extended use of sound films has provided most of the expansion in our visual instruction work. Sound projectors were supplied during the year to three Edmonton schools—one high and two intermediate. The first high school in the capital to be thus equipped is Westmount where the venture has proved very successful. The other schools using sound are King Edward and Calder. In all three the teachers and student organizations co-operated, and the Edmonton Public School

Board made a substantial grant towards the initial cost. Cost of film service is still a problem in Edmonton where in seven schools now owning motion picture projectors the schools themselves must raise the funds for this purpose. Sound projectors were also supplied to the Mental Hospitals at Ponoka and Oliver, the Y.M.C.A. at Lethbridge for entertainment of enlisted men, and to the health unit at High River for health and general instructional work. Several health units in Alberta are now using visual instruction, and it is expected that the use of motion pictures in the mental hospitals will prove of great benefit to the patients. We have supplied film service to the Provincial Training School at Red Deer for many years where much benefit has resulted.

An expansion of the church field was made possible by arrangement with the Ryerson Press which represents in Canada the Religious Film Society of Britain and the Religious Film Foundation of New York. A series of films on the Life of Christ entitled, "I Am the Way," was placed in our library, and a number of ministers whose churches are equipped with projectors have availed themselves of the service, and others are now considering the purchase of a projector in recognition of the value of religious films in church work. A film on the work of the church in Jerusalem was made available by the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church.

In another field we became a depositary for the National Film Society of Canada for a fine selection of British and other documentary films from the new Canadian National Film Library established by grants from the Imperial Relations Trust of London and the Rockefeller Foundation of New York. These films, dealing largely with current problems of national and international importance, are in demand for instructional and "background" purposes in schools, and by adult organizations including study groups, fraternal societies and service clubs. Films of the Royal Visit to Canada and the United States were in great demand, and we were able to take care of this in the schools by kindness of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, who presented six one-reel silent prints and a sound reel to our library. These received 92 showings to audiences totalling 6,800.

Circulation of films was 1,201 sets including 932 silent and 269 sound programmes, totalling 5,576 reels. This is an increase of 217 reels over last year's figures though the number of sets is less. On the basis of reports received 2,127 showings were given to audiences totalling 225,517.

Included in the above figures are 141 exhibitions by members of the Department staff in Edmonton and other points, and 17 in Calgary by Mr. H. E. Panabaker who has continued to co-operate with his services and equipment. Included also are 16 programmes of 59 reels supplied to the crippled children in the University Hospital Special Unit and 5 programmes of 14 reels to the T.B. Ward there. A total of 88 programmes were given in Dominion-Provincial Youth Training courses. Easter came twice during the period, in April of 1939 and March of 1940. On both occasions we arranged with the Canadian distributors of the religious film "The King of Kings" for sound versions, and 12 exhibi-

tions were given mostly in Edmonton churches. This service was much appreciated by the ministers concerned.

A steadily growing form of service is the provision of motion picture equipment and operators for organizations of various kinds for the exhibition of special films arranged for from outside sources. Forty-seven such showings were given in Edmonton during the period, including the meetings of the National Film Society, Edmonton Branch. Projectors and operators were also made available to various University departments and organizations with instructional films for class and club activities. A noteworthy use of films in Calgary is in connection with the annual Child Welfare Week organized by Mrs. Harold Riley. During the week following Easter a total of over ten thousand Calgary children met in the Canadian Legion Memorial Hall for an instructional and entertainment programme given each day. Some 40 to 50 reels of film were supplied by this Department for these programmes.

General:

Interest in Visual Instruction was well maintained in Alberta during the period. The largest amount of mail of any year was handled. Advice to teachers and others was freely given and we co-operated in the supplying and financing of equipment. By invitation, we were represented at teachers' conventions at Killam in October, and the Alberta Teachers' Association annual convention in April, 1939, and March, 1940. A special demonstration visit to Calgary schools was arranged in November. We co-operated also in the making of motion pictures films in color of the Youth Training Physical Education and Health programme, and of the new Banff-Jasper highway, several prints of the latter film having been supplied to agencies in the United States for the purpose of attracting tourists to Alberta.

Another expanding field of influence is the servicing of equipment, the new sound machines being rather more complicated than their silent predecessors. An augmented staff has provided for this problem, and schools and organizations have received much advice and assistance. Checking and repair work has been handled promptly and efficiently. The Supervisor of the Division of Visual Instruction visited several plants which make projection equipment, in the United States during the summer. He also visited University and Government departments actively engaged in visual instruction work, and much valuable information was gained. Every effort is being made to keep in touch with the field in order that the best possible service may be given to Alberta schools and institutions. The importance of the work is shown by a review of the circulation figures as given above. These show that material sent out during the period by the Division of Visual Instruction was used at some 5,400 showings in school classes and other children's gatherings and at adult meetings of varying character, the total attendance figures approximating 375,000 being most impressive. The handling of some 50,000 lantern slides and 6,868 filmslides and reels of motion picture film involves a great deal of detail and care, and this

was accomplished with very few complaints. These and many other forms of service rendered were the subject of many expressions of thanks received and appreciated by a busy staff.

ALBERTA SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LIFE

The third annual Alberta School of Community Life was held at the Olds School of Agriculture from July 3rd to 15th, and it was by far the most successful of the three such schools held in the past three years. Not only was this true from the standpoint of attendance which was substantially increased over previous years, but it was equally true from the standpoint of a rich experience in community living.

During the two weeks of the school, 123 people, representing a varied cross-section of the Alberta community, came together and in a spirit of friendliness and tolerance devoted their time and thinking to a consideration of some of the problems of community life.

Students and staff alike met on the common ground of a desire to take some constructive steps towards the objective of an intellectually awakened community, and if one may judge by the sincerity of purpose and degree of participation by all students, regardless of racial, religious or political ties, in the discussion of common problems, the school did succeed to an amazing degree in arousing a new sense of social responsibility which will undoubtedly be reflected in more intelligent community leadership in those districts represented at the school.

An important contribution was made by the Canadian Association for Adult Education who recognized the school to the extent of making available the sum of $200.00 to be used to give scholarships to selected students from the rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training schools. Under the arrangement twenty scholarships to the value of $10.00 each were made available, and to this the Department of Extension added a $5.00 tuition fee; thus the scholarships were of a total value of $15.00 each. The scholarship winner in each case had been selected by the Youth Training staff in the winter term of 1938-39, and the boy or girl, as the case might be, was notified that the scholarship would be available on the understanding that they would pay their own transportation and the balance of the living expenses. As a result of this arrangement, 18 of the most outstanding students from the rural youth training schools—11 girls and 7 boys—attended the school and made a very valuable contribution to it. They came from every part of the province, and they entered into the spirit and life of the school in a way which left little to be desired.

On the whole the third School of Community Life was a very successful educational venture. The new members of the staff in the persons of Professors Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto, and W. M. Drummond of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mrs. Mary M. Atwater of Basin, Montana, proved to be extremely popular with all of the students, and they made a very valuable contribution to the school.

The Department would like again to record its grateful thanks to the two farm organizations—the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers—whose generous financial assistance and unqualified support made the school possible; and to the principal and staff of the Olds School of Agriculture whose co-operation and many courtesies to both students and staff went a long way towards making the third Alberta School of Community Life a stimulating experience and a pleasant holiday.

FINE ARTS

Drama.

During April, May and part of June, 1939, Mr. Ronald E. Mitchell continued his work with the Department. Part of this time was occupied with preparations for the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Prior to leaving for Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Mitchell, with the assistance of Miss Alice Frick, adjudicated at festivals in Lethbridge, Cardston, Magrath, Holden, Clive, Stettler, Viking and Westlock. A visit was made to Innisfail to work with the Little Theatre Association.

Correspondence with producing groups was continued—advising directors on problems of play production, playwriting and staging.

During Farm Young People's Week, June 1st to 8th, Mr. Richard MacDonald give a course in Make-up and Stagecraft to some of the members of the group. Visits to the radio station, the Empire Theatre, and attention to problems of staging plays in schools and community halls made the course especially interesting.

At the Olds School of Community Life, July 3rd to 15th, Miss Gwen Pharis gave daily classes in Dramatics, with special emphasis on community problems. Lectures on directing, acting, and selection of plays were combined with some practical work in acting and directing. A short programme of sketches and plays was presented at the close of the school.

On October 1st Miss Pharis joined the Extension Department staff as Supervisor of Drama. Looking back over the six months since her appointment, several interesting features of the work may be noted:

(1) A large part of the extension work in drama during the winter was done with inexperienced groups with no previous training in dramatics. Much of the activity of experienced organizations seems to have ceased, probably due to the war and the regrettable decision to postpone the provincial drama festivals.

(2) As in previous years, perhaps the most successful experiment was a four-day intensive school of drama at Cardston, where ten communities were represented by 80 students and more than 100 casual visitors. The spring festivals at Glenwoodville and Cardston gave gratifying evidence of the value of the November school.

(3) Another interesting field for dramatic instruction was developed in the Youth Training Schools this year, where enthusiasm and interest was high, while training and experience was negligible.

In October classes were held daily for two weeks with the staffs of the Youth Training Schools, Schedule "A", and at this time material was distributed to each staff for use during the school term. The staffs reported that this material and the instruction given in the October classes proved very valuable in all schools.

Miss Pharis visited three Youth Training Schools, finding the students eager to gain knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts and interested in anything that leads to a broader outlook. The co-operation and enthusiasm of the students and staff at Eckville and Hardisty was one of the bright spots of the drama programme.

(4) The dramatic instruction for people without previous experience and training, was directed towards the following objectives:

(a) Stimulation of interest in drama and in other arts.

(b) Development of a critical approach to radio and film entertainment and of higher standards of taste in radio plays and motion pictures.

(c) Awareness of the importance of the voice and posture in daily life.

(d) Recognition of the need for a completely honest approach towards life and ourselves as a basis for any work in the fine arts.

(e) The accomplishment of these objectives without too gloomy or serious an approach. Above all, drama must offer pleasure and intensify zest for life if it is to be worth while.

From this basis some practical work in acting and directing was assigned. Feeling that the student gains more from taking an active part, however small, in some form of dramatic activity, than from listening to lectures on the subject, all classes were called upon "to do" rather than "to watch". Active participation in pantomimes, choral speech, exercises for rhythm and grace, and in the production of short sketches and plays created much interest where the students were new to play acting. About 700 students took an active part in the 120 hours devoted to this class room teaching, during the six months' period.

(5) The Study Course "So You Want to be an Actor" was increasingly popular as the months went on. Besides 25 Saskatchewan registrations, there were 50 registrations from Alberta and British Columbia, many of them representing listening groups in the province. The bulletins and radio talks received favorable comment from a number of sources. These bulletins should continue to form the basis for an intensive study of drama by community groups. If some personal contact with listening groups could be established early in the course, it should result in a more active "questions and answer" response from the listeners and members of the study course.

(6) Eleven half-hour broadcasts of High School written plays, read and discussed by students and author, enabled more than 150 High School students to go "on the air" for the first time. The co-operation of Strathcona, Victoria, Eastwood and Westmount High Schools and of St. Alphonsus Junior High School, and of Mr. MacDonald and Miss

Carpenter of CKUA, make the experiment possible. The enthusiasm of the young people and the notable improvement in their ability to criticize constructively made the broadcasts highly enjoyable. About half of the plays read should have been of better quality, and if the experiment were continued next year it is advisable that all plays be chosen, edited and revised before the first broadcast begins. Lack of time this year necessitated the use of some plays that should have been rewritten and improved before reading. A closer relationship with the Department of Education and the secondary schools would do much to smooth out some of the initial difficulties.

(7) A marked interest in the writing of Canadian plays has been apparent both in Alberta and throughout the Dominion. All possible help and encouragement has been given to playwrights and writers in other forms who have sent in work for criticism.

(8) The need for leaders with a wide background in the fine arts and with a capacity for living in its finest sense becomes apparent in many communities. Where such leadership exists and where there is a good stage, some fine plays are being done. Many groups are wasting time and effort upon plays that are not worth doing, and some productions in the community festivals show a great need for technical training. A four or five day drama school held in the fall in those centres where festivals are planned for the spring could raise the standard of production and of choice of play considerably in one year.

A summary of the six months' activities in the Drama Division from October 1st to March 31st follows:

Fifteen lectures on various aspects of drama were given to a total audience of approximately 2,000 people.

120 hours of class teaching was given to the Youth Training staff, and in Youth Training Schools, Public and High Schools, Young Peoples' societies, and other organizations. Some 700 people actively participated in class activities.

Eighteen visits were made to the following towns: Barrhead, Eckville (2), Magrath (2), Stirling (2), Cardston (3), Calgary, Hardisty, Alix, Raymond, Edson, Olds, Hillspring, Glenwoodville. Assistance was given to 18 directors of ten different plays.

Three festivals were adjudicated before March 31st with a total audience of about 900.

Some 275 letters were written, giving advice about problems of play selection, directing, playwriting, staging, festival organization and material. Some 100 people were given individual advice at the office.

Twenty-seven fifteen-minute broadcasts over the Educational Network were given in connection with the study course, "So You Want to be an Actor". Four of these were given by Mr. MacDonald and 21 by Miss Pharis. Two were given in dialogue form by Mr. MacDonald and Miss Pharis. The broadcasts have received a good response from listeners not enrolled in the study course.

Nine bulletins covering an outline of the development of drama, exercises for training the body and voice, notes for the actor and the director have been sent out to the 72 members of the study course. The bulletins (125 mimeographed pages) have also been used in class-room teaching and will be used in teaching at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Three more will be written and sent out to the members.

Eleven half-hour broadcasts were arranged on which 19 High School-written plays were read and discussed with the authors over CKUA, while city and rural High Schools listened. More than 150 High School students took part in the reading and discussion.

Fifty new plays (4 full-length) were read and suggestions for revision were made to the authors.

Four 15-minute plays were written for non-royalty production by Youth Training Schools and over the University radio by University students. Two of these, "Saturday Night" and "Red Flag", were widely produced in the province.

Five articles and reviews were published in the A.T.A. Magazine, The Curtain Call, Roll Call, and in newspapers. Some publicity was written for the Banff School of Fine Arts. Six copies of a CBC national network talk given by Miss Pharis were mailed to drama groups upon request.

Assistance was given to Mr. J. T. Stephens in the writing of the Rundle Centenary Pageant.

Banff School of Fine Arts.

The Seventh Annual Banff School of Fine Arts held from August 1st to 27th, was attended by the most representative group of students in its history, and was judged by all in a position to know, as the most successful school so far. Favored by an ideal season with less than two hours' rain during the course, the school continued the steady growth and development that has marked the six previous schools. Coming from every province in Canada, except the Maritimes, and from seven States of the Union, there was a variety and interest in the student body which has not been equalled in previous schools. As evidence that the school is developing as a truly national, and to some extent an international School of Fine Arts, a survey of the registration shows that approximately 55% of the student body came from the province of Alberta, 30% from other Canadian provinces, and the remaining 15% from the United States. As usual, teachers in public schools and colleges made up about 60% of the enrolment, and approximately 50% of the total enrolment was interested in securing credits to be used either with teaching certificates or for university purposes.

One of the pleasing features of the school is the way it is attracting American students in growing numbers each year. Many of them have had considerable experience in dramatic work in American universities, and as a result make excellent class-room material. The mingling of Canadian and American students is valuable in further cementing the

good neighbor relationship between the two countries at a time when free and friendly intercourse is much to be desired.

The total enrolment in the 1939 school, including the Edmonton Music section, was 176 full and part-time students, as compared with 141 for the previous year. By divisions the registration was: Dramatics 82, Art 48, Music 46. The Music course was held in two sections—a two weeks' course being held at the University in Edmonton, and a four weeks' course in Banff. The total attendance at the Edmonton course was 30, and the remaining 16—mostly from outside the province—took the course at Banff. For some reason that is not readily apparent, the Music section of the Banff School has not received the support it should have received from music teachers of the province, and a special effort must be made to bring this division up to par in 1940. In the person of Mr. Jacques Jolas, since 1935 representative of the Juilliard School of New York, and Director of Musical Extension at Cornell College, we have not only a great artist but a man who has the public service viewpoint so necessary in an extension man. His Master class in piano was a delightful experience.

The Art class was the best we have ever had at the school, and thanks to the almost perfect weather, it enjoyed a very successful month of painting and sketching. The exhibition of school paintings put on at the close of the school and which was on tour during the year, was the most comprehensive so far turned out, and brought much favorable comment from those who saw it. The instructional staff in this division was under the competent direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., head of the Art Department in the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, and he was ably assisted by Mr. John McLellan and Mr. Bernard Middleton. Mr. McLellan, a graduate of the Glasgow School of Art and winner of the "Newberry Medal" for portraiture, was a new member of the staff this year and was a strong addition to the school.

In the Drama section, the school was fortunate in again having the services of two such outstanding instructors as Dr. Frederick Koch, head of the Department of Dramatic Art, University of North Carolina, and Prof. Joseph Smith, head of the Department of Speech, University of Utah. It was Dr. Koch's third season with us, and Prof. Smith's fourth. E. M. Jones and Richard MacDonald of the University staff completed the teaching personnel of the Drama division, and Mr. MacDonald's work in stagecraft was particularly satisfactory.

As an aid in publicizing the school we gave 18 scholarships to specially recommended students in Western Canada and Western United States. These scholarships were to the value of the tuition fees of $15.00 and $20.00 respectively for the courses in Art and Drama. Three scholarships were made available to the Drama League of the Province of Saskatchewan, 3 to the Province of Alberta, and 3 to the Rocky Mountain Region of Western United States. These drama awards were made through the schools and colleges to students of particular talent in the hope that it would encourage them to return to their

home districts and act as leaders in community drama. The 9 scholarships in Art were awarded to the winners of art competitions in each of nine districts in Alberta. On the whole this scholarship scheme has proved to be an economical and effective means of stimulating interest in the Banff school.

The school provided ample laboratory work for the students by putting on three distinct evening programmes at the close of the school —one evening of one-act plays and sketches, an evening of new Canadian plays written and produced in Dr. Koch's playwriting class during the school, and the final night a full-length production of "George and Margaret," directed by Prof. Smith—truly a tremendous achievement for a four weeks' school.

To single out any phase of the work is undoubtedly unfair to the others, but if such a selection were made, the award should go to the work in playwriting. The creation of a native Canadian drama is a goal worthy of our highest ambitions, and the progress that has been made in this direction ranks as the most significant and the greatest single achievement of the Banff School so far. Real playwriting talent has been discovered and valuable original work done. One student, Anthony Walsh, from Oliver, B.C., for the first time in Canada so far as is known, successfully dramatized some of the folk tales and legends of the native Indians. His work possessed rare sympathy and depth of understanding, and was expressed with all the beauty and grace of a real artist who knew and loved his subject.

Taken as a whole, there was a vitality and sense of accomplishment about the 1939 Banff School that has not been present to the same degree in previous schools. The calibre of the student body was excellent, and without exception they entered into the spirit of the school with such enthusiasm that the director's main task was concerned with keeping them from trying to do too much rather than too little.

In the seven years of its existence, the Banff School has gained for itself an enviable place among such schools on the continent and is making a worthwhile contribution to the development of the Fine Arts in Canada.

It is with deep gratitude that we again express our thanks to the Carnegie Corporation whose generosity in providing another $1,000.00 grant contributed in large measure to the success of the school. Without this contribution it would have been extremely difficult for the school to maintain its previous high standard.

Art

Community Art Schools:

In the two previous years it was demonstrated, at schools held in Vegreville and Lethbridge, that at a very modest fee it was possible to provide first-class art instruction in outlying communities in Alberta. This was made possible by the splendid co-operation given by the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, under whose joint sponsor-

ship the schools were held. This year the experiment was extended to include three schools, and these were held at Vegreville, Lethbridge, and Grande Prairie. The attendance was not as large as expected, the total being 37, but the results were very gratifying. One of the students in Vegreville has now received two Carnegie awards for her paintings, and her work has been shown in the Art Galleries in the East.

Exhibits:

This Department co-operated in the arrangements for art exhibits which were placed in the Arts Building of the University, notable among these being the Alberta Artists' exhibition, the collection of paintings from the Banff School of Fine Arts, and the exhibit of the Vegreville Art Club.

The Banff collection was sent to several points in the province including Coronation, Vegreville, Red Deer and Lethbridge, and the Alberta Artists' exhibition was sent to Wetaskiwin where the record showed that 600 visitors viewed the pictures.

Music:

The Music Hour for students, given on Sunday evenings in the University Radio Studio, was again organized on a self-supporting basis. This hour gives students the opportunity of hearing music of their own choice, drawn from the large number of recordings of masterpieces in the Carnegie and Radio collections.

REPORT ON SCHEDULE "A"

Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, 1939-40

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme known as Schedule "A"' was carried out under the direction of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture during the winter months of 1939-40; and a joint committee, representative of the two institutions, was set up on the nomination of President Kerr and the Honourable D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, to act in an advisory capacity to those in charge of the programme. This committee consisted of Dean E. A. Howes, Professor J. P. Sackville, and Professor J. Macgregor Smith, representing the University; and J. R. Sweeney, W. H. Wallace and R. M. Putnam, representing the Department of Agriculture. In addition, Mr. W. J. Elliott of the Department of Agriculture staff was associated with the Director as Associate-Director.

Under this arrangement a programme was set up similar to that carried out in the winters of 1937-38 and 1938-39, which called for the organization of between 35 and 40 short course schools in practical agriculture, household economics, handicrafts, recreational training and community leadership.

The programme was open to all rural young people in the Province between the ages of 18 and 30 years, who were either unemployed or not

gainfully employed, the latter term being interpreted to mean all those young men and women living on farms and not regularly in receipt of wages.

Selection of School Centres:

As in the past, school centres were selected with the object of serving those areas in which the need was greatest, such as centres in the dry belt, in areas of new settlement on the wooded soils of the west and north, and among new Canadians. In so far as possible, an endeavour was made to locate schools at points not previously served by this Schedule; but lack of adequate facilities to provide even reasonable classroom and living accommodation was often a limiting factor in the selection of centres. In a number of cases it was thought desirable that a second and even a third school be located at the same place because of definite need for training in that area.

Community Basis of Schools:

In selecting centres, it was always pointed out that the schools were a co-operative undertaking between the Governments, the University, and the communities themselves; and for this reason the community sponsoring the school was asked to make some contribution towards the cost. Usually the school was sponsored by a Board of Trade or Town Council, or by a number of community organizations and service clubs going together in a joint sponsorship. In two cases this year, schools were sponsored by former youth training students who, on learning that schools were not to be conducted in their towns, themselves formed committees and made the necessary arrangements to ensure schools being held in their communities. Sponsoring organizations were asked to provide, rent-free if possible, such community buildings as town halls, churches and community halls; and other buildings suitable for use as classrooms, dining-halls and dormitories. Where it would work a hardship on any individual or organization, a nominal rental was allowed. In all cases, however, the cost of light, heat and janitor service was assumed by the Youth Training grant.

Each centre was selected with a view to serving a radius of from 30 to 60 miles, and from 50 to 125 students. The building requirements for an average school were somewhat as follows:

1. A hall large enough to hold all students and which could be used for general assemblies and as a classroom for men and women.
2. A second hall or building, which could be smaller than the first, and which could be used as a classroom or workshop for women.
3. A building suitable for a men's workshop (woodworking, tinsmithing and motor overhauling).
4. A building, such as a church basement or empty store which, when equipped with stoves and tables, could serve as a community kitchen and dining-hall.
5. A building, or buildings, suitable for a girls' dormitory.
6. A building, or buildings, suitable for a boys' dormitory.

The question of adequate supervision in the dormitories has always been one of the problems of these temporary residential schools. During the first two years of the programme the sponsoring communities were asked to supply, on a voluntary basis, a man and a woman who could act in a supervisory capacity in the dormitories. In a few cases where voluntary supervision could not be obtained, individuals such as C.G.I.T. leaders for girls, camp mothers, and young ministers or teachers were paid a small fee for doing this work. However, it was never felt that this system was wholly satisfactory. In some cases excellent persons were available, but in others the people available were of a very indifferent calibre.

In view of past experience, it was arranged that dormitory supervision for the 1939-40 programme should be a staff responsibility with lady instructors taking turn about in acting as supervisor of the girls' dormitory, and the male instructors doing the same for the boys. This system was more satisfactory than the previous policy but had the disadvantage of keeping staff members on duty for exceedingly long hours. A possible solution is a combination of the first policy and the last. In those cases where the dormitory supervisors supplied by local authorities are obviously of the wrong type, the staff could take over; and where they were of the right type, the staff would be relieved of everything except the general responsibility.

Student Requirements:

In keeping with the policy of having all concerned make a contribution to the school, the students were not excepted. They were expected to bring cots or beds, mattresses, blankets, towels, soap and mirror, knife, fork, spoons, and in some cases dishes for their own individual needs. Also they were expected to maintain themselves in the community dining-hall if they had their meals there. Experience showed that, under the co-operative dining-hall system, the cost of feeding a student for one week was about $3.50. The student was given the privilege of paying this amount in cash when he registered, or paying part in cash and part in necessary supplies of an equivalent value, such as meat, eggs, butter, milk, fruit, flour, chickens, etc.

Registration forms were sent out in advance of the opening of a school, and each student was asked to state on the form what he was going to do, pay in cash or kind, and if in kind, what goods and quantity. When the student brought in farm supplies, he was allowed a fair market price for them, and this amount was credited to his maintenance account. Students who were completely necessitous, and who could pay neither in cash nor in kind, were taken care of under a special provision in the grant. There were very few, however, who could not make some contribution under the above arrangement.

Staff.

The members of the Youth Training staff were selected from among University graduates in agriculture and household economics, with pre-

ference given to those who had previous teaching experience and a knowledge of rural life from first-hand experience. Practically all of the men on the staff were selected from graduates who were operating farms of their own and who could make arrangements to get away in the winter months. The majority were members of the 1938-39 staff and were in the fortunate position of being able to combine technical training with first-hand practical experience. Six new men were employed to fill vacancies created by the formation of a fifth staff and by former members finding other full-time employment, or who were unable to return.

Lady members of the staff were selected as formerly from among graduates in household economics on the recommendation of Miss Mabel Patrick, head of that department in the University. Three new members were added as in the case of the men. Most of these girls had practical training in meal planning, ordering, and dietetics at the various hospitals, and this training stood them in good stead when they faced the responsibility of being dietitians in the community dining-hall.

Each staff consisted of six people: two women and three men instructors, and one woman as cook. One of the men acted as Supervisor of the staff. The cooks, in four out of five cases, were selected from graduates of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, and were a particularly fine type of girl. They were extremely useful because of their training in sewing, and on many occasions assisted in the sewing classes.

Individual members of a staff were carefully selected as to their ability, qualifications, and their suitability to the area in which a particular staff was to conduct a school. For example, an irrigationist was appointed to the staff working in the irrigated areas. On the whole, the staffs were better balanced and of a higher standard than formerly, and better equipped.

In addition to the field staff, one man was employed as a relief instructor and field organizer to assist the Director. One lady was employed in the office as a combination stenographer and bookkeeper, but extra part-time stenographers were supplied by the Department of Extension to keep up with the large amount of typing that was necessary. From this it will be seen that the total staff specifically engaged on this work was 32—16 men and 16 women. The Director and Associate Director endeavoured to visit as many of the schools as possible; and the Associate Director, Mr. W. J. Elliott, made a particularly valuable contribution with his talks on home beautification and laying out the farmstead.

The Teaching Programme:

The teaching programme was designed with the idea that it should be as practical as possible, having full regard to the conditions obtaining in the district where the school was held and emphasizing those subjects and practices which would assist in making the farm more nearly self-sustaining and a more attractive place on which to live. Special emphasis was placed on training in citizenship, recreation and health;

in homecraft work, and on a practical course in farm motor overhauling, in most of the schools. Unquestionably the latter phases of the programme were responsible for arousing a great deal of enthusiasm. The courses given for the boys consisted of soils, field crops, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm motors, farm management, horticulture, home beautification, and practical handicrafts such as woodwork, building, concrete work and soldering. For girls, the courses consisted of work in foods, clothing, health, nutrition, home beautification, poultry, dairying, horticulture, and practical handicrafts such as weaving, rug-making, knitting, sewing, decoration and design.

The foregoing courses were given in the ordinary class periods between 9:00 and 12.00, and 1:30 and 4:00 o'clock daily. From 4:00 to 5:00 the classes in physical education and health were carried out under the direction of instructors who took special leaders' courses in this field previously. The programme consisted of body-building and muscle-training exercises for health improvement; and organized group games and folk-dancing. This has been a very valuable and popular course during the past two years.

Each evening from 8:00 to 10:00 joint classes were held which were of a non-vocational nature. These included citizenship, public speaking, dramatics, community singing, folk-dancing, general educational lectures and films on education, travel, literature, history and art.

In every school, advantage was taken of whatever local demonstration material was available. The boys were taken out to nearby farms for classes in judging livestock; they went into local creameries for classes in butter and cheese-making, cream grading and testing. In towns where hospitals were in operation, the girls were taken in for demonstrations in first aid and nursing. In addition to making use of such local material as was offered, each staff was equipped with demonstration material in the form of grains, grasses, charts, maps, cloth, glove and rug-making material, looms and wool. Full use was made of lantern slide projectors, silent and sound educational films. These visual aids greatly assisted in overcoming many of the handicaps in what were, in most cases, hastily improvised classrooms.

In schools where dining-halls and dormitories were established, advantage was taken of the opportunity provided to emphasize social values in the art of living together and to give lectures on etiquette and standards of conduct.

Most of the schools closed with a school banquet to which the local leaders and parents were invited. These banquets were prepared by the students as class assignments. They were responsible for printing menus and place cards, decorating, and organizing the programme. Everything was carried out in correct form, and in many cases the banquet proved to be an education for the parents as well as for the students. In some cases, afternoon teas were held when it was impractical to hold a banquet. In some respects this was an advantage in that many more of the parents could attend than could be seated at a banquet. Articles made by the students were always on display on

these occasions and were the object of much comment. Also, the staff could spend more time in talking with the parents and public, which was very useful because they were able to get outsiders' reaction to the schools.

Number of Schools and Attendance:

The teaching programme started on November 6th, 1939, and concluded on March 30, 1940. During that time 34 schools were organized and attended by 2,572 students. The total number of students attending is smaller than last year. The reduction is due in part to the fact that the maximum attendance at any school was limited to 125 students (a minimum registration of 50 students was required in order to get a school), and in part to a feeling that the programme was in some way connected with military activities. This feeling was very noticeable in the foreign-born areas. Of the 34 schools, 12 were located at new points, 10 at points where a school had been held once before, and 12 at points where two previous schools had been held. School centres and the attendance at each is shown in the following table:

Rural Youth Training Schools

Registration and Local Costs, 1939-40

	Registration			Local Cost	Local Cost per student
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Pre-Christmas Schools:					
*Beaverlodge (3 wks.)	18	20	**38	$ 196.11	$ 5.02
*Grande Prairie (3 wks.)	31	29	60	228.18	3.80
*Breton (3 wks.)	14	11	**25	138.50	5.54
*Andrew (3 wks.)	61	60	121	164.15	1.36
*Myrnam (18 dys.)	50	62	112	119.85	1.07
*Eckville (3 wks.)	39	26	65	232.74	3.58
*Irvine (3 wks.)	28	18	**46	117.22	3.85
*Hilda (2 wks.)	33	21	54	165.83	3.07
*Vauxhall (2 wks.)	32	18	50	147.69	2.95
*Milo (3 wks.)	40	14	54	283.87	5.25
After-Christmas Schools:					
*Falher (3 wks.)	48	32	80	154.58	1.93
*Fairview (2 wks.)	37	15	52	124.39	2.39
*Peace River (3 wks.)	25	17	**43	241.86	5.62
*Westlock (3 wks.)	47	57	104	226.02	2.17
Morinville (2 wks.)	35	22	57	133.14	2.34
*Bonnyville (3 wks.)	49	41	90	183.07	2.03
*St. Paul (3 wks.)	36	35	71	308.44	4.34
Vilna (2 wks.)	28	52	80	111.85	1.40
Waskatenau (2 wks.)	64	57	121	80.65	.66
Lac La Biche (3 wks.)	32	34	66	142.40	2.16
*Consort (3 wks.)	27	36	63	270.01	4.29
*Trochu (3 wks.)	45	32	77	97.21	1.26
*Sangudo (3 wks.)	51	25	76	297.31	3.91
*Stony Plain (2 wks.)	34	25	59	131.23	2.22
Athabasca (2 wks.)	29	38	67	68.34	1.02
Taber (3 wks.)	68	45	113	224.99	1.99
Magrath (3 wks.)	81	43	124	189.76	1.53

	Registration			Local Cost	Local Cost per student
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Macleod (3 wks.)	63	42	105	209.40	1.99
Picture Butte (3 wks.)	56	32	88	237.39	2.70
*Mundare (3 wks.)	35	35	70	206.43	2.95
Two Hills (2 wks.)	43	65	108	151.82	1.41
Hardisty (3 wks.)	33	40	73	306.79	4.20
Craigmyle (3 wks.)	39	29	68	210.21	3.09
*Oyen (2 wks.)	51	41	92	272.40	2.96
	1,403	1,169	2,572	$6,433.83	$96.05

*Schools held at these points previously.

**Dominion Government sanction was received for these under-minimum registrations.

Average local cost per student to the Government $\frac{\$6,433.83}{2.572} = \$2.50$

Summary and Conclusions.

During the five winter months 34 schools with an average attendance of 75 students per school were held in centres representative of every type of farming in Alberta, between Beaverlodge in the north and Magrath in the south. As mentioned previously, the attendance was lower this year because a limited registration per school was imposed, and also to a feeling that the programme was in some way connected with the militia. Most of the schools were of three weeks duration as compared with two weeks last year. This meant that many would not be able to afford the longer period due to the extra expense and time. The total cost of the programme amounted to $42,858.32, or an average cost per student of approximately $16.66. This amount includes staff salaries, travel and maintenance, supplies, teaching equipment and materials, rentals, light, fuel, cooks, janitor service and publicity. Had the registration been similar to last year the cost per student would have been practically the same, even though more equipment was purchased and an extra staff added. That the total cost has been kept down to this figure speaks volumes for the co-operation and fine community spirit shown by the committees sponsoring the schools. Without their co-operation it would not have been possible to provide, at small cost, new hope and inspiration, new knowledge and new courage, to several thousand Alberta young people, which will be a valuable asset in the days that are to come.

As the rural Youth Training Programme has evolved from year to year, it has been possible to develop a more practical programme, and this was particularly true this year when major emphasis was placed on practical sewing in the girls' courses and on woodwork construction, soldering, and in many of the schools a course in farm motor overhauling, for the boys. The latter courses were carried out in many instances with the co-operation of the machinery companies who loaned experts to work with the youth training staffs.

The work in sewing would seem to be particularly important because of the fact that in some districts as high as 30% of the students had no previous training of any kind in sewing. The same was true in much greater degree of the boys' woodworking classes. In this case it is safe to say that between 75 and 90% of the boys had no previous training in the elementary principles of wood construction. In the teaching of these practical courses the student was always impressed with the fact that there were three objectives being served: 1st, by learning to make useful articles for the person, the home or the farm, the individual is developing one of the soundest principles of community betterment, that of self-help; 2nd, the utilitarian value of the article itself was important; and 3rd, developing skill in handicraft, sewing and woodwork provided a stimulating means for creative use of leisure time, which would result in greater happiness and contentment for the individual.

After completing three years of work with the Rural Youth Training Programme, it is possible to at least partially evaluate its contribution to the community. To begin with, when the idea of holding rural schools for young men and women in the smaller centres of the Province was first mooted, community organizations were frankly sceptical. They did not believe it was possible to bring 150 or more young men and women into a town of two or three hundred people and house, feed and instruct them without courting disaster. They no longer feel that way. In other words, small communities have developed a new confidence in what they can do for themselves. They have developed a new conception of community co-operation. In 1937 it would not have been possible to get support for the idea of a three or four weeks' residential, co-educational school where the students could be given practical lessons in sewing in the community hall or church basement with fifteen to twenty sewing machines gathered from the community. It would have been impossible to get them to believe a practical course in woodworking or farm motors could be given in the local garage or curling rink. It was not that the people did not believe in these courses, but rather that they did not believe it could be done without a great plant or buildings and equipment—and chaperons. Today there is no difficulty in arranging for longer courses.

Encouraged by the success of the rural youth training dormitory scheme, High School units of the enlarged school divisions in many points are organizing dormitories for their high school students on the same basis.

The programme has been valuable in aiding educational authorities to acquire a limited amount of tools and equipment which they would not otherwise have been able to obtain. What is more important, however, is that the use of this equipment in outlying areas has demonstrated to hundreds of young people in those areas that, with comparatively simple tools, they can do a great deal to help themselves.

Undoubtedly, as the programme continues, the courses will tend to develop along the lines that will most nearly meet the needs in different areas. As the organization is perfected, certain phases of practical work

will undergo further development, and along with the practical programme will go a more thorough training in citizenship and the techniques of community organization. Unquestionably now that people see the possibilities of what can be done in the ordinary community, more enthusiasm is being shown for those practical courses which the average individual can immediately apply to his own farm. The practical courses where the student is in active participation (learning by doing) are undoubtedly the most popular, and they serve to make the student more interested in those courses that can be given only by the lecture method. In other words, variety and balance between practical and theoretical courses result in a more sustained interest in all.

Another important contribution of the programme to rural development is that it provides an unequalled opportunity for selecting those young people who have the greatest potentialities for leadership and making it possible for them to go on for further training. Insufficient attention has been given to this phase of follow-up work in the past, but more will be done in the future. In the meantime, however, a number of students who took the rural youth training courses have gone on to the agricultural schools; others have taken the special leadership course at the Alberta School of Community Life, and many of them are already taking an active interest as key people in their own districts.

In two cases during the past winter, former students of Youth Training Schools formed the organization which sponsored a second school. Without exception District Agriculturists are emphatic in stating that the Youth Training Schools have made their work easier and have been the means of enabling them to get the interest of young people in their districts, who were formerly apathetic.

In districts where schools have been held a second or third term, it would not be fair to say that there was less interest; rather it was interest of a more positive kind. In the first year of the programme, after the first few schools were held, some of the students seemed to have the idea that the schools were places where the most important thing was having a good time. This type of student was a detracting influence in the early schools. In second and third year schools, particularly since the introduction of the laboratory type of programme, the frivolous element has been eliminated and a better student atmosphere has developed.

In the districts where schools have been held for a second and even a third time, both parents and students knew what was being offered and what was required of them, with the result that the organizational work was less difficult. This should not be interpreted as meaning that a fourth school in the same centre would be desirable. It might be satisfactory in some areas because of special circumstances, but should not be encouraged as a general practice.

In the early days of the programme the public had very little conception of what to expect, and in spite of the best that could be done

The subjects requested were mainly of a technical-vocational nature, with a fair number anxious to continue High School or to complete their Elementary School education.

Negotiations were initiated with the Department of Education, with City School Boards and with the Alberta Teachers' Association with a view to meeting these needs. Several difficulties were encountered, e.g., the closing of Technical School shops at the end of the winter season, the preoccupation of qualified teachers with their regular work, the movement of troops to new stations, etc.—all of which made it impossible to consider embarking on any elaborate programme of studies at least until the fall (1940).

Meanwhile a number of volunteer instructors was found in all three garrison centres (Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge) and classes instituted in Conversational French. Ex-teacher service men were able to be used in both Edmonton and Lethbridge. Accommodation for these classes was found in the Armories and in the Y.M.C.A. at Lethbridge. The School Boards of Edmonton and Calgary offered class-room facilities in Public Schools as and when required.

A free library-service was organized in Calgary under Mr. Alex. Calhoun, the City Librarian. Educational films from the Extension Department were made available and were used on several occasions in Edmonton and Calgary. This Department supplied also Linguaphone Records and other material used in connection with the radio French Course conducted by CKUA.

French classes have been held regularly in Calgary since the fall of 1939, in Edmonton since March, 1940, and in Lethbridge since April, 1940. The average attendance has not been large, but useful work has been accomplished in small groups of keen students.

STAFF

The year just closed has been an exceedingly busy one for all members of staff of the Department of Extension. The demand for services of one kind or another is increasing year by year, and the past year has been no exception. The exigencies of the war made it necessary to make adjustments and re-arrangements of certain phases of the work, all of which resulted in additional burdens on the staff, but through it all the same sense of loyalty to the task and the same high standard of public service have been maintained.

A special word of appreciation is due to those individuals in both provincial and Dominion government services, and in a number of business organizations, and particularly to those members of the University faculty who have so generously given of their time and energy in contributing to the work of University Extension.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures and moving picture programmes	166	
Aggregate attendance		16,112

Radio

Radio lectures, General and Agricultural	559	
Registrations in radio language courses		58
Total number studio programmes	94	

Total number Remote Control programmes		23	
Total number School broadcasts		101	
Total number Symphony hours		167	
Total number Plays		20	
Total number hours broadcasting		1,360	
Library and Debating Service			
Number of Regular Libraries circulated		241	
Number of Special Libraries circulated		104	
Travelling Library circulation:			
Regular	13,068		
Special	6,742		
			19,810
Number of groups receiving Travelling Libraries:			
Regular		215	
Special		397	
Open Shelf circulation:			
Books	20,323		
Pamphlets and clippings	1,559		
Periodicals	1,128		
			23,010
Books sent to Alberta School of Community Life		230	
Books sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		650	
Communities supplied with single plays (adult, juvenile)		352	
Number of adult single plays sent out	1,675		
Number of juvenile single plays sent out	143		
Number of juvenile collections	340		
Number of adult collections	780		
			2,938
Number of package libraries for debaters		508	
Each set used by 4 people			2,032
Visual Instruction			
Number of times lanterns loaned		66	
Sets of lantern slides circulated		839	
Number of times used		1,332	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures			85,000
Sets of film-slides circulated		1,292	
Number of times used		1,940	
Aggregate attendance			64,000
Sets of moving pictures films circulated		1,201	
Number of reels in sets		5,576	
Number of showings		2,127	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programmes			225,517
Conferences			
University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates	150		
Leaders	4		
Visitors	10		
			164
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration			115
Land Inspectors' Short Course			100
Study Groups			
Sets sold in: General Economics, Political Science, Social Planning, Co-operation, Psychology, Psychology for Parents, Community Problems, Dramatics, International Affairs (1940)		335	
Sets of study group material sold to Saskatchewan		75	
Sets of study group material sold to British Columbia		28	
		438	

Estimated attendance at study groups in Alberta		1,675
Number of students in W.E.A. study classes:		
In Calgary (4 classes)	123	
In Edmonton (5 classes)	95	
Youth Training Programme		
Number of Schools	34	
Number of staff members	32	
Total attendance at schools		2,572
Publications		
Press Bulletins:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		5,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year		25,746
Number individual requests received	3,900	
Total number sent out since January 1, 1923	272,888	
Bulletins distributed prior to January 1, 1923	25,000	
Fine Arts		
Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts (Edmonton and Banff)	176	
Enrolment at Art Schools, Vegreville, Lethbridge and Grande Prairie	37	
		213
Number of hours of class teaching to Youth Training staff, Youth Training Schools, Public and High Schools, Young People's organizations, etc.	120	
Alberta School of Community Life		
Attendance		123

RECAPITULATION

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, moving picture programmes, Farm Young People's Week, Study Groups, Banff School of Fine Arts, Art Schools at Vegreville, Lethbridge and Grande Prairie, Alberta School of Community Life, Youth Training Schools, Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, Land Inspectors' Short Course, Language Courses, adjudications	395,649
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals	47,780
Total circulation of Press Bulletin and Agricultural publications	31,246

NOTE.—The statistics do not mean separate individuals, as a great many people receive more than one service from the Department.

CONCLUSION

This report concludes the 27th year of service of the Department of Extension, and for the second time in its brief history its activities must be carried on in a world at war. In such a time it would seem that there is a special need for a close relationship between a university and its constituency in order that those values in the community for which a university stands may be strengthened and made more durable. It is the task of the Department of Extension to play its part in meeting that need to the fullest extent that its facilities will permit.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1941

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, June, 1941

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBB KERR, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

DONALD CAMERON, M.Sc., Director.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1941

Edmonton, May 8th, 1941.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1941.

The year just closed has been an exceedingly busy one for the Department. An ever-increasing number and variety of demands for services and information have been characteristic of the work in the Department practically from its inception, but during the present period of emergency, the seriousness of the war situation has naturally affected the nature and variety of these demands. In some cases the demand for an established service has increased; in others it has decreased, and in some cases entirely new demands have been made.

During the year Mr. Watson Thomson, who for two years was assistant in the Department, resigned to go over to England. He has since returned to Canada and is now acting as secretary of the Extension Committee of the University of Manitoba. Gwen Pharis Ringwood resigned her position as supervisor of dramatics in order to join her husband and live in Goldfields, Sask. Mr. Thomson's position was filled in October by Mr. H. B. Mayo of St. John's, Newfoundland, a Rhodes Scholar and graduate of Oxford in Economics and Political Science. In January Mr. Sydney Risk, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, was appointed as assistant in dramatics on a sessional basis, succeeding Mrs. Ringwood.

In the period under review some of the activities of the Department show increases and others show decreases. The total number of extension lectures given during the year declined from 151 last year to 131 this year, exclusive of lectures given over the radio. The aggregate attendance decreased from 14,112 to 9,249 with a corresponding decrease in the average attendance per lecture from 93 to 70. The decrease in the number of lectures is explained by the fact that for a time during the summer and early fall there was no one in Mr. Thomson's place, and by the further fact that it takes some time for a new lecturer to become established. Of the lectures recorded 50 were given by the Director, 43 by Mr. Mayo, 29 by Mr. Thomson, and 9 by other members of the University staff.

A steady demand was maintained throughout the year for agricultural information through the medium of bulletins, circulars and leaflets and letters on specific questions. During the period 3,000 individual requests were recorded as against 3,900 in the previous year. In spite of this reduction of 900 in the number of individual requests, 333 more publications were distributed, the figures being 26,079 as against 25,746 the year before.

New publications in the year included 12,000 bulletins, 3,000 circulars and 4,000 leaflets, but this was far from a sufficient number to replace those publications that are out of print. For some years now the agricultural publications' vote has been insufficient to meet the annual needs for new bulletins and replacements of those, the supply of which becomes exhausted. As a mean of cutting down on the number of bulletins distributed and at the same time bolstering the publications' vote, it has been decided to abandon the policy of free distribution of bulletins which has been in effect since publication was started, and to make a nominal charge which will pay at least part of the cost of the bulletins.

The 1940-41 study group programme was carried on under increasingly difficult conditions, as the war and war interests came to occupy a larger part of people's time. Many groups that had been active in organized study programmes in previous years, gave their spare time this year to Red Cross and activities of a similar nature related to Canada's war effort. On the other hand, two interesting trends could be observed in the interests of those groups which did carry on. A large number of people showed a real desire to examine again the foundations of democratic citizenship. This group made use of the material on Citizenship and Democracy prepared jointly by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and a total of 71 sets were issued.

The second and largest group were interested in co-operative economics along the lines of Consumer Co-operation and Credit Unions,. A total of 94 sets of material of all kinds was sent out to classes in this group.

One of the best courses for study groups which has been produced so far was prepared under a committee of which Dean Brittain of Macdonald College was chairman. This series on Canadian Farm Problems arrived too late to permit the necessary preliminary organizational work in early winter, but it will be available for early distribution next fall.

Altogether 295 sets of study material were distributed, and it is estimated that these were used by about 1,500 people.

Probably no other phase of voluntary adult education has been more seriously affected by the war than Workers' Education. The reasons for this are, of course, more employment and a general speed-up in all forms of industry, which leaves the worker little energy for intellectual pursuits after his day's work is done. More important than this, however, is a general lack of interest in continuing education on the part of a large number of industrial workers. This is one of the serious problems that must be faced by labor leaders of today.

The Calgary Branch of the W.E.A., in a city with over 6,000 trade union members only began to get a class going late in winter. The Edmonton Branch held three classes with an enrolment of 40 members. These classes were: Social Planning led by Mr. Mayo; English by Prof. Ryan, and Psychology by Dr. H. E. Smith. The Department gave as much assistance and encouragement as possible to the work during the year, but it must be admitted that the response from the trade unions was disappointing.

The University broadcasting programme was carried on on much the same basis as in previous years. Altogether a total of 1,176 hours of broadcasting time was given. This included 361 talks, 105 studio programmes, 15 remote control broadcasts, 75 school broadcasts, and 163 symphony hours.

The policy of using as much live talent as possible was continued and proved to be a popular feature. Increasing interest was shown in the school broadcasts arranged by the Department of Education, and the records show that these were used in over 700 class-rooms, a gain of over 200 from the previous year.

The Department of Extension is deeply indebted to both the Dominion and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture for their co-operation in providing speakers; and also to the Provincial Departments of Health and Education for their collaboration in the programme.

While the quality of the radio programmes was on a par with that of previous years, the quality of transmission was distinctly inferior due to the worn-out condition of the old transmitting equipment. Fortunately arrangements were completed for the building of a new transmitter during the year. The new 1,000 watt transmitter will be ready for operation in the fall of 1941, and as a result of its increased power and modern efficiency, CKUA will have much greater coverage and better quality than ever before.

In the Library Division decreases were recorded in the circulation of both travelling and special libraries, but the average circulation of the travelling libraries was substantially increased. A very definite trend in library work is the increasing demand for current reference material such as is supplied by magazines, pamphlets and periodicals. A great deal of the staff's time is taken in gathering information for people who are using the library as a source of general information.

The use of visual aids in education is now an accepted practice in the modern class-room, and as a result of more attention being paid to this field by both producers of equipment and of film, the work of the Visual Instruction Division continues to show substantial over-all increases in its attendance figures. The use of sound motion pictures for teaching purposes has shown a very large increase over the previous year. The use of still pictures such as slides and film slides has gone down as the motion picture circulation increased. This is quite natural because people prefer the motion picture wherever it can be used effectively. Still pictures will always occupy a definite place as teaching aids, but as the new sound film is adapted to the technique of the class-room its popularity is bound to increase.

Two community art schools were held in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, one at Vegreville and one at Lethbridge, during the month of June. These were attended by 27 students and were very successful. Arthur Lismer, on his last visit, said they were one of the significant developments in art in Canada, and he hoped to see the idea spread to other parts of Canada.

The work of the Banff School of Fine Arts is gaining wider recognition each year. Last year's school was the strongest held so far and was attended by a total of 175 students in all divisions. An increasing number of American college students are coming to the school to get credit for a summer semester in dramatics. One of the most gratifying developments has been the steady growth of the Art Division which last year had a registration of 56 students.

Another development last year was the inclusion in the School of a section for the teaching of Oral French. This was done through the co-operation of the Alberta French Teachers' Association, and proved to be a popular addition to the school.

In the winter of 1941 the Carnegie Corporation of New York generously made a grant to the School for the establishment of a division of applied art, and in the 1941 school, classes in weaving and design, modelling and pottery are being offered for the first time.

Through the generosity of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers, and with the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, it was possible to hold the fourth annual School of Community Life at Olds. This was undoubtedly the most successful of the four schools, appealing as it did to a large number of potential leaders in every part of the province. The school at Olds was attended by 90 people from 44 communities.

An extension of the school was taken to the Peace River country where a very successful ten-day camp was held in co-operation with the United Church and other community organizations of the district, at Lake Saskatoon. The Lake Saskatoon camp was in the nature of an experiment, but proved to be so satisfactory that the idea will likely be extended in subsequent years.

The fourth winter programme of the rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme was carried out as in previous years in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Owing to a reduction in the appropriation for this work the number of schools was reduced from 34 to 22 and the staffs from 5 to 4. Of the 22 schools, 21 were of three-weeks' duration, and a special one of seven-weeks' length was held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture. The schools were attended by a total of 1,287 rural young people.

The special school at Vermilion was in the nature of a continuation school for selected students from the schools of the past three years. Students who showed special aptitude for rural leadership were given a seven-weeks' course with the object of training them for special work in community organization.

Other courses organized by the Department and the University during the year included a second Refresher Course in Municipal Administration in June, which was attended by some 70 municipal secretary-treasurers, councillors and trustees; the 22nd annual Farm Young People's Week held from June 4th-12th, which was attended by over 100 young people from all over Alberta; and a special course for land inspectors held in February and which was attended by 71 delegates and 30 visitors. This latter course was mainly the responsibility of the Faculty of Agriculture with the Department of Extension assisting.

As Chairman of Area No. 3 of the Pacific Coast Command, which includes Alberta and the south-eastern corner of British Columbia, the Director had the responsibility for organizing the classes for soldiers carried on under the Canadian Legion War Services. Altogether 974 men in five garrison centres were registered in some 22 courses of study. Most of these were in correspondence courses in high school subjects organized under the Canadian Legion's Educational Services in co-operation with provincial Departments of Education. In Canada and in England some 24,000 men of Canada's Active Service Forces registered in these courses. Unfortunately, however, a very high percentage of the men who register do not complete the courses, and some other system will undoubtedly have to be developed for satisfying the educational desires and needs of those who really want to continue their education.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the activities of the Department during the year. More complete statistical and other information follows:

EXTENSION LECTURES AND MOVING PICTURE PROGRAMMES

During the period covered by this report, 131 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) were given in various parts of the province. In some cases moving pictures and lantern slides were used to illustrate or supplement the programme. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 9,249, or an average attendance of 70. The corresponding figures of a year ago were 151 lectures with an aggregate attendance of 14,112. Of the lectures recorded 50 were given by the Director, 43 by Mr. H. B. Mayo, 29 by Mr. Watson Thomson, and 9 by other members of the University staff or outside speakers, such as Mr. Needham of the Calgary Herald, and Arthur Lismer, the artist. The corresponding figures of a year ago were: Director 50, Mr. Thomson, 86, and 15 by other members of the staff or University Faculty.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

The 1940-41 study group programme was carried on under increasingly difficult conditions as the war and war interests came to occupy an increasing amount of people's thoughts and energies. The natural tendency of this preoccupation has been to decrease all forms of voluntary education everywhere. The picture is not at all discouraging, however, in spite of the fact that some people find in the war activities a convenient reason for not carrying on intellectual pursuits. Many people, on the other hand, have shown an increasing desire to

re-examine the foundations of our society and to inform themselves more fully on principles and philosophies of government. This desire is finding its expression in a new interest in such study material as the Democracy and Citizenship series put out by the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

The critical position of the whole agricultural industry in the west has caused a number of serious students and groups to take up the excellent study course on Canadian Farm Problems. This is one of the best study courses available, and Dean Brittain of Macdonald College and the Canadian Association for Adult Education are to be congratulated on their initiative in preparing it. It is hoped that more use will be made of this in Alberta next winter when it can be dealt with in conjunction with a radio programme.

The study series on Democracy and Citizenship was supplemented by a series of broadcasts from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and 71 sets were distributed to groups and individuals.

Greater interest is being shown each year in co-operative education, particularly along the lines of credit unions and co-operative management. Altogether 97 sets of material were sent out and many inquiries of a general nature were answered.

Mr. H. B. Mayo was able to give considerable assistance to a number of co-operative study groups and societies. He was also able to give some assistance to the University students who are planning a co-operative residence for next year.

A number of study courses which have been in use for two or three years have decreased in circulation. This was particularly true of the courses in General Economics and Child Psychology.

During the year the courses supplied were as follows:

Regular Study Courses:

Democracy and Citizenship (produced jointly by Canadian Association for Adult Education and Canadian Institute of International Affairs)	71
Canadian Farm Problems (produced by Canadian Association for Adult Education)	51
International Affairs (C.A.A.E. Bulletins)	19
So You Want to be An Actor	18
Co-operation	9
General Economics	7
Social Planning	3
Credit Unions	3
Community Problems	4
Psychology	4
Child Psychology for Parents	6
	195

Special Study Courses, by outlines and booklets:

International Affairs	6
Credit Unions	30
Co-operation	55
Others	9
	295

Geographical Distribution:

Alberta, country points	241
Edmonton	18
Calgary	20
British Columbia	2
Saskatchewan	3
Manitoba	11
	295

In addition, 85 pamphlets and booklets have been issued on a variety of topics—an increase of 16 over the number supplied last year.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The W.E.A. classes in Alberta, and in Canada as a whole, have been adversely affected by war-time conditions. The branch at Calgary did but little during the year, but the Edmonton Branch continued its third year of operation with three classes and an enrolment of 40. The subjects were Social Planning, English, and Psychology. Although this is a considerable decline from last year, when five classes were held with an enrolment of 95, the General Secretary has expressd himself as well pleased with the work of the Edmonton Branch.

The Labour Union leaders have continued their cordial co-operation with the W.E.A., but the great problem is to interest the rank and file of the membership. It is almost certain that the old method of tutorial classes, though still valuable, will not meet the whole need for workers' education. This has been recognized, and new methods have been tried successfully; notably that of bringing educational facilities right into the Union by means of speakers, film slides and moving pictures.

The classes once again enjoyed tutors of University standing, and the Department of Extension freely offered its help. The Director is provincial representative of the National Council of the W.E.A., and Mr. H. B. Mayo acted as tutor to the Social Planning class in Edmonton. Both serve on the local Board of Management, and have been in attendance at five meetings.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

(Report covering broadcasting season, Sept. 30, 1940-May 19, 1941)

CKUA commenced its broadcast activities on Sept. 30th and because of the possibility of a change in the station policies and activities, a tentative schedule was arranged. It was expected that the situation would be clarified by January 1st, but unexpected developments prevented the reorganization at that time, and the tentative schedule was therefore maintained.

New equipment was acquired during the season which increased the efficiency of operation. Included in the apparatus received were two synchronized two-speed turntables and three microphones of the most recent type. Additions were made to the library of records which is maintaining its position as the finest collection of recorded good music in Western Canada, but there is a definite need for the addition of a considerable number of selections of light music, if frequent repetition is to be avoided.

Educational Broadcasts.

This season, as previously, the Provincial Department of Education arranged a series of school broadcasts. These are received with increasing enthusiasm each year by teachers throughout the province. A definite proof of this is the fact that in comparison with some five hundred radios in schools last season, present records show there are at the end of this season over seven hundred.

Miss Janet McIlvena, Supervisor of Music for the Lethbridge Public Schools, was again in charge of a weekly lesson in Singing for the Elementary School, and a class in Music Appreciation for the Intermediate School was conducted each week by Mr. Glyndwr Jones of Calgary. Replacing Mr. Thomson, Mr. H. D. Cartwright of Calgary gave one period a week in Social Studies for the Intermediate School.

Teachers were also given the opportunity of utilizing the "School of the Air of the Americas" programme "Wellsprings of Music" carried over the network of the CBC and released by this station. This programme is an excellent example of what can be accomplished in the field of educational broadcasting where adequate facilities are available.

Language Courses.

For the first time in several years no conversational language courses were offered this season. A marked drop in the registration last year and the uncertainty of our schedule were the principal reasons. However, letters of inquiry at the beginning of the season show that a conversational course, possibly in a language not given before, might be successfully given another year.

Live Talent.

Continuing the policy of bringing live talent programmes to the listeners, a number of overtown artists were featured during the season. That these presentations were appreciated is evidenced by the letters and telephone calls received, and the very sincere thanks of CKUA is expressed to all who assisted.

Particular mention should be made of two very popular programmes which have been heard continuously throughout the year. They are:

1. "Interlude," a song recital by Elizabeth Reynolds Jones, soprano, accompanied by Alice Fleming, pianist, and Ted Lindskoog, violinist.
2. A song recital by Ian Docherty, baritone, accompanied by Iris Docherty, pianist.

Some new musical talent was discovered and, as in the case of the student broadcasts referred to in a separate section, although some of the programmes may not have been of the highest order, the experience gained and criticism given to the performers has been of great value to them, and the listening audience has been increased through the interest created.

Student Programmes.

It has long been the feeling of the programme division of CKUA that students should be encouraged to learn something of the work

being done by their own University Station and even to contribute something to the programme. A decided step in this direction was made this year with very gratifying results, and throughout the University session three weekly programmes were provided by the students. In all cases the responsibility for the entire programme rested with the students and although members of the staff of the radio department gave as much of their time to helping them as possible, particular mention should be made of the capable way in which the students organized their programmes.

The Gateway Newscast, a weekly report of happenings on the campus, was compiled and presented jointly by Betty Stewart and Fred Pritchard. Fred Pritchard was also responsible for arranging the Friday night variety programme, "Varsity Varieties." Sixteen programmes in this series were presented drawing on all types of student talent both musical and dramatic. In addition to these two student programmes, the Wauneita War Workers presented a weekly programme aimed to further their war work. This was in the nature of a variety programme of patriotic content under the direction of Christine van der Mark.

Although it is realized that the level of production was not consistently high, still it should be mentioned that through these broadcasts some one hundred and fifty students have had the opportunity to learn something of radio technique and script writing. Many have expressed their appreciation for this opportunity and expressed a desire to profit by their experience in continuing their productions next year.

CKUA Players.

This year the presentation of major radio plays was unfortunately practically discontinued. The difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable scripts was mainly responsible for this situation, and unless more funds can be made available for this purpose it cannot be remedied. The position is best explained by pointing to the fact that the CBC network is now using plays written by two Alberta playwrights who during past years supplied most of the material for this station's play series. The sum that the CBC pays for their plays is at least five times as much as that which the University Station has been able to authorize. An effort was made to find suitable plays from other sources, but with one exception this met with but little success. The exception was a charming Indian play submitted by Mr. Anthony Walsh of the Inkameep Indian Reserve. Based on the nativity story it was given during the Christmas season and was so well received that Mr. Walsh and his associates were asked to write a series of radio scripts based on Indian legends, but these were received too late for this year.

Symphony Hour.

The evening hour of good music was again one of the most popular programmes, and the degree of interest is best shown by the fact that the Friday evening request hour was extended to an hour and a half to permit the inclusion of all requests received. Sincere thanks go to a number of listeners who have placed their recordings at the disposal of the station for use during this period.

Farm and Home Forum.

The Farm Forum programme as arranged by the Agricultural Radio Committee was again presented three times a week. The Junior Farm Forum on Thursdays was arranged by the Extension Service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture particularly for Junior Club members. Supplementing these originations from CKUA was the CBC Prairie Farm Broadcast from Winnipeg.

The Home Forum programme was continued along much the same line as in previous years with the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Public Health and the University Department of Household Economics. An innovation was made in the "Book Chat" in an attempt to divide the responsibility. This was successfully arranged and an expression of appreciation is due to Mrs. Katherine Farnham and members of the staff of the University Library who have assisted Miss Montgomery with the "Book Chat" this year.

CBC Programmes.

Several programmes carried over the network of the CBC were released by this station each day. As in previous years these programmes were fed from CJCA's board, and although this service is greatly appreciated, the obvious inconvenience of the arrangement both to CJCA and to CKUA is a matter which will have to be remedied in the near future.

Alberta Educational Network.

Line service for the Alberta Educational Network has been generously supplied again by the Alberta Government Telephones, although this was curtailed by increased demand on their facilities from other sources.

Full co-operation in all instances has been received from CJCA and CFRN in Edmonton, CJCJ and CFCN in Calgary and CJOC in Lethbridge. CJCJ released our Farm and Home Forum programmes this year while CFCN and CJOC originated and released the various school broadcasts. On several occasions CJCJ and CJOC also assisted by originating talks for the Farm Forum programme.

An Appreciation.

Enough cannot be said by way of thanking the various individuals and organizations who have contributed their services to the programmes of CKUA.

A detailed account of this year's broadcasting activities is given below:

CKUA Originations:

General Talks:

Health Talks, arranged by the Provincial Department of Public Health	28
Book Chat:	
Miss Jessie F. Montgomery	12
Mrs. Katherine Farnham	6
University Library staff	8
Alice Mary Carpenter	3

Your Home and You, University Department of Household Economics 29
Listeners' Scrapbook, Alice Mary Carpenter 30
Highlights of Stage and Screen:
E. Maldwyn Jones 8
William R. Wallace 22
Let's Be Scientific, Dr. E. H. Gowan 28
Gateway News, Fred Pritchard and Betty Stewart 28
Adventure Bound, Dick Gordon 22
Science Association 4
Current Comment 8
Building for the Future, H. B. Mayo 3
Miscellaneous Talks 7

Occasional speakers included Dr. Winnifred Cullis, Dr. Joseph Junosza, Miss Muriel Cameron, Miss Evelyn Kinnear, Mr. Fraser McDonald, Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Rev. J. Maxwell Allan, and Mr. F. M. Baker.

Studio Programmes:

Interlude, Elizabeth Reynolds Jones, soprano, Ted Lindskoog, violonist, and Alice Fleming 28
Recitals by Ian Docherty, baritone 23
Recitals by Arnold Murray, bass-baritone 6
Recital by Jerry Forbes 1
Recital by Mrs. Laing, soprano 1
Recital by H. G. Turner and mixed quartet 1
Recital by pupils of D. W. Vaughan 1
Recitals by Ruth Staples, pianist 2
Recitals by pupils of Ole Hatlen 2
Recitals by Ole Hatlen 1
Recitals by Mary Hatlen 1
Cabin Fever, CKUA Players 1
Indian Nativity Play, CKUA Players 1
Recital by Alec Woronuk, violinist 2
Recital by Cavaliers, male trio 1
Recital by St. Jean's College Boys' Choir 1
Recital by University Choir 1
Varsity Varieties, student talent, musical and dramatic 16
Wauneita War Workers, student talent 15
Symphony Hour programmes 163

Remote Control Programmes:

Organ Recitals, L. H. Nichols 6
Rugby Games 3
Basketball Games 2
University Pep Rally 1
"Quizz on the Quad" 1
Dickens' Fellowship Banquet, Corona Hotel 1
Convocation Ceremonies 1

Farm Forum:

University Faculty of Agriculture 35
University Department of Political Economy 8
University Department of Electrical Engineering 1
University Department of Geology 1
University Department of Pharmacy 1
University Department of Botany 1
University Department of Biochemistry 1
Research Council of Alberta 2
University Extension Department:
Donald Cameron 4
Cyril Kenway 2
Provincial Department of Agriculture 47

Dominion Department of Agriculture 10
Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology 2

CFCN Originations:

School Broadcasts:
Music Appreciation, Glyndwr Jones 25
Social Studies, H. D. Cartwright 25

CJOC Originations:

School Broadcast: Singing for the Elementary Schools, Janet McIlvena 25

Summary:

Talks—General 246, Agricultural 115 361
Studio Programme 105
Remote Control 15
School Broadcasts 75
Symphony Hours 163
Total number of hours broadcasting 1,176

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletins.

During the year covered by the report, only one Press Bulletin was published, and this was by the Department of Field Crops, on "Seasonal Notes." The circulation was 5,500.

Agricultural Publications.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by, but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year approximately 3,000 individual requests for agricultural publications were received and dealt with in comparison with 3,900 requests in the previous year. In addition there is the regular mailing lists for respective types of bulletins. A total of 25,079 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered by the report, in comparison with 25,746 for the previous year. During the year 12,000 bulletins, 3,000 circulars and 4,000 leaflets were printed. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 359,600 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed and 323,203 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several thousand copies of mimeographed material on poultry, gardening, tanning, etc., have been sent out.

As has already been pointed out, the publication of these bulletins is the work of the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications, only the handling of the correspondence and the mailing of the bulletins being carried on by the Department of Extension.

At a meeting of the Committee held on January 13th, 1941, it was decided that a nominal charge should be made for the publications to residents of the province, other than libraries, institutions, etc. This policy has been adopted in order to secure revenue for the publication of new bulletins and to eliminate waste.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the period covered by the report, 352 package libraries for debaters were sent out, in comparison with 508 sets for the preceding year. There has been a marked decrease in this service in the past

three years, and this appears to be due to the fact that the subjects in the Social Studies in the schools are not of a debatable nature but more along the lines of international affairs and current events, and it is not possible to get material prepared in advance in the package library form. However, our Library Division takes care of the general requests in this respect, and when conditions in the world are stabilized once more, we may revise our whole debating service. In the meantime we have 119 subjects on which package libraries are available.

The following is a list of the most popular subjects during the past year, and the number of times sent out:

Annexation	17 times
Rural vs. City Life	13 "
Co-operative Trading	12 "
Superior Races	12 "
Motion Pictures	12 "

CONFERENCES

The 22nd Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held June 4th-12th, with a registration of 110 (43 girls and 67 boys) and 6 leaders from farm organizations. This is a decrease from the previous year when we had 160 delegates, 10 visitors and 4 leaders.

During the week lectures were given on "Community Organization" by Donald Cameron; "Should Canadians be Interested in a Federated States of Europe" by Watson Thomson; "What Shall We Read" by Mrs. F. C. Butterworth; "Photography" by H. P. Brown; and Dramatics by Richard MacDonald and Gwen Pharis. These courses were optional. For the first-year students there were courses in Household Economics including weaving, horticulture, poultry, animal husbandry, field crops, soils, agricultural economics, etc.

Keen interest was shown in all the lectures, and in the inspirational talks in the "Morning Thoughts" period taken by Rev. J. G. Brown.

In addition, recreational activities were conducted by Mr. Lawrence Twigge and Miss Lillian Ferbey. Evening programmes consisted of concert and dance in Athabasca Lounge, community singing, films, theatre party, plays, etc.

Scholarships and prizes were awarded as follows:

Department of Agriculture Scholarships:

Girl: Frances Williams, Cluny, Alta.
Boy: Harry Whitesell, Rimbey, Alta.

Grain Judging, presented by Alberta Wheat Pool:

1st Prize: G. Redvers Perry, Balzac.
2nd Prize: Ken Macdonald, Fairview.
3rd Prize: Ellenore Fraser, Penhold, and Frank C. Fraser, High River—tie.

Public Speaking Contest, presented by U.F.A.:

1st Prize: Mary Kibblewhite, Balzac.
2nd Prize: Eugene L. O'Neil, Woodhouse,
3rd Prize: Leslie Drayton, Picardville.

Livestock Judging Competition, presented by U.F.A. Central Co-operative:

1st Prize: Lorne Carr, Okotoks.
2nd Prize: C. Redvers Perry, Balzac.
3rd Prize: William Holt, New Norway.

Household Economics Competition, presented by the U.F.W.A.:

1st Prize: Edith Higley, Langdon.
2nd Prize: Ruby Rouse, Alix.
3rd Prize: Mary Kibblewhite, Balzac.

Farm Power Cost Record Competition, presented by Maple Leaf Petroleum Co.:

1st Prize: Terence Oldford, Red Deer.
2nd Prize: Leslie Drayton, Picardville.
3rd Prize: Keith Rosenberger, Balzac.

Sports:

Jessie Montgomery Cup: Thelma McLean, Penhold.
Jack Marshall Cup: Gordon Madge, Balzac.

Handicrafts Competition, presented by Edmonton Branch, Handicrafts Guild:

Winner of group prize: Asker Local.
Winner of prize for best individual piece: Girls—Martha Vold, Ponoka; Boys—Conrich Boys Group.

We wish to express our thanks to the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, the United Grain Growers who sponsored a number of delegates, the Alberta Wheat Pool, the Maple Leaf Petroleum Company, Miss Jessie Montgomery, and Mr. Jack Marshall for their generosity in providing cups and prizes. We are also indebted to the Department of Agriculture for providing scholarships for a year's course at a School of Agriculture in the province.

Land Inspectors' Short Course.

The fourth annual Land Inspectors' Course, held under the auspices of the Department of Extension, on February 12th-14th, was one of the most successful held so far. The registered attendance was 71 compared with 68 in the previous year. In addition to the registered delegates, however, a number of visitors were present at all the lectures, so that the average attendance was about 100. The main theme of the course was land classification and evaluation. Many of the delegates expressed themselves as being highly pleased with this particular type of programme, and it may be that in future it will be advisable to follow the same procedure and cover one theme fairly intensively instead of trying to cover a large number of topics superficially.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers in co-operation with the Department of Extension, held its second Refresher Course in Municipal Administration at the University on June 17th-19th, 1940. This course was attended by 62 secretary-treasurers, school trustees and others, in comparison with an attendance of 97 in the previous year. In addition to the delegates registered for

the full time, visiting councillors and municipal officials came in each day, so that the average attendance was about 70 and on one day reached 100.

The programme was devoted to the problems of the municipal officer with special attention given to office accounting and management, public road policies, and to a review of new legislation as it affected the municipalities.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 1940-41, 90 regular libraries were sent out 175 times. The recorded circulation of these and of 25 libraries returned after April 1st, 1940, was 21,287, an average of 106.43 per library. The community with the largest circulation was Winfield, 175, 26 readers. This library was under the care of Mrs. A. M. Taylor.

The number of libraries circulated is smaller by 40 than in the preceding year, while the average circulation per library is increased by 52.41.

Special Libraries.

Seventy-nine (79) special libraries were sent out, with a recorded average circulation per library of 62.1 (total 49,059). This is a decrease of 40 in the number of libraries, and a decrease of 1.95 in the average circulation. The library under the care of Mr. Wm. E. Kostash, at New Hairy Hill, again had the largest circulation, 216, 32 readers.

In addition 383 small parcels of reference books were sent to schools to assist in enterprises and Social Studies.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings and periodicals for the year 1940-41 is shown in the following table:

Open Shelf books	19,340	
Pamphlets and clippings	1,471	
Periodicals	1,358	
		22,169
Plays: No. of communities, 326:		
Adult single plays	1,315	
Juvenile single plays	139	
Adult collections	745	
Juvenile collections	358	
		2,557
Total		24,726

This is a decrease of 1,222 from last year. The periodicals alone showed an increase—of 230.

In addition to the above, 150 books and 50 magazines were sent to the School of Community Life at Olds in July. To the School of Fine Arts at Banff, in August, 398 books and 23 magazines were sent. The former were, for the most part, books and magazines on Economics, Sociology and Handicrafts; the latter were books on the Theatre, Drama, Music and Art, as well as a large number of plays.

Radio Book Chats.

During the periods April 1 to May 15, 1940, and October, 1940, to March 31, 1941, thirty Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these, 15 were given by the Librarian, 5 by Mrs. B. O. Farnham, 3 by Miss A. M. Carpenter, and 7 by members of the University Library staff.

All the Chats were on books recently added to the Open Shelf Library, 17 sent by publishers for review. Owing to the change in the hour when these Chats were given, many regular listeners missed them until quite late in the season. There has been a corresponding decrease in requests for the books reviewed.

Book Stock.

Statistics of book stock for the year 1940-41:

Books at April 1st, 1940			22,224
Accessions:			
By purchase:			
Travelling libraries	243		
Open Shelf	643		
Books from publishers for review	17		
Gifts	8		
Books lost for more than a year, and reaccessioned	3		
Government documents bound and accessioned	11		
Total books accessioned		925	
Withdrawals:			
Lost, paid for by losers	18		
Worn out	922		
Totals withdrawals		940	
Decrease in stock			15
Books at March 31st, 1941			22,209

As in previous years, books too worn out to be circulated in the libraries, but still holding together, were sent to districts unable to pay double freight or express. Two large boxes went to the barracks in Edmonton for the use of soldiers in training.

A much larger proportion than ever before of the librarian's time has this year been spent in reference work for out-of-town readers. Questions on all kinds of subjects, many of them involving hours of search, have come throughout the months. Some of these have been from Intermediate and High School students, but many more from men and women engaged in home study, or, sometimes to satisfy a sudden curiosity. It is not the policy of the library to find answers to questions forming part of a radio, magazine or newspaper contest, but no legitimate request is turned down without an effort to help to the utmost.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The trend towards a wider use of motion pictures in education noted in last year's report, has been continued during the period now under review. Although some decrease must be recorded in the amount of still picture material circulated, the various types of this material, such

as lantern slides, film-slides and direct projection pictures, are still widely used throughout the province. The fact that our photographic facilities are still in steady demand by teachers and lecturers in the preparation of lantern slides and other still-picture materials seems to point to a more personal use of this medium in the schools.

Lantern Slides.

Several sets of Keystone Social Studies units have been added to the new school series inaugurated last year. These include Transportation by Vehicles, and Through the Air, Boats, Roads, Ships; The Family—At Work and Play; Homes—the Need for and How Provided; Public Helpers—the Policeman, Fireman and Postman; Children of Many Lands; Primitive Homes; Primitive Indians. Four sets were also added to the High School Art and Social Studies series, produced in our own plant from material compiled by Mr. J. G. Sinclair of Edmonton Technical High School staff. These additions were on Ancient Greek and Roman Arts and Crafts; Byzantine Mosaics; Renaissance Sculpture; and Northern Artists, Flemish, German, Dutch. The series now includes thirteen sets, with others to follow on the art of other European countries, Canadian and modern art, evolution of musical instruments, period furniture, art processes, architecture, peasant art, and dress. It is expected that the whole collection will have a total of thirty sets.

The future of the glass lantern slide would seem to lie in the direction of specialized series such as those mentioned and which we are developing. It has been found difficult to keep up-to-date on general material and much of our slide library has become obsolete, and new modern sets are almost impossible to obtain. The newer miniature slide and film-slide may supersede the standard lantern slide in popularity if not in utility.

Circulation of lantern slides was 675 sets. Reports were received on 550 of these which were shown 935 times to audiences totalling 44,161. On this basis the total showings would approximate 1,174 and audiences 54,172. The decrease in sets sent out is 164.

Lanterns were loaned 55 times for occasional lectures, and four were in use from November 12th to March 31st in Youth Training Schools throughout the province.

The photographic service was continued with two full-time employees and one on part time, and a large number of lantern slides and much other material was prepared for University and Government Departments as well as for lecturers in other fields. Equipment has now been installed for the making of film-slides and miniature lantern slides.

Film-slides.

What has already been said about the difficulty of securing up-to-date material also applies to film-slides, and much of our original library of a few years ago is now obsolete and will have to be withdrawn from circulation. It was found possible, however, to make replacements and to add other material, thus giving a net increase of 80 and bringing the total number of film-slides to 610. The additions include many Social

Studies subjects as well as others on Agriculture, Safety, and Literature, with a complete new series on Physics, Chemistry and General Science. Because of the low cost of film-slides, some school boards are finding their own library a great convenience. Among them are the Calgary Public and Separate School Boards and the Lethbridge School Board. Our circulation figures do not of course include this material. We sent out a total of 1,009 film-slides on which 810 reports were received. On the basis of the reports, the number of showings given would approximate 2,045, and audiences 64,213. The decrease from last year is 283, although the number of showings is increased and total audiences are the same as last year.

Motion Pictures:

In contrast to the decline in the use of still picture material, motion pictures show a continued advance in use and popularity, and the year has been an exceedingly busy one for our film services. With the introduction of the new motor-driven battery projector for rural use, the number of school circuits has increased from 15 to 25. New circuits include Lamont Sub-division 3, and the following Sub-Locals of the Alberta Teachers' Association: Vimy, Claresholm, Taber, Ponoka, Lacombe and Myrnam. The disposition of Divisional Boards to assist Sub-Locals of the A.T.A. and other teacher groups, by grants for the purchase of equipment for visual and other forms of instruction, has given a new impetus to the circuit system as carried on in Alberta. Other grants have been made for film service and sundry expenses, so that the financing of the rural circuits has become far less of a problem. In the cities also the school boards have provided for film service, and in Edmonton in particular, a greatly increased use of films in the schools has resulted. In Calgary, too, the Board has provided for film service which is used in 17 schools with projectors supplied by the Board, while in Edmonton 8 schools are equipped with their own projectors with grants-in-aid by the Board. Among the equipment supplied through this Department during the year were 27 silent film projectors and 12 for sound films.

We continued to co-operate with various organizations as depositary for their films, including the Religious Film Foundation of New York through the Ryerson Press, and the National Film Society of Canada. A noteworthy addition to our film library was also made by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau which contributed a number of reels in the "Canada Carries On" series including Atlantic Patrol, Letter from Aldershot, Home Front, Front of Steel, Wings of Youth, and Squadron 992. Three longer subjects on the war and Canada's part in it: Not Peace but the Sword, On Guard for Thee, and Poland Will Never Die, were also contributed by the Bureau. As the year ends we are also in receipt of five reels, the first of a new series of silent films for schools planned by the Canadian Film Board. The titles of those to hand are as follows: Waterways of Canada, Toilers of the Grand Banks, Industrial Workers of Canada, Farmers of the Prairies, and West Coast Mountains. These films on our own country, designed for school use, will fill a great need. Notes for the teacher accompany

each film. Several industrial films of special interest have been added to the library by courtesy of various organizations. These include Alaska's Silver Millions and Jerry Pulls the Strings, from the American Can Company; The Bright Path, from the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission; Yes Bananas, from the Pan-American League, and Canada's Gold Industry from the Canadian Government. Other noteworthy additions are three films dealing with certain problems in adolescence. These are Finding Your Life Work, on Vocational Guidance; Boy in Court, from the National Probation Society of New York; and Are You Guilty?, the problem of the careless young driver. The last-named together with some other films on the subject of Street and Highway Safety, formed the basis of a splendid piece of co-operative work between this Department and the R.C.M.P., the Edmonton City Police and the Alberta Government Highway Board. Lectures were given in Edmonton schools and in a number of highway towns by Corporal Muir of the R.C.M.P. Highway Patrol, assisted in Edmonton by Sergt.-Major Riddell of the City Police, on proper procedure by motorists and pedestrians. A total of 81 lectures with projectors and films provided by this Department were given to audiences totalling 35,753. High commendation of the effort was given by N. W. Macpherson, Highway Commissioner, and it is expected that the plan will be expanded in the future.

Reference has been made to the Canadian Government films on Canada's part in the war. Other films were available on the war, taken on the various fronts in Norway and Denmark, the Low Countries and France; the Bombing of London and the British-Greek campaign. These were in special demand in Edmonton among service clubs, fraternal lodges, schools and societies of every kind, and increased very greatly the projection service given in this city by the Department. Altogether 218 showings were given, 198 with sound films and 20 with silent, to audiences totalling 32,076. A similar service in Calgary was given by Mr. H. E. Panabaker (in the early part of the winter only) with 15 showings to 4,310 people. In Edmonton projection service with special films was given to various organizations on 22 different occasions. As in previous years film service was extended to the Crippled Children's Wing of the University Hospital, 26 sets having been used. Four motion picture projectors were in steady use in the Youth Training Schools throughout the winter, 59 sets of 597 reels having been shown to 1,235 students attending 22 schools. Many of these programmes were given in the evenings when from one to two hundred visitors were present. The Calgary Public schools gave 1,026 showings of 134 reels.

One film was produced during the year, by arrangement with the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada. This was the Rundle Pageant, an event of wide public interest, performed at Edmonton on May 24th, in celebration of the centenary of Robert Terill Rundle, the first resident missionary to this part of the country. The completed film was in three reels of natural colour Kodachrome, fully titled, giving the story of Fort Edmonton, Rundle's arrival and work, and final departure. It has met with general acceptance and has been shown at many points throughout the West.

Circulation of films was 946 sets of silent films totalling 3,236 reels, and 596 sets of sound films totalling 2,587 reels, a grand total of 1,542 sets of 5,823 reels, an increase of 341 sets and 247 reels over last year. The silent films were shown 1,920 times to audiences totalling 153,052, and the sound films 1,067 times to audiences of 188,275, a grand total of 2,987 showings of films to 341,327 people. It is of interest to note that audiences watching silent films averaged 80 and at showings of sound films 176.

General:

Interest in visual instruction throughout Alberta continues to be maintained, both in the schools and in adult groups. Advice has been freely given, as in the past, in the purchase of suitable equipment and service continued in the inspection and repair branch of our work. Teachers both as individuals and in groups, have looked to us for service, and visits were paid to several conventions where exhibits and demonstrations were provided. These included the Pembina Division Convention at Westlock on October 8th, the Vermilion District Teachers' Convention, October 9th-11th, the Edmonton Rural Teachers' Convention, October 11th-12th, the Red Deer Teachers' District Convention, October 21st-22nd. Visits were also made to Kysylew School, northwest of Lamont, and to Hobbema and Lacombe to meet groups of teachers taking over equipment for new circuits, and to instruct them in its use.

A new phase of visual instruction is the school-produced film, the growing importance of which may be gauged from the fact that a conference on the Educational Production of Motion Pictures was held at the Ohio State University in November of 1938 sponsored by four important educational organizations. This brought the matter to the fore and much attention has been given to it since. In 1939 and again in August of last year, the University of British Columbia gave a course on Motion Pictures in Education, with special reference to the school-produced film. The Supervisor of the Division of Visual Instruction attended the 1940 course and much valuable information was obtained. One or two Alberta schools have already experimented along this line and it is anticipated that many others will do so in the future. In this, as in other phases of visual instruction, the Department is prepared to render whatever service it can.

A new service to rural schools and communities has recently been inaugurated with the purchase of one thousand watt, 110 volt AC motor-generator mounted on a car trailer. This equipment enables the department to provid the latest and best in educational sound films to country districts where no power is available. This addition to our equipment marks a new development which will be much appreciated by schools and other institutions of Alberta who have been using our facilities for the last twenty-five years. The amount of material circulated, and service given, and the number of people benefitted in various ways would, if calculated, run into impressive figures.

ALBERTA SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LIFE

The annual Alberta School of Community Life held during July at the Olds Provincial School of Agriculture, has gained for itself a place of recognition among the adult schools in Canada. The fourth school which was held this year from July 3rd to 16th, easily maintained the high standard of student-body and programme that discriminating people have come to associate with this school.

In spite of the uncertainty of war conditions, the school had a registration of 91 people as compared with 123 in the previous year. The reduction was accounted for in part by the fact that 18 students were provided partial scholarships last year and only 10 this year; to the fact that many rural people who would have come, could not afford to do so, and finally to the general uncertainty and uneasiness as a result of the serious situation in Europe.

Of the 91 students who attended, 35 were housewives or homemakers, the largest single occupational group; 16 farmers, 9 grain officials, 9 youth training instructors—4 from British Columbia, 5 students, 3 teachers, 2 housemaids, 2 business, 2 reporters, and 1 each of the following: librarian, cook, engineer, lawyer, retired businessman, musician, registrar, and executive, thus making a total of 17 vocations represented —a very satisfactory cross-section of Alberta life. By age groupings the school divided as follows:

18-29 years	32
30-39 years	11
40-49 years	24
50-59 years	16
60-69 years	8

The educational standard was high, with 53 students having high school education, 27 university training, and 11 public school only. Of those with high school training, 5 had normal school as well, and 3 were graduates of an agricultural school.

A total of 44 communities were represented by the students, and for the first time students from outside the province, from Vancouver, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina, were present. Alberta points represented were: Calgary 15, Olds, 10, Three Hills 6, Edmonton 6, Indus 4, Fleet 3, Claresholm 3, Carstairs 2, Wetaskiwin 2, Tudor 2, Magrath 2, Stavely 2, Vauxhall 2, and 1 each from St. Paul, Morley, New Brigden, Edson, Sylvan Lake, Stony Plain, Balzac, Dalemead, Bassano, Edgerton, Red Deer, Thorsby, Athabasca, Taber, Macleod, Sangudo, Mundare, Carbon, Benalto, Gourin, Vegreville, Delia, Manville, Sexsmith and Nanton. This is by far the most widely representative school so far held and demonstrates fairly well the developing interest throughout the province.

One of the most encouraging features of the school this year was the attendance of promising young leaders from rural areas, who made up the largest single group age, that between 18 and 29 years. There were 32 registrations in this group. This was the group that formed the central core of the school as they were mostly in attendance from

start to finish. As is usually the case, the next largest age group was that between 40 and 49 with 24 registered.

Largely as a result of having more young people of better than average ability present, the school was the most successful yet from the standpoint of a balanced programme of recreation and education. The social and recreational side of the school which had been weak in previous years was greatly strengthened this year, with the result that the atmosphere of the whole school was buoyant and stimulating.

The Programme.

From the outset the School of Community Life has had as one of its major objectives the strengthening of those values that make for an enriched life experience for the individual and a healthier degree of co-operation between individuals and organizations in the community. It has sought to achieve this objective by presenting a correlated programme which emphasizes the need of an intelligent understanding of current affairs, both domestic and foreign, by emphasizing the need of a larger understanding of co-operative principles as applied to living and to business, and by stressing the urgency of a greater development of those creative forms of cultural expression such as drama and handicrafts. That the school has been the means of stimulating development in these fields is attested by the fact that many communities which have had representatives at the school, are now carrying on programmes which are better designed to fit community needs than formerly. In the majority of cases, students of the school are giving new leadership to their home communities, and are going forward with renewed zest and vigor as a result of the inspirational stimulus of the school.

The 1940 school was held under circumstances which served to emphasize the urgency of having well-informed, trained leaders in every aspect of community life. Prof. MacKenzie emphasized this in his discussions of the grave international situation and the equally serious domestic problems. Prof. Drummond emphasized it in his keen analysis of the changing business world, and by constantly stressing the need of a new and more co-operative approach to the solution of many of our social and economic problems. The director emphasized it in his discussions of the every-day problems of leadership and community organization. By liberal use of the technique of the panel discussion and the round table group, a greater degree of student participation was achieved than in any previous school, and it was the unanimous feeling of all leaders present that the students acquitted themselves admirably.

A feature of the school was an enthusiastic weaving class of 14 students under the able direction of Mrs. Atwater of Basin, Montana. Work of high quality and infinite variety was done, and there is no doubt that the school has been the means of giving great stimulus to a growing interest in hand-weaving in the province.

Scholarships.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Department of Extension, 10 scholarships to the value of $15.00 each were provided for each of 10 students selected from the

rural youth training schools held during the previous winter. These students were all high quality potential leaders in their communities who benefitted greatly by this experience. The start that has been made in this field, of providing further educational opportunities for selected young leaders should be greatly expanded, and would without a shadow of doubt be one of the most fruitful investments that a province could make.

The Peace River Experiment.

The one disappointing feature of the School of Community Life so far has been that a much larger proportion of the population has not been able to participate. Instead of an attendance of from 75 to 100 each year, the quality of the programme would seem to justify several times that number. However, present economic circumstances, in rural areas particularly, show no immediate prospect of improvement, and this suggests the advisability of taking the school to the people.

A small beginning was made in this regard this year when the Department of Extension in co-operation with the United Church and other community organizations in the Peace River area held the first Community Life conference at Lake Saskatoon from July 19th-27th.

The course was organized in the same manner as that at Olds, under the leadership of the director, assisted by Rev. Ernest Rands of Sexsmith, and the Rev. Charles Kitney of Montney, B.C. The registration was 52, and these were in daily attendance, but as many as 200 people attended evening programmes. One young man drove 120 miles by team from the interior of British Columbia, and finished the last 40 miles by car.

The United Church camp-site and huts on Lake Saskatoon provided an admirable setting for the school, and the cost to the student was a small fraction of what it would have been had he been compelled to go to Olds.

Dormitory facilities for 32 people were provided by 8 cabins. After these had been filled to capacity, tents were used for the others. A large pavilion served as a combined lecture-hall, dining-room and kitchen, and made quite a comfortable headquarters even in one of the wettest weeks of the summer.

The success of the initial Peace River experiment suggests that it should be incorporated as part of the School of Community Life programme next year, and arrangements made to take at least some of the visiting instructors in to it. There is no doubt that such an extension of the programme would serve a definite need in the Peace River country—a need which is not likely to be met in any other way.

It is with a keen sense of appreciation that we again record our grateful thanks to those organizations and institutions whose support alone has made this useful educational experiment possible. The United Grain Growers and the Alberta Wheat Pool have always shown a high sense of public responsibility and a genuine interest in the development of rural Alberta, and in this instance it may be a case of "they builded better than they knew." To the principal and staff of the

Provincial School of Agriculture a special word is due for the warm hospitality which completed a pleasant and stimulating experience.

FINE ARTS

Drama.

On January of this year, Mr. Sydney Risk joined the Extension Department staff as Supervisor of Dramatics, and he has carried on the work very much along the same lines as Miss Gwen Pharis had developed it.

Early in February, a three-day Drama school was held at Barrhead, the course being based on the bulletins previously prepared by Miss Pharis, entitled "So You Want to be an Actor." More than 25 teachers in Barrhead and the surrounding communities registered for the school, and at its conclusion the teachers voted it a great success. At the same time, a visit was also made to the school at Manola and an interesting afternoon was spent talking to and working with the students.

Three days were spent at Dewberry assisting the local dramatic group with the direction of their annual play, and special demonstrations of make-up and construction of scenery were given. Here, two afternoons were spent at the school. These informal visits to the schools are much appreciated by the students who reveal considerable interest in and enthusiasm for Dramatics when the subject is presented to them in a practical, informal way.

School and community festivals were adjudicated at Smoky Lake and Alix, and in Edmonton, with a total attendance of over two thousand. At the out-of-town festivals, Mr. Risk, at the invitation of festival committees, arranged to stay over an extra day during which he gave each of the groups entered in the festival a fuller adjudication and took rehearsals with each of the plays. In this way it is felt that the adjudicator can give the groups much more practical advice and help than he can with a few brief remarks delivered from the stage after each performance.

A three-day visit was made to the Youth Training School at Cardston in March. Classes were held in Voice, Movement and general principles of Acting, each morning and evening. In addition to the students of the school, more than 200 casual visitors attended each of the evening sessions.

A new departure this year is the course given in Acting every second Tuesday night under the auspices of the Edmonton Little Theatre. At first the attitude was inclined to be rather casual, but more recently there has been an increased interest. It is felt, however, that a definite fee covering the entire course would make for a less fluctuating class.

Plays submitted by over a dozen aspiring playwrights have been read and advice and constructive criticism given to the authors. An address was given in March at the Macdonald Hotel to the Business and Professional Women's sorority.

Banff School of Fine Arts.

The eighth annual session of the Banff School of Fine Arts was held in Banff from August 1st to 31st. Under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, the school had one of the most successful seasons of its history.

With a total registration, including the affiliated French School, of some 175 students and a teaching staff of nine, the School was extended to cover the entire month of August. Students registered from as far away as Vancouver in the west, New York in the east, Peace River in the north, and Buenos Aires in the south. Canada was represented by students from every province, from British Columbia to Quebec, while Americans represented nine states in the Union from San Francisco to New York. Approximately 50% of the students were teachers who were anxious to obtain professional credits in the subjects of Art and Drama. The balance of the student body was composed of high school and college students with a wide representation of other professions who were interested in the arts for purely aesthetic reasons.

The Art Division of the school was again under the direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., and the staff included such outstanding Canadian artists as W. J. Phillips, R.C.A., and Andre Bieler, resident artist of Queen's University, Kingston. The extensive programme included sketching and painting using various media, together with lectures and criticisms. One of the highlights of the school was the demonstration of methods of teaching children, under the direction of Mr. Bieler. The response to this programme on the part of teachers and children alike was so enthusiastic that it has been decided to make it a feature of the course in subsequent years. At the conclusion of the school, the exhibition of paintings executed by the students included some remarkably fine efforts.

Students in the Music Division were guided in their studies by Jacques Jolas, eminent concert pianist and Juilliard representative. Mr. Jolas not only gave the assigned courses in music appreciation and pedagogy, but two public recitals and a special programme for very young music lovers. Among his students were several of former years who returned to continue their studies with the benefit of his inspirational instruction.

One of the important factors contributing to the success of the school this year was the new Banff School Auditorium. The plans which were started in 1937 as a vague hope were brought to a successful fruition in January, 1940, with the completion of this fine new building. Not only did it provide the students with one of the best equipped stages in the west and the staff with an admirable teaching plant, but it served to co-ordinate the various services of the school by providing a common and convenient meeting place.

Being productive of much talent, it is impossible to review all the activities of the Theatre Division, but an outline of the courses will give some indication of the ground covered.

these being the Alberta Artists' exhibition, the collection of paintings from the Banff School of Fine Arts, exhibit of the Vegreville Art Club, and exhibits by Miss M. Filer, Mr. Andre Bieler, Mr. W. J. Phillips, and Dr. Wm. Rowan. These exhibits were very much appreciated, especially by the students.

REPORT ON SCHEDULE "A"

Dominion-Provincial Rural Youth Training Programme, 1940-41.

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, known as Schedule "A", was carried out as in previous years under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. A joint committee representing the University and the Government, and consisting of J. R. Sweeney (Chairman), R. M. Putnam, O. S. Longman, Dean Newton, J. P. Sackville and J. Macgregor Smith, acted in an advisory capacity with the Director and W. J. Elliott, Associate-Director.

Under this committee a programme including 21 community schools of three weeks' duration, and one Continuation School of seven weeks, were carried out during the period November to March inclusive. Owing to a substantial reduction in the appropriation for this phase of Youth Training the number of schools held in the 1940-41 term was reduced from 34 in 1939-40 to 22 in 1940-41, a reduction of 12.

Attendance decreased from 2,572 in 1939-40 to 1,282 in 1940-41. However, with the large number of enlistments from rural areas and the transfer of farm youth to war training and industry, it must be considered that the programme made a satisfactory showing in this respect, having maintained an average of approximately 59 students per school as against 75 last year.

Selection of Centres and Community Basis of Schools.

In selecting centres at which schools were to be held the policy was followed of not going back to a centre at which three previous schools had been held. In this way schools were held in 9 new centres and 12 centres at which schools had been held previously, although not necessarily in the preceding year. The practice has been followed in some areas which are served by two rival towns of about the same size, of holding the schools at each centre in alternate years; and this has been a fairly satisfactory solution to the problem, although in one centre where a school had been held two years in succession the posters advertising the school in the rival community were torn down. This seems to be carrying inter-community rivalry a bit too far.

As in past years, emphasis was placed on making the schools real community schools, and too much cannot be said for the way in which local communities, town councils, church organizations and others co-operated in supplying buildings and other assistance. The majority of local weekly newspaper editors deserve special mention, and particular praise must be given to the Lac Ste Anne Chronicle, which gave unlimited support. The merchants of Cardston gave outstanding support to the school held in that centre, as did the business men in a number

of other communities. There is no question but that the success of the schools must depend to a great extent on the co-operation of the local committees and business men in the school centres. Where they take a real interest, and where the schools receive the support of the community organizations in the surrounding area, they are a success; where this is not the case the schools are difficult and unsatisfactory.

The same policy as in previous years has been followed with respect to student maintenance. Each student was asked to pay the cost of his meals in the dormitory either in cash or kind, and to supply his own bed and bedding. Where students could not do either they were taken care of under the grant. An interesting commentary on the current wheat situation was particularly noticeable in the schools before Christmas. While the number of students receiving relief was practically nil, cash was scarcer in some districts than in almost any year since the programme started. Investigation showed that the wheat quota restrictions in effect in the early fall prevented farmers from getting cash for a sufficient volume of their crop to provide the minimum amount of ready cash required, and this undoubtedly had the effect of keeping some students from attending the early schools. In a few districts threshing was not completed, and this also had the effect of reducing attendance. The most important reason, however, was the one mentioned previously, heavy enlistments plus greater employment in war industry.

Staff and Teaching Programme.

The rural youth training programme has been fortunate in being able to retain most of the same staff since 1937. A few minor changes have been made, but in the main the key people, particularly amongst the male instructors, have been carried over from year to year. This is due to the fact that in the beginning agricultural graduates who were operating their own farms were chosen as far as possible. These men were able to leave their farms during the winter months and were capable of bringing to their work the value of technical training and practical experience.

As in the past, each staff consisted of six people, three men who were graduates in agriculture, two women who were graduates in household science, and one woman cook who was a graduate of the domestic science class in a school of agriculture.

In the teaching programme in 1940-41 special emphasis was laid on those practices and policies which would assist in Canada's war effort, and on training for citizenship and community living. To this end one member of each staff gave special attention to work in motor mechanics and farm machinery. Real co-operation in this work was given by most of the machine companies, who in addition to putting the services of their dealers and showrooms at the disposal of the schools, sent out at their expense their own machine experts to work in the schools for periods of from two to four days.

Officials of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture gave lectures at many of the schools and dealt with our production policies and the necessity of re-organizing western agriculture to meet

the existing emergency. Livestock and livestock management and farm production costs received special attention.

In the girls' work emphasis was placed on the utilization of home-grown products and the conservation of foodstuffs.

Both boys and girls received training in craft work—the girls in weaving and sewing, the boys in wood and tin work and home building construction.

More time was given over to lectures in citizenship and community organization than in any previous year, and some good results have been noticed in a number of communities.

The number and location of the schools held, together with the attendance and an analysis of costs is shown in the following table:

Rural Youth Training Schools—Registration and Local Costs, 1940-41

	Registration				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Local cost	Local cost per student
Pre-Christmas Schools:					
Athabasca	10	17	27	$250.70	$9.28
Lac La Biche	23	19	42	166.18	3.95
*Cold Lake	18	27	45	242.17	5.38
Waskatenau	33	26	59	290.63	4.92
Barrhead	27	18	45	239.58	5.32
Morinville	26	12	38	144.80	3.81
*Rocky Mtn. House	16	19	35	184.17	5.26
Craigmyle	19	12	31	139.26	4.49
After-Christmas Schools:					
Spirit River	30	20	50	270.75	5.41
Two Hills	27	33	60	190.52	3.17
*Bashaw	27	33	60	226.92	3.78
Willingdon	25	45	70	194.37	2.77
*Alliance	49	54	103	274.68	2.66
*Sedgewick	17	26	43	253.04	5.88
*Beiseker	65	41	106	456.43	4.30
*Mayerthorpe	25	23	48	195.36	4.07
*Innisfree	24	22	46	260.18	5.65
Taber	37	35	72	244.88	3.40
Magrath	37	32	69	223.45	3.23
Foremost	57	23	80	240.93	3.00
*Cardston	69	37	106	323.83	3.05
	661	574	1235	$5,012.83	

Average local cost per student to Government $\frac{\$5,012.83}{1235} = \$4.05$.

*New centres.

Continuation School (Vermilion), Jan. 13-Feb. 28.

The Continuation School which was held at Vermilion from January 13th to February 28th, 1941, was a forward step in the Rural Youth Training Programme, and represents a new extension of adult education in Canada.

The primary purpose of the school was to develop leadership among the rural young people. Since the inception of the Schedule "A" schools in the fall of 1937, it has been recognized by all concerned that these

schools were not an end in themselves but rather that they offered an excellent opportunity for further work to be carried out with rural young people, through:

(1) Awakened interest in such subjects as handicrafts, citizenship, good farming practices and household science;
(2) Starting community projects which would be both valuable and interesting;
(3) Selection of rural young people of exceptional ability for further training in community leadership.

During the past four winters the staffs of the Schedule "A" schools selected at each school the students who showed potential capacity for leadership, with a view to offering them further training when the opportunity presented itself. The Continuation School afforded this opportunity.

It is the hope of those responsible for this programme that these students will return to their home communities ready and able to supply some measure of leadership there, and also to act as contacts for any future programme of rural education that may be carried on in their respective districts.

Accommodation.

All accommodation was provided by the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion. The students lived in the regular dormitories, took their meals in the student dining-room, and participated in the social and athletic functions of the school. Regular School of Agriculture classrooms and laboratories were used. It was found necessary to hold laboratory periods in the mornings and lectures in the afternoons. In this way clashes with the V.S.A. Time Table were avoided.

Special Lectures.

Special lectures were given by the following:

Dr. A. C. McGugan and Mr. F. T. Cook of the Provincial Department of Public Health, who spoke on various aspects of the public health programme.

Mr. J. H. Brown of the Department of Entomology, University of Alberta, who spoke on the incidence of Sylvatic Plague and Spotted Fever in Alberta.

Mr. N. D. Stewart, Fieldman for the Alberta Wheat Pool, who discussed the present wheat problem.

Mrs. Bowman of the Edmonton Art Galleries, who spoke on Canadian Art, and also exhibited a very fine collection of paintings from the National Art Galleries, Ottawa.

Major F. H. Norbury, who gave several lectures on Art Appreciation; one on the development of shelter, and one on British artists.

Mr. Howard Armstrong and Mr. A. Wilson, of the V.S.A. staff, gave greatly appreciated assistance in the Blacksmithing and Field Crops laboratory work.

Special thanks are due to Mr. D .A. Andrew of the V.S.A. staff, for giving three excellent demonstrations in cutting beef, pork and mutton

carcasses for the benefit of the whole student body; and two killing demonstrations, one for beef and one for mutton, to the boys only. This work was well received and much appreciated by the students.

Health.

Three students left the school owing to ill-health during the early part of the school. In addition, seven students contracted measles and one was left at the school with influenza when the school closed on February 28th.

All students paid a Medical Fee of $2.00 which entitled them to care and isolation during these minor ailments.

General Remarks.

Classes were largely of the Open Forum type, the students being encouraged to discuss and question freely, and in many cases to take over the class entirely. It is worthy of record that this privilege was not abused and the tone of the discussion at all times was kept at an intelligent, constructive level.

Several "sittings" of a Legislative Assembly were held, at which the formal procedure of the actual Legislative Assembly was strictly adhered to. Several bills were discussed at some length, including such bills as the "Large School Unit", and the "Municipal Hospitals Act", and others of interest and importance to rural people.

Dramatics held an important place in the curriculum, and after several preliminary lectures, plays were presented before the class and criticized by Miss Benson, who was in charge of this particular phase of the work. These plays were directed by students, who came to the staff for help only when they felt it necessary. In this way it is hoped that they gained some of the experience necessary to go ahead on their own initiative after they return to their home communities. The plays presented on the final evening showed a very real degree of ability and finish.

During the first three weeks of the school, lectures were given to the whole student body on music appreciation by Mr. Hillerud and Miss Hiatt. Later this course was made optional, and some excellent progress was made with a boys' octette and with various individual members. Six of the boys joined the Vermilion United Church Choir, and received instruction in choir singing during the seven weeks.

Several quartettes, octettes and solo numbers were presented at the various student functions.

The V.S.A. Apartment Kitchen was made available to girl students for nine days, during which time each girl was hostess at a formal dinner prepared by herself and one helper. One of the boys acted as host on each of these occasions and two staff members were present. This work was designed to give the students some experience in preparing and presiding at a formal dinner.

The boys laboratory work included woodwork, blacksmithing, soldering and beaten metal work. The students considered this work an excellent spare-time occupation of a recreational nature. Their main

interests were centred around such subjects as community organization and planning, Land Settlement policies in Western Canada, Co-operation, marketing and citizenship.

The girls' laboratory work consisted of sewing, weaving, rug-making and home decoration. Following a well-prepared laboratory, supervised by Mr. Jellis, a corner of the classroom was fitted with a window frame and a model dresser, and with this background the girls experimented with color combinations, curtain styles, and other factors which enter into home decorating schemes.

This report would not be complete without an expression of appreciation to Mr. S. H. Gandier, Principal of the School of Agriculture, and his staff, for their kindness and consideration in making the staff and students feel thoroughly at home. The success of the Continuation School was due, in no small measure, to their consideration and co-operation.

Student Registration.

Selected students who had already attended one or more of the Schedule "A" Rural Youth Training Schools were eligible to attend; and 29 boys and 18 girls registered for the seven weeks' course. Of these, three had to leave for their homes on account of illness soon after the school opened—two boys and one girl—thus reducing the total registration to 44, and these stayed throughout the school term.

Summary and Conclusion.

With the conclusion of the 1940-41 winter program, four winters' work can be viewed in retrospect. From a somewhat sketchy beginning in 1937 as a programme designed to improve and maintain the morale of rural youth, the rural youth training programme has come to be accepted as a definite part of a programme of rural education. From an experimental beginning a definite and satisfactory technique has been evolved for taking a further educational opportunity into districts where students would otherwise not get it. Local communities have developed a new confidence in their own ability to tackle an educational undertaking which they would never have considered before the inception of the programme.

It has been demonstrated that successful schools of three or four weeks' duration can be held in the average community at a surprisingly low cost.

Undoubtedly the programme has given many communities a new conception of community responsibility and a new appreciation of what they can do to help themselves.

One of the most gratifying developments since the inception of the youth training programme came this year with the establishment of the Continuation School at the Vermilion School of Agriculture. Through the whole-hearted co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, arrangements were made to accommodate 50 young men and women who had been selected as potential leaders from the two and three-week youth training schools of past years.

Those engaged in rural education have long realized that one of the great needs of our time is competent leadership. This need is particularly great in rural areas, and at the present time there is no institution apart from the schools of agriculture and the University which is meeting that need and these institutions are only doing it partially. It was recognized early in the youth training programme that the short community schools provided an excellent opportunity for selecting promising young people for further training, and this is exactly what they got in the 7-week school at Vermilion, hence the name Continuation School.

The school was in the nature of an experiment but, thanks to the splendid facilities at Vermilion, the quality of the students selected, and the enthusiasm with which the staff undertook the project, it was a gratifying success. Altogether 47 selected students from all over the province were enrolled and 44 completed the course. Three left because of illness or family reasons.

The quality of 90% of this student body left little to be desired. They were a splendid lot and most of them will give a good account of themselves in their home communities.

From the standpoint of the quality of work done and the results obtained, there is no question but what the Continuation School was one of the most successful and sound developments of the youth training programmes.

In summary it can be said that in spite of unfavourable conditions last fall, and the difficulties imposed on the programme by war conditions, it was possible to carry out a very useful winter's work among rural young people. The programme has demonstrated its value beyond question, and it should now become stabilized as a definite part of a national programme in rural education.

ARMY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

(In connection with the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.)

During the past year, the Extension Department has continued to cooperate actively with the Canadian War Services, Inc., in the provision of educational opportunities to members of His Majesty's Forces in this area. Responsibility for the supervision of this work devolves upon the Director who acts as Chairman of the Area Committee of the Educational Services, Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.

Actual organization of these services required the employment of a full-time organizer. From October 15th to November 30th, 1940, Mr. Duncan Innes, whose services were loaned by the Edmonton School Board, acted as Educational Organizer. Since February 1st, 1941, Mr. H. E. Panabaker, released by the Calgary School Board for the purpose, has served in the same capacity.

The expenses of carrying on this work are met from funds provided by the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc. The Extension Department has provided office space and some clerical assistance and the Director has given considerable time to the project.

During the year classes were organized in various centres as follows:

Edmonton—Introductory Mathematics, Automotive Engineering, Diesel Engineering.

Calgary—Mechanical Drawing, Automotive Engineering, Diesel Engineering, German, Mathematics.

Lethbridge—Typewriting.

Macleod—Automotive Engineering, Practical Electricity.

Besides providing tutors for these classes, local committees also arranged for competent supervisors to attend at regular study periods for the purpose of assisting individuals as called upon.

Experience with these classes has not been entirely satisfactory. Committees have provided competent instructors and have arranged for accommodation, but attendance is most cases has been so irregular that classes had to be cancelled before the completion of the projected course.

In Edmonton the class in Diesel Engineering was discontinued and, while the other two continue to operate, they are poorly attended. In Calgary, only the German class continues to function. In Lethbridge, the typewriting class completed its project with about half of the original registrants. At Macleod, the record is better as these classes are attended by ground crew members of the R.C.A.F. anxious to raise their rating and qualify for higher rates of pay.

To overcome the difficulties connected with holding organized classes—difficulties, incidentally, not at all confined to this area—a scheme of Correspondence Instruction was introduced. Various Provincial Departments of Education made available their correspondence courses which were adapted to the use of service men. Each course was produced in the form of four small booklets which are provided free to the student. Instructors to correct the work of students were secured at various points in the Dominion. No matter to what part of Canada a student may be transferred he retains the same instructor. However, if he goes overseas, he is given a new instructor in England. Two supervised tests are written by the student in each course. Credits obtained through this means are recognized as valid by every Department of Education in Canada.

Courses are offered in 28 subjects up to Grade XI level and including certain technical and commercial subjects.

Investigation of the work actually being accomplished shows that about half of the men who register in these courses are carrying them on more or less successfully. An important phase of the work is the assistance given to applicants for enlistment in the R.C.A.F. in making good the deficiencies in their education.

The scope of this work and the number of men involved are shown in the following tables giving the registration at March 31st, 1941:

	Total on Record	Transferred or Cancelled	Present Net Registration
Introductory English	41	17	24
Introductory Mathematics	82	43	39
Introductory General Science	2	.....	2
Unidentified	2	.....	2
English A	34	14	20
Social Studies A	1	.....	1
Mathematics A	64	22	42
General Science A	6	2	4
Practical Electricity	56	22	34
Automotive Engineering	187	93	94
Mechanical Drawing	68	27	41
Bookkeeping	68	30	38
Shorthand A	38	14	24
Sheet Metal Work	14	.....	14
Business Arithmetic	9	2	7
Principles of Radio	96	25	71
Diesel Engineering	117	43	74
English B	12	6	6
Mathematics B	25	5	20
General Science B	4	.....	4
English C	13	2	11
Physics C	6	.....	6
Mathematics C	29	10	19
	974	377	597

Present net registration is divided as follows:

Army:		
Edmonton	138	
Calgary	245	
Other Centres	14	
	397	
R.C.A.F.	200	
	597	

There are numerous individual instances where men are deriving great benefit from these courses. In general, however, it must be said that the Educational Services could be far more efficiently administered under a properly constituted Educational Corps with definite authority and a fully recognized place in army and air force training.

STAFF

As in the past it would not be fitting to close this report without a special word of appreciation for the staff. The work of the Department is at no time light and frequently requests come in for service which if they are to be met promptly, involve the spending of a good deal of overtime by certain members of the staff. It is a pleasure to record that under all circumstances every member of the staff has risen loyally to the occasion and in that way contributed his or her share to that fine spirt of service which has always characterized the Department.

A special word of appreciation is due to those members of the Dominion and Provincial government services who have always co-operated in the work of the Department, and to those business institu-

tions whose support both financial and otherwise, has been extremely valuable. A final word of appreciation is due to those faculty members and departments of the University who have so freely given of their talents and energies to the work of University extention.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures, general		131	
Aggregate attendance			9,249

Radio

Radio lectures, General and Agricultural		361	
Total number studio programmes		105	
Total number Remote Control programmes		15	
Total number school broadcasts		75	
Total number Symphony hours		163	
Total number plays		2	
Total number hours broadcasting		1,176	

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated		90	
Number of Special Libraries circulated		79	
Travelling Library circulation:			
Regular	21,287		
Special	49,059		
			70.346
Open Shelf circulation:			
Books	19,340		
Pamphlets and clippings	1,471		
Periodicals	1,358		
			22,169
Books and magazines sent to Alberta School of Community Life		200	
Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		421	
Communities supplied with single plays (adult, juvenile)		326	
Number of adult single plays sent out	1,315		
Number of juvenile single plays sent out	139		
Number of juvenile collections	358		
Number of adult collections	745		
			2,557
Number of package libraries for debaters		352	
Each set used by 4 people			1,408

Visual Instruction

Number of times lantern loaned		55	
Sets of lantern slides circulated		675	
Number of times used		447	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures			54,172
Sets of film-slides circulated		1,009	
Number of times used		2,045	
Aggregate attendance			64,213
Sets of moving picture films circulated		1,542	
Number of reels in sets		5,823	
Number of showings		2,987	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programmes			341,327

Conferences

University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates	110		
Leaders	6		
			116
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration			70
Land Inspectors' Short Course			100

Study Groups

Number of sets sent out to groups in		
Alberta	279	
Saskatchewan	3	
Manitoba	11	
British Columbia	2	
Total	295	
Estimated attendance at study groups in Alberta		1,500
Number of students in W.E.A. Study classes in Edmonton		40
Calgary nil.		

Youth Training Programme

Number of schools	22	
Number of staff members	26	
Total attendance at schools		1,287

Publications

Press Bulletins:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		5,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year		26,079
Number of individual requests received	3,000	
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	323,203	

Arts

Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts (Edmonton and Banff):		
Banff	175	
Edmonton	55	
		230
Enrolment at Art Schools, Vegreville and Lethbridge		27
Adjudications: Smoky Lake, Alix, Edmonton, etc., attendance		2,000

Alberta School of Community Life

Attendance	91

Lake Saskatoon Conference

Attendance: Regular	52	
Evenings	200	200

Canadian Legion War Services

Registrations	974

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lanternslide lectures, moving picture programmes, Farm Young People's Week, Study Groups, Banff School of Fine Arts, Art Schools at Vegreville and Lethbridge, Alberta School of Community Life, Youth Training Schools, Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, Land Inspectors' Course, Adjudications, Lake Saskatoon Conference, Canadian Legion War Services	475,596
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals	96,480
Total circulation of Press Bulletin and Agricultural publications	31,579

NOTE: The statistics do not mean separate individuals, as a great many people receive more than one service from the Department.

CONCLUSION

This report covers the twenty-eighth year of service by the Department of Extension. To anyone who takes the time to examine the manifold activities of the Department, it must be apparent that through its Department of Extension the University of Alberta is making a valuable contribution to the life of this province. There is no corner of the province too remote and no group of people too small to be reached in one way or another by the University, thus it becomes in a very real sense a University of the people, serving them, guiding them, and establishing that community of interests and sympathy which must exist between an institution of higher learning and its constituency if the greatest values of democratic life are to be preserved.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1942

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, October, 1942

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, M.A., B.Educ., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1942

Edmonton, May 11th, 1942.

The Senate,
University of Alberta.

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1942.

From the standpoint of the total number of people served, the year has been the busiest in the history of the Department. No less than a grand total of 685,123 persons availed themselves of departmental services of one kind or another. While the bulk of this huge total is represented by people who took advantage of the Department's Visual Education service, it is also true that more short courses and schools were held than in any previous year.

The year was marked by a greater number of staff changes than in any previous year. In October, 1941, Mr. H. B. Mayo, who had been acting as assistant in the Department, joined the R.C.A.F. In February, Mr. Ronald Johnson, who had for some years been employed as a technician in the Department, also joined the Air Force. At the end of March, Mr. Richard MacDonald, Studio Supervisor and Chief Announcer at CKUA, was called from the reserve list to join the military services at Camrose. During the year, too, no less than seven girls, some of whom had been with the Department for a good many years, left either to get married or to undertake war work.

Temporary arrangements were made during the winter to replace Mr. Mayo with Mr. Sylvan Hillerud, B.S.A., and no arrangements will be made to replace Mr. MacDonald until next fall.

EXTENSION LECTURES

In the period covered by this report, 128 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) were given. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 9,792 or an average of 76 per lecture. This represented a slight increase in attendance over last year. As more emphasis is placed on short courses and schools rather than on isolated extension lectures, the number of the latter is decreasing slightly because with the present staff the Department cannot do both. However, it is felt that much more intensive work can be done at considerably less cost in the three or

four-day short course or school, and many more communities can be effectively reached through those who attend the courses than by the same expenditure of funds and energy on the isolated lectures.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

Because of three successive changes in the personnel responsible for the study group programme, it has been difficult to get the results which the importance of this phase of adult education deserves. Mr. Mayo was just getting to the point where people knew and had confidence in him when he joined the R.C.A.F. Mr. Hillerud, being new to the work, naturally experienced some difficulty in carrying on from where Mr. Mayo left off. Nevertheless a fair amount of work was accomplished under this heading. By far the greatest interest was shown by those groups interested in Credit Unions, Co-operatives, and Social Planning. Altogether 155 sets of study material were sent out, the subjects of Credit Union and Co-operatives accounting for 89 of the total. These were followed in turn by Social Planning 13, Canadian Farm Problems 13, Child Psychology for Parents 11, with seven other courses each having a lesser number.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

Related to the study group field is the work in debating and public discussion. During the year 250 package libraries of material were sent out—a reduction of 103 from the previous year.

It will be necessary to go completely through this material for the purpose of discarding topics that are no longer of interest, and replacing them with new sets.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

The demand for agricultural information was not as heavy in the year under review as in some previous years, and this may be accounted for in part at least by the expenditure of large sums in this field by provincial and federal Departments of Agriculture and by commercial companies. The entrance into this field by some of the more aggressive companies may be a source of embarrassment to public institutions at some future time.

Owing to the initiation of a policy of charging the cost of agricultural bulletins distributed through the Department, the number of bulletins distributed was reduced by approximately half—from 25,079 in 1940-41 to 12,210 this year. A further factor contributing to the decreased distribution was the revision of the mailing list from which 500 names were removed.

During the year 16,000 bulletins were printed, bringing to 375,000 the number printed since publication was started. Of this number 336,913 have been distributed.

With a view to developing closer co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, arrangements have been made whereby agricultural information, such as circulars and leaflets, will be published under the auspices of a joint committee representing the two institu-

tions. These publications will be paid for by the Provincial Government and distributed free of charge from both institutions. Bulletins dealing with original work will be published as formerly under the University's Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The W.E.A. classes in Edmonton and Calgary were carried on again during the past winter, but interest on the part of the trade unions left much to be desired. In Edmonton only one class, which met weekly, was held. This took the form of a current affairs and economics class with different lecturers each week. The average attendance was about 20. In Calgary five classes were organized in Economics, Public Speaking, English and Psychology, with a total enrolment of 89 students. The lecturers were Dr. J. T. Cook, Miss C. deLong, Mrs. L. W. Stagg, and Dr. E. W. Coffin.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Through the continued support of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers, and the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, it was possible to hold the 5th annual School of Community Life at Olds. The school was attended by 68 registered students and a large number of visitors. Altogether some 40 odd Alberta communities were represented, and the percentage of young people who took the complete course was the largest of any previous year. Many of these young people were selected from youth training groups during the winter months and were thus a fine group of potential farm leaders.

Following the successful experiment started a year ago, when the school was taken from Olds to Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River country, a similar project was carried out with the community organizations in the Coronation-Monitor area. A four-day Community Life Conference was held at Gooseberry Lake, and the staff proceeded directly from Olds to the Lake. In spite of the fact that the crops were burning up in daily temperatures of 104°, 330 people registered for the course, and from all points of view it was one of the most successful undertakings ever put on by the Department.

It was not possible to take the full staff to Lake Saskatoon for a second conference there, but Mr. Mayo acted as one of the leaders, and a good conference was held although on a much smaller scale than at Gooseberry Lake. The Lake Saskatoon registration was 61 with an average daily attendance of about 50.

Other courses conducted by the Department during the year included the third Annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration attended by some 64 municipal secretary-treasurers and councillors; the 23rd Annual Farm Young People's Week, and a new and very successful short course for the managers and employees of Co-operative stores.

The Annual Short Course for Land Inspectors was held at Lethbridge instead of at the University this year, but the Department co-operated with the Soils Department by making the services of Mr. W. E. Bowser available for the Lethbridge course.

EXTENSION LIBRARY

On the whole the year 1941-42 was a difficult one for the Extension Library. To begin with, no appropriation was made for books because of budgetary limitations. Then in June the R.C.A.F. took over the Normal School which has housed the Library for the past ten years. The books were stored temporarily in the University rink through courtesy of the C.O.T.C. until such time as permanent quarters could be found. Last August arrangements were made with the provincial government for space in the basement of the Court House. What at first looked like very unprepossessing quarters have been made quite habitable, and the downtown location has proved a convenience to many country subscribers.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it was only to be expected that the total library circulation for the year would be down. It is only remarkable that it was not down more, and the library staff is to be congratulated on getting through a very difficult year without too great a disruption of service.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The division of Visual Instruction continues to be one of the most active divisions of the Department, as teachers and community leaders increasingly turn to the use of films and slides as a means of making their programmes more interesting and effective. Our library of lantern slides contains quite a number of obsolete sets which need replacing, but in spite of this there was only a decrease in circulation of 26 sets recorded as compared with the previous year. Against this, the circulation of film slides and motion picture films was more than doubled. The recorded film-slide circulation included 3,329 showings to audiences totalling 108,700.

Five new rural school film circuits were organized during the year, bringing the total number of such circuits to 30. In addition to this, 8 health units are also functioning as film circuits. The Department has co-operated with the R.C.M.P. traffic safety patrol in supplying a large number of traffic safety films.

Film service has also been supplied to the Canadian Legion War Services to the extent of 150 sets of 1,160 reels, and this service has been much appreciated by the armed services.

Altogether a total of 1,881 sets of 9,215 reels of film were shown 3,520 times to audiences aggregating 356,038. This works out to an average of approximately 10 showings a day throughout the year.

In recognition of the leading role played in Canada in the field of visual education by this Department, the director was made a member of the National Film Board of Canada in April, 1941. This Board has the responsibility for the production and distribution of all Canadian Government films. The position is honorary, but it does enable the director to keep in close touch with all developments in this field.

Last January the Department was made an agent for the Film Board for the purpose of co-operating with the Department of National War

Services and the Director of Public Information. Since that time seven film circuits have been set up, five of them with full-time operators paid for by the National Film Board. These operators have been showing programmes of public information on Canada at War to audiences which increased from 27,130 in the first three weeks of January to 50,000 in April. Special emphasis has been placed in these programmes on Citizenship, and the response has been most enthusiastic.

RADIO

The University opened its broadcasting term with the new 1,000 watt transmitter, on September 29th, 1941, and during the period under review gave 1,499½ hours of broadcasting—an increase of 328½ hours over the previous year.

In spite of the fact that CKUA'S plans for commercial operation of the station did not materialize, the station undoubtedly had its most effective year of broadcasting.

Education by radio is coming to occupy an increasingly important place in education, and with restrictions on travel caused by the tire and gas shortage, more and more people will look to the radio for education and recreation.

CKUA changed its policy with respect to broadcasting time this year. Instead of going on the air at 11:30 and going off again from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m., the station did not start until 2 p.m., but remained on the air continuously until 9:30. This meant that during the period from 2:00 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. daily there was one station on the air continuously without advertising and soap operas, and over which listeners were assured the news, good music, and all the best talks of the C.B.C. This feature was responsible for a good deal of favorable comment from the largest listening audience CKUA has ever had.

Coverage by the new transmitter has been greatly increased over the old station, and we are certain of good coverage at all times from the Peace River country in the north, and in the south to a line running east through High River and Vulcan to the Saskatchewan border. Less dependable reception can be had at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

The University radio station co-operated with the C.B.C. and the Alberta Farm Radio Forum Committee during the winter in releasing the Farm Radio Forum. Altogether 108 listening groups with 1,500 members participated in these Forums, and it was one of the most successful group listening projects ever organized in Alberta.

FINE ARTS

The work in fine arts carried on by the Department has become very firmly established, and last year's programme included the most successful Banff School of Fine Arts yet held, when 266 students from all over Canada and the United States took the various courses.

The addition of courses in Modelling and Pottery, and Weaving and Design made possible by a special grant from the Carnegie Corpora-

tion, added a great deal to the interest and variety of the school. The initial response to these new courses was quite satisfactory.

One of the highlights of the school was the work done in the Oral French section where some 35 teachers and students of the French language spent a very profitable and enjoyable three weeks.

Only one community art school was held instead of two as in the previous year. The Lethbridge Sketch Club co-operated in sponsoring a very good school, for two weeks during the month of June. The Vegreville Club gave the course up because of war activities resulting in the transfer of many of their members to other points.

YOUTH TRAINING

The fifth winter programme of the rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training programme was successfully carried on in spite of difficult circumstances due to the war. Because a large number of rural young people are serving in the military forces or in war industries and because of the difficulty in getting properly trained and experienced staff, it was decided to operate with only two staffs instead of four as in the previous year. This reduction in staff naturally affected the number of schools held and the number of students served. The figures are 12 schools and 646 students as compared with 21 schools and 1,282 students last year. The average attendance of 54 per school is considered to be very good under the circumstances.

ARMY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Educational activities in connection with the military forces in this area were again organized by this Department with the Director as Chairman of the Canadian Legion Educational Services. Altogether 14 classes covering such subjects as German, Principles of Radio, Motor Mechanics, Mathematics, etc., were organized in 5 military camps. In addition to this approximately 2400 men were registered in Legion Correspondence Courses.

From the foregoing summary of the Department's activities, it is fairly obvious that the academic year just closed was an extremely busy one. More detailed and specific information on the various activities of the department follow, by divisions:

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week

The 23rd Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held from June 4th-11th, with a registration of 116 (69 boys and 47 girls) and 3 leaders from farm organizations. This is approximately the same as the previous year when we had 110 delegates and 6 leaders.

During the week, second- and third-year students were given optional courses in "Community Organization" by the Director; "Post War Planning" by Mr. H. B. Mayo; "What Shall We Read?" by Mrs. Butterworth; and Photography by Mr. H. P. Brown. For the first-year students there were courses in Household Economics, including weaving, horti-

culture, poultry, animal husbandry, field crops, soils, agricultural economics, dairying, farm cost accounting, etc.

The "Morning Thoughts" period was taken by Rev. J. G. Brown, who talked on "This Business of Living." These talks were one of the highlights of the conference, and were very much appreciated.

Recreational activities were conducted by Mr. Lawrence Twigge and Miss Lillian Ferbey. Evening programmes consisted of dancing, community singing, films, theatre party, and a musical programme by CKUA entertainers. Mr. Vernon Barford gave a short organ recital which was very much enjoyed. In addition, trips were made to Canada Packers and to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool.

Scholarships and prizes were awarded in several competitions at the close of the week. Our thanks for these prizes go to the Department of Agriculture, the Alberta Wheat Pool, the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, the Maple Leaf Petroleum Company, the Edmonton Branch of the Handicrafts Guild, and to Miss Jessie F. Montgomery and Mr. Jack Marshall for the cups in connection with the sports' events. The United Grain Growers again sponsored a number of delegates, and we extend our thanks to that organization for their co-operation and assistance.

The Feeders' Day which is held during the Week and which is attended by most of the delegates, had an attendance of over 600.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration

The Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers in co-operation with the Department of Extension, held its third Refresher Course in Municipal Administration at the University on June 16th-18th, 1941. This course was attended by 64 secretary-treasurers, school trustees and others, in comparison with an attendance of 62 for the previous year. In addition to the delegates registered for full time, visiting councillors and municipal officials came in for occasional lectures.

The programme consisted of lectures on Present-day Problems, Cost Accounting of Power Equipment, Rural Health Units in Alberta, Office Management and Organization of Work in a Rural Municipal Office, The Present Wheat Situation and its Effects on the Future of Western Canadian Economy, Problems arising out of Municipal Legislation, Wheat Acreage Reduction Regulations, and Problems of Municipal Legislation.

At the conclusion of the course, the Department had all the lectures mimeographed and bound, and each delegate was provided with a copy.

School of Community Life

In spite of war conditions the fifth Alberta School of Community Life held at the Olds School of Agriculture from July 3rd-12th, easily lived up to the reputation of its predecessors in providing a stimulating and profitable discussion of community problems.

As an experiment, arrangements were made in co-operation with the Alberta Federation of Agriculture for this important organization to

hold its annual meeting during and as part of the first two days of the school. In this way students of the school were given an opportunity to hear at first hand a discussion of some of the province's major problems by leaders from all over rural Alberta. On the other hand, delegates to the Federation meeting were able to participate in some of the features of the school. A few delegates to the Federation meeting stayed over a day or two longer to participate in the school, and altogether it would seem that the experiment would justify repetition.

As in previous years, arrangements were made to give some assistance to the extent of room and board to a number of selected young people from the rural youth training schools. These young men and women were of a very fine type and they took an active part in all of the discussions during the course.

There were more young people between the ages of 18 and 30 at this school than in any previous year, and coming as they did from widely separated points in the province they were able to carry the message of the school to almost every important section of the province.

The total registration at the school itself exclusive of the Federation of Agriculture delegates, was 68. These students represented 41 communities in Alberta.

Occupational classification of the students was in the following order: Farmers 20, housewives 16, students 4, domestics 4, fieldmen 4, housekeepers 2, executives 2, unclassified 10, and one each of the following: businessman, dietitian, stenographer, beauty operator, carpenter, and secretary.

Of those classified according to educational standing, 7 had university training, 43 had high school education, 7 had public school and 1 high school and Normal training.

Classified according to age groupings, the students were divided as follows:

18-29 years	26
30-39 years	6
40-49 years	12
50-59 years	11
60-69 years	4
Unclassified	9

The Gooseberry Lake Community Life Conference

Following the successful experiment of the previous year when the idea of the School of Community Life was taken to the Peace River country, arrangements were made with the community organizations in the Coronation-Monitor area to hold a four-day community life conference at Gooseberry Lake, nine miles north of Consort. Arrangements were made to take the staff of the School of Community Life to the Lake for an intensive four-day programme of education and recreation.

The Department organized a dining service under considerable difficulty, and served meals at cost. People brought their own tents and

sleeping equipment, and some went home each night, returning the next day.

A total of 330 people registered during the course, and as many as 700 were in attendance on one particular night.

Both students and staff voted the conference one of the most successful events ever held in the twenty years' history of the summer gatherings at the Lake. Already some 23 organizations from that area have met to plan a second conference for July, 1942.

The Lake Saskatoon Conference

The second Community Life Conference was held at Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River country immediately following the one at Gooseberry Lake. Like the previous conference it was organized by the Department in co-operation with the community, church and co-operative organizations on the south side of the Peace River. United Church ministers played a leading part in the organizational work and much credit must be given to the enthusiasm, energy and organizing ability of the Rev. Charles Kitney, now of Grande Prairie, formerly of Montney, B.C.

It was not possible for the Department to send a full staff to Lake Saskatoon, but Mr. Mayo carried the lecture burden for the Department. The registration at this conference was 61 with an average daily attendance of about 50.

Good cabins and a good pavilion contributed in no small measure to the pleasure and comfort of the Lake Saskatoon conference, and it is to be hoped that other communities will establish the same facilities at their centres as soon as they can.

Land Inspectors' Short Course

The Land Inspectors' Course which has been held at the University for a number of years, was held at Lethbridge this year, but was not sponsored by the Department of Extension. A lecturer, however, was provided in the person of Mr. W. E. Bowser from the Soils Department.

Short Course for Co-operative Store Managers and Employees

The Department of Extension, in co-operation with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, put on a short course for Co-operative Store Managers and Employees, on February 24th-27th. This course was attended by 72 delegates from all parts of the province, one or two coming by plane from Dawson Creek. A most successful session was held, and the programme consisted of lectures on "The Place of Co-operation in a Changing World" by Donald Cameron, "Principles of Co-operation" by Sylvan Hillerud, "Selling the Co-operative Idea" by D. Gamache of St. Paul, Seminar and Laboratory Demonstration on Co-operative Bookkeeping and Accounting, by Wm. Robertson, C.A., Panel Discussion on Problems of Management and Operation by R. M. McCool and D. Smeaton, "Handling Farm Supplies" by N. F. Priestley, "Mechanics of Operation" by D. Smeaton, "Consolidating the Co-operative Movement" by Edward Peterson of Wetaskiwin, Seminar Discussion on "Co-operative Financing" by J. Russell Love and Prof. Andrew Stewart,

Panel Discussion on "Financing and Credit Problems," "Co-operative Education and Programme Planning" by Sylvan Hillerud, "Co-operation and the Community" by Donald Cameron, "The Spirit of Co-operation" by Wm. E. Halsall, Killam; "Government Reports" by C. D. Denney; Panel Discussion on "Essentials of Successful Store Operation" by David Smeaton, Herbert Chandler, Joseph Armstrong and Donald Cameron. The speaker at the final dinner meeting was W. S. Campbell, Regional Controller of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Two things have interfered with the work of the library division during the past year: the withdrawal of the appropriation for books, and the double move made necessary when the Air Force took over the Normal School buildings. The first made it impossible to replace worn-out books or to buy new ones. The second kept the Open Shelf books out of circulation for the two months while the library was housed in the University Rink—June 10th to August 8th—and for the six weeks during which the room at the Court House was being made ready and the books moved in and arranged on the shelves.

The new location makes it more convenient for out-of-town readers to visit the library. The staff have met many of the readers whom they had before known only by correspondence. This is very pleasant and useful, as it makes the service more personal, and gives the readers the pleasure of selecting their books from the shelves. Nothing should be done or said to discourage their coming; on the contrary, it is hoped that more will have the opportunity.

Travelling Libraries

During the year 1941-42, 100 regular libraries were sent out 135 times.

The recorded circulation of these and of 34 returned after April 1st, 1941, was 1,040, an average of 82 per library.

The community with the largest circulation was Clyde, 175, 26 readers. This library was under the care of Mrs. Fred Fricker.

Special Libraries

Fifty-eight (58) special libraries were sent out, with a recorded average circulation per library of 52 (total 2,993). The library at Alix, under the care of Mrs. Rennie Allen, had the largest circulation: 206, 30 readers.

In addition, 389 small parcels of reference books, pamphlets, etc., were sent to schools, to assist in enterprises, Social Studies and Science.

Open Shelf Library

The circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings and periodicals for the year 1941-42 is shown in the following tables:

Open Shelf books	12,551	
Pamphlets and clippings	1,071	
Periodicals	930	
		14,552

Plays: No. of communities	326		
Adult single plays		1,172	
Juvenile single plays		64	
Adult collections		372	
Juvenile collections		212	
			1,820
Total			16,372

In addition to the above, 20 books and 20 pamphlets were sent to the School of Community Life at Olds in July; and to the Banf School of Fine Arts 225 books and 10 magazines were sent in August.

Radio Book Chats

During the periods April 1st to May 15th, 1941, and October, 1941, to March 31st, 1942, thirty-three Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these, 20 were given by the librarian, 5 by Miss Peggy O'Connor of the University Library staff, 2 by Mr. H. A. Gourley, librarian of the Edmonton Public Library, 3 by Miss A. Malone, and 1 by Miss Macdonald of the Edmonton Public Library staff, 1 by Miss A. M. Carpenter, and 1 by Mrs. B. O. Farnham.

Most of the Chats were on books recently added to the Open Shelf Library. This year we have had to depend almost entirely on books sent by publishers for review. The hour was changed again this year. Complaints about this have been received from several who used to be regular listeners. They say that the late hour in the afternoon (4:30) is not convenient, as they have not returned from Red Cross, W.I., or other club meeting by that time.

Book Stock

Statistics of book stock for the year 1941-42:

Books at 1st April, 1941			22,209
Accessions:			
By purchase	122		
Books from publishers for review	20		
Gifts	16		
		158	
Withdrawals		262	
Decrease in stock			104
Books at 31st March, 1942			22,105

The Department is glad of this opportunity to extend thanks to Samuel French (Canada), Ltd., Toronto, for the gift of 500 paper covered plays to be added to our play collection. These have been largely used during the winter months.

The reference work for out-of-town readers, which was mentioned in last year's report, has continued and increased this year. In this work our pamphlet and clipping files are invaluable. The clipping file badly needs overhauling, weeding out old material and adding new. A beginning was made during the months when the library was closed, but barely one-fourth of it was completed. This section, which includes the

periodicals, requires the full time of one person. At present two members of the staff give odds and ends of time which can ill be spared from other work.

For the past ten years the Extension Library has had to be housed separately from the rest of the Department—first in the Normal School, and now in the Court House Building. While in the latter location there has been a slight increase in the number of country visitors calling at the library, the number has not been sufficient to justify the separation as more than a temporary policy during a period of emergency. In the interests of greater efficiency and co-ordination it is desirable that the Library should be housed with the other divisions of the Department at the earliest possible moment that circumstances will permit.

DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The Division of Visual Instruction again reports a steadily increasing demand for material and services. Circulation of the older glass lantern slides shows a small decrease, but large increases are noted in filmslides and motion picture films. Silent films sent out show an increase of 882 reels over last year, and sound films 2,610 reels, the increase in this case amounting to more than the total number of sound films sent out last year. Further expansion in this field may be looked for as more schools and institutions install modern sound equipment and more films of high quality become available.

Lantern Slides

During the year, 649 sets of lantern slides were sent out. Reports were received on 585 of these which were shown 1,107 times to audiences totalling 79,719. On this basis the total showings would be 1,228 and the audience 88,433. The decrease in sets sent out is 26.

The school series of Keystone Social Studies units have been used extensively this year by the teachers and proved to be very useful classroom material.

It is hoped that the series of slides on High School Art and Social Studies will be added to during the coming year. Material for this series has been compiled by Mr. J. G. Sinclair of the Edmonton Technical School and produced in our own photographic plant. A total of thirty sets will complete the series.

A total of 67 slide lanterns were loaned for occasional lectures, and two were used from November 15th to March 31st, 1942, in Youth Training Schools throughout the province.

Filmslides

These are used by teachers and ministers as a convenient and inexpensive type of visual aid. The recorded audience was almost double that of last year. This increase is largely due to the correlation of the filmslide library with the Alberta School curriculum. The number of contract holders for regular service was also greatly increased.

There are 665 filmslide sets in the library; 96 new ones were bought during the year, the majority being for social study classes, while others dealt with literature, health, alcohol problems, children's stories, and a series based on current film productions. During the year 40 sets were discarded as being obsolete or damaged. Provision is now made for the users to aid in keeping the library up to date. On a score card which is sent out with every filmslide an evaluation of the filmslide is given, and much useful information has been gathered in this way.

A total of 1,730 filmslides were sent out, an increase of 721 over last year. The increase in times shown was 1,535. Reports were received on 1,592 of the filmslides, showing them to have been screened 3,062 times to audiences totalling 100,069. (On the basis of reports the number of showings would be 3,329 and the audience 108,700).

Motion Pictures

The greatest advance in circulation during the period under review was made by the motion picture film, and some difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand. Five new rural circuits were formed by teacher groups at Thorhild, Rimbey, Two Hills, Tofield and Innisfree, and four health units purchased projectors, making a total of 30 school circuits and 8 health units. Several hundred rural schools are in this way served with educational motion pictures. Projectors for silent films were also purchased through the Department by 17 schools, institutions and organizations engaged in educational work, as well as 12 sound equipments. Many schools in the larger towns and in the cities are now installing the modern sound projector which also shows silent films, thus making a wider choice of material available for showings.

A new catalogue of 16-millimeter silent and sound films, including several hundred subjects, was issued in November. Purchases of silent films were largely confined to additional reels of those in heavy demand, and many new sound subjects were added. Included in the latter was a new series of musical films, each presenting a world-famous artist in well-known classical selections. Special showings were given in November to members of the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Music Teachers' Association, and to the Edmonton Women's Musical Club. The films have since been shown to Normal School students in Edmonton and Calgary as well as to music students of private teachers. It is hoped to develop this field of the specialized film in the future.

The Department has continued to co-operate with the Health Units of the province and other bodies in the teaching of health principles with films, and with the R.C.M.P. Highways Patrol by the provision of films on the subject of Safety. In the co-operative field we were instrumental in obtaining a new film entitled "Here is To-morrow," which is now being widely exhibited in the interest of co-operative effort. With the help of the Department, new films were produced on Shorthorn cattle for the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and on Typewriting for the Commercial students of the Strathcona High School.

Another part of this report will deal with the National Film Board Circuits, but mention should be made here of many other films on our own country and its part in the war effort, placed in our library by the National Film Board of Canada. These are of special interest to the men on active service who are entertained with regular moving picture programmes by the War Services in the various camps and barracks. A total of 650 sets of Government films totalling 1,732 reels were supplied, of which 150 sets of 1,160 reels were used by War Services. Canadian Government films were also featured in showings given by operators from the Department in town and country points. In the city of Edmonton 132 showings were given to lodges and clubs of various kinds, 71 general showing and 25 to schools. Out-of-town showings totalled 62, and 40 of them were given at country points without electrical facilities by means of a power generator mounted in a car trailer. In this way we have been enabled to provide the latest in sound films to many country communities, and much commendation of this new service has been received. The trailer power-plant was made available to the Anglican Summer School at Kapasiwin in the week of July 7th-13th and to the Community Life Conference at Gooseberry Lake July 16th-19th for the provision of moving picture programmes and for lighting the camps. The plant was a great convenience at both of these gatherings.

Circulation of films was 990 sets of silent films including 4,018 reels, and 891 sets of 5,197 reels of sound films, totalling 1,881 sets and 9,215 reels, an increase of 339 sets and 3,392 reels over last year. The silent films were shown 2,126 times to audiences of 161,168, and the sound films 1,394 to audiences of 194,870, a grand total of 3,520 showings of films to audiences of 356,038 people.

General

It is not possible in a report of this kind to list the many organizations served, or to designate the various forms of service given by the Division of Visual Instruction. The year just concluded has probably been the busiest in the history of the Division. Over 6,000 letters and postal packages were sent out as well as a large quantity of heavier material by express. Co-operation was extended to several provincial bodies in their convention programmes. This included exhibits at the Alberta Teachers' Association annual meeting in April, and the United Farmers of Alberta's convention in January. Demonstrations of projectors and films were given to teacher groups at Rimbey, Ponoka and Drumheller, and advisory service to the conference of Health Units at the Government Administration Building at Edmonton in February. Projection service was furnished to the Alberta Dental Association Convention at Edmonton and for meetings of the Alberta Motor Association and various other bodies, exhibiting special films from the United States. In October and November a member of the staff was loaned to the Alberta Teachers' Association to accompany visiting speakers at the fall conventions and provide projector service for their lectures. Points

visited were Bonnyville, Two Hills, Vermilion, Wainwright, Camrose, Edmonton, Westlock, Coronation, Hanna, Red Deer, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. All of these organizations were very appreciative of the service given.

RADIO DIVISION

(Report for the period September 29th 1941, to May 31st, 1942)

CKUA returned to the air on September 29th, 1941, operating on the new 1,000 watt transmitter. The question of station policy was unsettled at this time, and operations were started on a tentative schedule. Throughout the year many reports of reception have been received giving proof of an excellent coverage of central Alberta, reaching as far south as High River and eastward to the Saskatchewan border. Reports of good reception came from the entire Peace River Block, and one letter from Fort Vermilion claimed the station could be picked up there.

Additions were made to the record library throughout the year, but there is still a definite need for the addition of certain types of music and also the replacement of some recordings which are badly worn. Listeners generally have indicated their appreciation of the high standard of musical programmes offered on this station.

Provincial Government

As in previous years, various departments of the Provincial Government used the facilities of CKUA for extension work. The Department of Education sponsored two quarter-hour periods a week devoted to a French course and one quarter-hour period for the Correspondence Branch. A programme of Music Appreciation for the Intermediate School was conducted each week from January 15th to March 19th, by Mr. Glyndwr Jones of Calgary. The Department of Agriculture conducted a half-hour programme each Saturday morning, "The Junior Farm Forum", arranged especially for the various boys' and girls' clubs. Members of the Department also took part in the series of "Farm Forum" broadcasts.

The Department of Health arranged for a quarter-hour programme each week, presenting speakers from various branches of the Department of Public Health.

Faculty Presentations

This season the faculty took a greater part in the activities of the radio station than in previous years, arranging and conducting several series of broadcasts which included "Whither Education", a weekly programme designed to give members of various departments the opportunity of coming before the public and giving an outline of the work being done in the University. Speakers in this series included: Dr. MacDonald, Dr. Johns, Dr. Long, Dr. Rowan, Dr. Cook, Dr. Little, Dr. Salter, Prof. Webb and Dr. Walker; "Behind the Headlines", a weekly discussion of the background of current events, by Dr. Hardy and Dr. Owen; "School Problems of the Day", a fortnightly talk on educational

problems, by Dr. LaZerte and Dr. Argue of the College of Education; "Let's Be Scientific", a programme given each week by Dr. Gowan of the Department of Physics; "Readings from English Literature"—this series of five broadcasts by the member of the English Department was well received considering the length of time it ran, and it is felt that something along this line might be considered for next season; "Your Home and You", a weekly series of programmes in the Home Forum group, prepared and conducted by the members of the Department of Household Economics.

Student Activities

This year student activities included a twice monthly dramatic presentation by the Student Players; musical programmes by the University Choir and the University Musical Club; a weekly Gateway News Cast, and a series of about ten broadcasts by the Wauneita War Workers entitled "Co-eds on Parade". Frederick Short and Jack Yates contributed four or five vocal programmes each.

Home Forum

The Home Forum broadcasts included "Your Home and You", conducted by the Department of Household Economics; "The Book Chat", a weekly programme by Miss Jessie Montgomery of the Department of Extension Library; Miss O'Connor of the University Library, and members of the Edmonton Public Library; "Handicrafts", a weekly series of talks arranged by Mrs. Hewetson. These talks stimulated quite an interest and received a good response. The Department would like to thank Mrs. Hewetson and those who assisted her for their co-operation in arranging this series.

Special Broadcasts

In January, 1942, CKUA broadcast the United Farmers of Alberta convention and received congratulations for the splendid job done. This was the first time this broadcast had been done by other than a commercial radio station.

Mr. A. O. Bériau, Director of Handicrafts and Household Economics for the Quebec Department of Agriculture, was interviewed over CKUA during a visit to Edmonton last October.

The "Consumers' League" broadcasts given each week were well received and made a very definite contribution to the war efforts of the average housewife.

The French Branch, Alberta Division of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, conducted a weekly programme of talks and concerts which received a good deal of response from our French-Canadian listeners.

A live talent feature, "Interlude", with Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron and Miss Alice Fleming, was greatly appreciated by listeners as evidenced by the many phone calls and letters received.

To these and to many others who so kindly contributed to CKUA's programme, we express very sincere thanks.

Farm Forum

The Farm Forum broadcasts consisted of quarter-hour periods each Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening. The talks, covering many agricultural problems, were given by members of the University Faculty, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and members of several Dominion Government laboratories and experimental stations.

Round Table Discussions

Another programme which received appreciable response was the Round Table Discussion from Calgary. The subject, "Atlantic Charter—Modern Magna Charta", was very timely, and many listeners expressed their appreciation of these discussions.

CKUA Junior Players

A series of Indian Legends written by Mr. Anthony Walsh of the Inkameep Indian School and a student of the Playwriting class in the Banff School of Fine Arts, were produced by Mr. Sydney Risk, directing the CKUA Junior Players, a group of public school children.

Remote Broadcasts

During the year CKUA made a number of remote broadcasts including Rugby and Basketball games; a series of organ recitals by Prof. L. H. Nichols; the U.F.A. convention broadcasts, and a recital by Miss Audrey Mildmay from the children's ward at the University Hospital.

Alberta Government Telephones, and Radio Stations CJCJ and CFCN of Calgary co-operated fully in arranging for the feeding and releasing of such programmes as The Round Table Discussion, School Broadcasts, Student Players and Gateway News.

CKUA released an average of two hours a day of C.B.C. features, making it a practice to carry important broadcasts which were not getting local outlet. The fullest co-operation and consideration were received from Radio Stations CJCA and CFRN of this city in connection with the C.B.C. periods.

The station co-operated to the fullest degree with charitable and military organizations, giving them announcements and talk periods whenever possible. In connection with club work, it was arranged for the Women's Institute of Alberta to have a weekly half hour broadcast, which has been very popular and which has brought us many new listeners.

The following is a summary of the programmes given during the season, with the title of the programme and the number of broadcasts given:

Farm Forum	91
Health Talks	28
Book Chats	33
Your Home and You	27
Let's Be Scientific	34
Correspondence Branch	31
French Course	61
Handicrafts	15
Women on the Air	13
Festival Time	14
Home and Country (W.I. programme)	22
Curtain Going Up	32
Just Imagine Land	17
Whither Education	9
School Problems	10
Behind the Headlines	5
French Adult Education	10
Round Table Discussion	11
Junior Farm Forum	32
Cancer broadcasts	5
Music:	
Symphony Broadcasts	170
Afternoon Symphonies	126
Remote Broadcasts	14

Total hours on the air—1,499½

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Drama

The Drama section of the Extension Department has had a very active year. The Advisory Service, carried on chiefly through correspondence, has continued to give assistance to school and community groups in the matter of play selection and production, and to Alberta playwrights who have submitted their manuscripts to the Dramatics Supervisor for criticism. The service has had to deal more and more with requests for assistance in finding suitable material for the entertainment of the armed forces.

Mr. Risk was called upon to act as adjudicator at a large number of school and community festivals. He adjudicated at festivals in Edmonton, Calgary, Westlock, Waseca (Sask.), Cardston, Raymond, Peace River, Battle River, Fairview and Berwyn. He also made a special trip to Saskatoon to judge the plays in the University of Saskatchewan Drama Festival. Approximately 2,000 persons took an active part in these festivals and along with audiences totalling many times this number listened to the adjudications.

Under the auspices of the sub-locals of the Alberta Teachers' Association, three-day week-end schools in Drama were held at Barrhead (for the second year in succession), Bon Accord, and Elk Point. Classes were given for the teachers and general public each evening; and on Saturday afternoons, and in the mornings, and other afternoons, talks were given to the students in their classrooms.

A special visit was also made to Smoky Lake to assist the students there with their annual programme of plays.

As a part of the Youth Training Programme, dramatics instruction was given in the following centres where Youth Training schools were held: Mayerthorpe, Holden, Alix, Raymond and Boyle. In most cases these short courses were immensely popular with the students.

At the request of the Edmonton Little Theatre, arrangements were made for Mr. Risk to direct the opening play of the 1941-42 season. The play chosen was "Ladies in Retirement." Intensive rehearsals were held throughout September and October, and the play was produced at the end of October with great success. Three performances were given in the Masonic Temple and a fourth performance in the Strand Theatre for the R.C.A.F.

A feature of the year's activities has been the series of weekly radio talks called "Curtain Going Up" given by the Dramatics Supervisor and various guest speakers, on many different phases of dramatics.

During the autumn a series of six short plays based on Indian legends was given over CQUA. These plays were enacted by a group of school children under the direction of Mr. Risk. Another series of radio plays was produced every two weeks throughout the winter. The actors were drawn from the students of the University, and the emphasis was on plays written by Alberta dramatists. This latter series was not as successful as was hoped due chiefly to the difficulty of finding students with sufficient time to give to rehearsals.

In July a short course in dramatics was given at the Olds School of Community Life, and at the concluding evening programme of the School three short one-act plays were successfully produced by the students.

Banff School of Fine Arts

With a total of 266 students registered from Canada and the United States, the ninth annual Banff School of Fine Arts was easily the largest and most successful school held so far. With American students from as far away as New York City; Birmingham, Ala.; Miami, Florida; San Francisco, California; Sitka, Alaska, and Canadians from Quebec City to Victoria and points in between, some idea of the school's growing importance as an international fine art centre can be gained. Probably nowhere else in Canada can be found such an interesting and diverse student body as that in attendance at Banff each summer, and this is undoubtedly one of the school's attractions which when taken in conjunction with its perfect natural setting, ideal climate, and adequate teaching facilities, puts the Banff School in the front rank of similar schools in America.

It is unlikely that any other school in Canada could claim as students at one and the same time a judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, the head of the Drama Department of Booker Washington's famous Tuskegee Institute at Birmingham, Ala., the millionaire head of a famous sewing machine company, a lady sheriff from California, and a host of the usual

run of professors, school teachers, college students, and others. No greater proof is needed to show that adult education is becoming an increasingly vital force in the land.

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation who made a grant for the purpose, it was possible to add a division of applied art to the school this year, and this was undoubtedly the most significant development of the year. Courses in weaving and design, and modelling and pottery were offered, and the response was at once encouraging and enthusiastic.

Another new feature of the school was the Library Institute put on by the Library Division of McGill University. The Institute was affiliated with the Banff School and was most enthusiastically received by some 28 librarians from the four western provinces.

Among the other divisions of the school, the most significant growth is taking place in Art. Starting with a registration of 20 students and one instructor in 1935, the division has now grown until it had a registration of 72 students and four instructors this year. This was an increase of 17 students over 1940.

Taking the school by divisions and in the order in which they were added, a brief report on each follows:

Drama

It has always been the policy of the school to secure the best instructors available in order that a high standard of work might be set. In keeping with this policy, two outstanding American instructors, Professor Joseph F. Smith, head of the Department of Speech, University of Utah, and Dr. Frederick H. Koch, head of the Department of Dramatic Art, University of North Carolina, have been regular members of the staff in Drama for the past five years. Unquestionably one reason so many American college students come to the school is because of these instructors. Prof. Smith's work in Voice and Speech has been of a high order, and Dr. Koch's creative work in playwriting has been one of the distinctive features of the school.

Each year for the past five years a number of new Canadian plays have been written at Banff, and a selection of these have been of sufficient merit that their publication is now in course of arrangement. This year for the first time one of the evenings of the final Festival week of the school was given over to the production of finished performances of the Banff one-act plays. Five plays in all were presented in one of the most successful programmes of the school.

The production work and courses in Acting were under the direction of Mr. E. M. Jones and Mr. Sydney Risk, while the work in Stagecraft and Make-up was taken by Richard MacDonald.

Special emphasis has always been placed on raising the quality of work done in school and community drama, and there has been a marked improvement in this phase of community activity since the Banf School started.

Art

Under the direction of H. G. Glyde, assisted by the well-known water-color artist and engraver, W. J. Phillips of Winnipeg, and Charles Comfort of Toronto, the Art Division has undergone a remarkable growth. To beginners and experienced students alike the Art section is making a strong appeal. A promising children's art class was started under the direction of Mr. Stanley Perrott, but unfortunately this class had to be disbanded after one week because of the poliomyelitis scare. However, from the beginning that was made, it is evident that the children's art section will be a popular feature of the school another year.

In keeping with the practice of past years, the exhibition of students' paintings during the final Festival Week was one of the feature attractions of the school. Over 300 paintings were shown, and the quality on the whole was very good.

Music

Following the practice of previous years a two weeks' Master class in piano was given in Edmonton before the Banff course opened. This work was ably taken care of by Mr. Max Pirani of London, England, who substituted for Mr. Jacques Jolas during the latter's illness. The Edmonton section of the class was not quite as large as that of 1940, but the Banff section was about the same size, with 19 students.

The Piano class designed primarily for teachers of piano was warmly praised by the students, who found in Mr. Pirani an instructor who could deal with their practical problems in a competent and inspiring manner.

Oral French

At the request of the Alberta French Teachers' Association, the Banff Oral French Summer School became a part of the 1941 Banff School of Fine Arts. Instruction was under the direction of Prof. Albert Cru, head of the Department of French, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, and he was assisted by Mde. Yvonne Poirier of the famous Lincoln School, New York City.

Special arrangements were made to have the French students live together in a number of "French" houses so that the fullest opportunity was given for them to become part of a French atmosphere.

Altogether 35 students enrolled, and while the majority were high school teachers from the four western provinces, there were some non-teachers in attendance both from Canada and the United States.

Applied Art

The Applied Art or Handicrafts section of the Banff School of Fine Arts was made possible as a result of a grant made by the Carnegie Corporation in 1941. The purpose of the grant was to establish a training centre which would be valuable in training teachers of craft work in schools and communities, and to provide an institution which

would, in so far as possible, be responsible for establishing and maintaining proper standards of craftsmanship.

The initial course of three weeks' duration was divided into two sections: Weaving and Design, and Modelling and Pottery. Classes in both sections were most enthusiastic, and an excellent groundwork has been laid for future years. Twenty-five (25) students registered in the Weaving and Design course and 12 in Modelling and Pottery. A number of these were teachers; others were active members of Handicrafts Guilds who will pass on the information gained at Banff to the members of their organizations during the coming months.

As a special inducement to craft workers and also in recognition of work done in the community, arrangements were made to offer seven scholarships to the value of $35.00 each, to each of the seven branches of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild in the province. The only stipulation was that in selecting one of their members for the award the Guild branches should choose preferably a young member and one who would be capable of imparting knowledge to others. Four of the branches were able to take advantage of the scholarships.

The Courses

Weaving and Design

This course was divided into two sections:

1. A beginner's course covering instruction in setting up and warping looms, drawing-in for pattern weaving, sleying, tieing-in, etc., as well as overshot pattern weaving, and simple work in draft-writing and design.
2. A course for those who have had some experience, including advanced work in draft-writing, the "Summer and Winter" Weave, "Double-faced Twill", "Damask", and other linen weaves, Spanish open-work weave, Swedish lace-weave, rug-making, Peruvian and Mexican warp-face weaving, etc.

The school was exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mrs. Mary Meigs Atwater, head of the American Shuttlecraft Guild, and dean of American handweavers, as chief instructor. Mrs. Atwater was ably assisted by Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson of Winnipeg.

The work of these two instructors was really inspiring, and the only difficulty encountered in the class was in getting the students to stop work. The class was a constant attraction for visitors and tourists, and undoubtedly will be responsible for much new enthusiasm for handicrafts in the coming winter. At the close of the school the weaving section contributed a remarkable display of samples and articles to the art exhibition.

Modelling and Pottery

The work in this course was under the direction of Mr. J. B. McLellan, a graduate of the Glasgow School of Art, in 1937, and since then an instructor on the staff of the provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary. The work covered by an enthusiastic class of 12 students

included the building of shapes by the coiling or Indian method, casting, mold-making, modelling, and relief work on cast ware.

Students were given an opportunity to work on the wheel, and received general lectures and demonstrations on the preparation of clay, drying and glazing.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting all the necessary equipment and supplies because of war-time regulations and shortages. On the whole, however, a very fine piece of work was done, and the exhibition at the close of the school was very creditable to both instructor and students. As was the case in the weaving class, the modelling and pottery work was a source of unfailing interest to the other divisions of the school and to visitors from outside.

As a result of this year's experience, it can be said that the inclusion of the craft work has been a most valuable addition to the creative work of the school, and if interest and enthusiasm are any indication of the future growth, then a most successful future for this phase of fine arts is assured.

The McGill Library Institute

The Library Institute under the direction of Dr. Gerhard Lomer of the McGill Library Division, was the latest addition to be made to the Banff School. Started this year as an experiment and in affiliation with the Banff School of Fine Arts, the Institute was attended by 28 library workers from the four western provinces.

The course consisted of practical work in cataloguing, reference, indexing, general library technique, and lectures on various phases of library work and books. The librarians were most anxious that the necessary steps be taken to hold another Institute next year, but whether or not the Institute will become a permanent part of the Banff School it is too early to say.

From the foregoing brief and sketchy outline of the work of the Banff School, it will be recognized that the school is playing an important part in establishing in Canada that wider culture and sense of appreciation of the finer things of life which will be a sure foundation for the new society after the war.

Community Art Schools

Only one community art school was held during the year, and this was at Lethbridge. The attendance was 14, and Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, was the lecturer. During the period of the school—June 2nd-14th—Mr. Glyde went to Raymond and took three sessions there. This was done to encourage a group in Raymond and was arranged with the co-operation of the Lethbridge Sketch Club.

YOUTH TRAINING

The rural section of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, known as Schedule "A", was carried out as in previous years, under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with

the Provincial Department of Agriculture. A joint committee representing the University and the Provincial Government was set up, consisting of Dr. Robert Newton, Chairman, J. R. Sweeney, Dean R. D. Sinclair, O. S. Longman, J. P. Sackville, J. Macgregor Smith, and R. M. Putnam, Secretary, which acted in an advisory capacity with the Director, Donald Cameron, and the Associate-Director, S. H. Gandier.

Under this committee a programme of 12 community schools, of three weeks' duration each, was carried out during the period November, 1941, to March, 1942, inclusive. Owing to a substantial reduction in the appropriation granted for this phase of Youth Training, the number of schools held in the 1941-42 term was reduced from 21 in the previous year to 12 for the current year—a reduction of 9 schools.

Attendance decreased from 1,282 in 1940-41 to 646 in 1941-42. However, with the large number of enlistments from rural areas and the transfer of farm youth to war training and industry, it must be considered that the programme made a satisfactory showing in this respect, having maintained an average of approximately 54 students per school as against 59 last year.

Although a successful Continuation School was held last year, the committee decided against holding one again this year since the Vermilion School of Agriculture was not available and suitable accommodation could not be found in Edmonton. There is some possibility of such a school being held in conjunction with the School of Community Life at Olds during the summer.

Selection of Centres and Community Basis of Schools

In selecting centres at which schools were to be held, the policy was followed of not going back to a point at which three previous schools had been held. This year the policy was extended to take in as many new centres as possible; and out of the 12 schools held,9 were at new points, and of the remainder, one was visited last year and the other two points were visited several years ago.

Emphasis was placed on making the schools real community schools, and too much cannot be said for the way in which local communities, town councils, church organizations, and others, co-operated in supplying buildings and other assistance. There is no question that the success of the schools must depend, to a great extent, on the co-operation of the Local Committee with the business men and organizations at the school centres. Where they take a real interest, and where the schools receive the support of community organizations in the surrounding area, they are a success; however, where this is not the case, the schools are likely to be difficult and unsatisfactory.

As in previous years, the students were expected to maintain themselves while attending the schools. Each was asked to pay the cost of his meals in the dormitory, either in cash or kind, and to supply his own bed and bedding. Where students could not do either, they were taken care of under the grant. It is interesting to note that, over the five-year period of the programme, exceedingly few students have asked for this

assistance. This is in sharp contrast to some sections of the programme, where students are paid a daily allowance while attending.

Another interesting fact is brought out in the average local cost per student. Last year, with an average attendance of 59, the average local cost was $4.05 per student. This year, with an average attendance of 54, the cost was $3.39 per student, or a reduction of 66c. Ordinarily, the lower the attendance the higher the average cost, because there are a number of fixed expenses regardless of the number of pupils. This better showing in 1941-42 was probably due to better advance work and more financial support from the communities concerned in providing facilities free of charge.

Staff and Teaching Programme

It is fortunate that only two staffs were planned for the past season instead of four and five as in former years, because it would have been practically impossible to locate sufficient trained personnel to equip more than two. Only two of the twelve men teachers employed last year were available for this year, owing to enlistments and more permanent employment; consequently four new men had to be taken on to complete the two staffs. These men made a very creditable showing for the short time that they were on the work. We were more fortunate in the case of the women members of the staff, and there were sufficient available from those previously with us to make up the six needed for this year's schools.

As in the past, each staff consisted of six people; three men who were graduates in agriculture, two women who were graduates in household economics, and one woman cook who was a graduate of the domestic science class in a School of Agriculture.

Teaching Prgramme

In the teaching programme for 1941-42, special emphasis was laid on those practices and policies that would assist in Canada's war effort, and on training for citizenship and community living. To this end one member on each staff gave special attention to work in motor mechanics and farm machinery. Real co-operation in this work was given by most of the machine companies who, in addition to putting the services of the dealers and Show Rooms at the disposal of the schools, sent out at their own expense machinery experts to work in the schools for periods of from two to four days.

Officials of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture gave lectures at many of the schools and dealt with production policies and the necessity for re-organizing western agriculture to meet the existing emergency. Livestock and livestock management, together with farm production costs, received special attention.

In the girls' work emphasis was placed on the utilization of home-grown products and the conservation of foodstuffs.

Both boys and girls received training in craft work—the girls in weaving and sewing, the boys in wood and metal work and home building construction. In this connection, at one centre, a farmer wanted a

small building erected. He supplied the lumber to the school and, under the supervision of the wood-working instructor, the students put up the building to specifications. This gave them excellent practical experience and provided a fine example of the useful application of their class instruction.

More time was given over to lectures in Citizenship and Community Organization than in any previous year; and some good results have been noticed in a number of communities. Every Monday evening the students listened to the C.B.C's Farm Forum Broadcast, afterwards discussing the topic for the evening in relation to their own community. This invariably led to discussions of other community problems.

Two schools, Lamont and Holden, were held in Health Unit areas; and at these points particular attention was given to advancing the work of the Health Unit. At Lamont, Dr. Archer of the local Public Hospital, arranged for a series of health talks to be given by members of the Hospital staff and by members of the Health Unit. At Holden, Dr. Wright gave a talk to the students on the work of the Unit.

In one centre, where the District Agriculturist was trying to promote the use of sheep, a live sheep was donated for lecture purposes to show the method of handling, shearing and care of the wool, etc. The sheep was then killed and the carcass later used in a meat-cutting demonstration; and the meat was afterwards served in the student dining-room. This in itself was quite a revelation to the majority of the students, most of whom had never eaten mutton before.

At another centre, over fifty farmers came to the school to watch a hog-killing demonstration, carried out by the same method as that used in the sheep demonstration. The farmers were also quite interested in the lectures on rail-grading of hogs, given by members of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. "Wiltshire Sides" were shipped to the school for demonstrational purposes when these talks were given. Lectures of this type were given at a number of school points.

At several of the schools, the students assisted the local Red Cross in raising funds. In one school the students voluntarily raised $18.50 amongst themselves, to which they added another $10.00 from admissions charged at one of the evening programmes put on by the students.

The parents and older members of the communities showed a keen interest in the school at all points. Nearly every evining programme open to the public was well patronized; but more particularly were the different closing programmes, when from 200 to 400 people packed none-too-large Community Halls. It was more than pleasing to see the interest, and in many cases surprise, on the part of the adults in the work being done at the schools. On several occasions, adults requested certain lectures or programmes that they felt would meet their needs; and it was the opinion of the staffs that quite often the work with the older people in these communities proved to be equally as important as that done for the younger ones; particularly was this true in areas with restricted outside contacts.

A pleasant surprise was given one staff when five boys travelled nearly 300 miles (on the round trip) to see their former Youth Training teachers and to attend the closing ceremonies of another Youth Training School. One of these boys gave a very creditable talk to the group on its closing evening. This certainly speaks well for the fine spirit and co-operation existing between staff and students.

The staffs deserve particular commendation for the fine spirit in which they carried out their work, individually and collectively, many times under trying and adverse circumstances. The committee, and the Director in particular, take this opportunity of expressing thanks to them for the efficient way in which they carried out their work, and for the devotion they showed in the task of helping the young people of this province. With the whole-hearted support of the staffs, and the people of the communities visited, another successful Youth Training season can be considered closed.

The number and location of the schools held, together with the attendance and an analysis of costs, is shown in the following table:

Rural Youth Training Schools, Schedule "A"—Registration and Costs

	Registration			Local Cost of School	Local Cost per Student
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Pre-Christmas Schools:					
*Holden	26	21	47	$170.98	$3.64
*Radway	50	44	94	143.26	1.52
*Marwayne	20	26	46	93.76	2.04
Mayerthorpe	21	27	48	176.53	3.68
After-Christmas Schools:					
*Forestburg	42	28	70	235.30	3.36
Raymond	36	37	73	294.30	4.03
Milk River	24	16	40	184.11	4.60
*Pincher Creek	22	23	45	190.11	4.22
*Alix	21	25	46	178.25	3.88
*Lamont	28	35	63	209.53	3.33
*Bentley	19	21	40	154.03	3.85
*Boyle	8	26	34	158.59	4.66
	317	329	646	$2,188.75	

*New Centres.

Average attendance at each school—54.

Average **local** cost per student to the Government for five months ..... $\frac{\$2,188.75}{646} = \$3.39$

Average **total** cost per student to the Government for five monthss ..... $\frac{\$17,433.81}{646} = \$26.90$

CANADIAN LEGION EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Department has continued to co-operate with the Canadian Legion War Services by the provision of educational services in this military area. The Director, as Chairman of Area No. 3 of the Pacific Coast Command Educational Services, has given a good deal of time to this work during the year.

Mr. H. E. Panabaker, who was loaned to the Department by the Calgary School Board in 1941 to act as educational organizer, left our service at the end of August and became principal of a Calgary school. While he was with us, Mr. Panabaker's work was of a very high order.

In December the Edmonton School Board gave leave-of-absence to Mr. J. MacDiarmid so that he could act as educational organizer. Unfortunately severe illness made it necessary for Mr. MacDiarmid to leave us in March.

During the year 2,400 men in 24 different military establishments in this area registered for correspondence courses in various subjects offered through the Canadian Legion. Many of these men are working off high school subjects with a view to qualifying for better positions in the army. Others are taking technical courses such as radio and motor mechanics, not for academic credit but as a means of improving their efficiency.

In addition to the correspondence students 14 tutorial classes either have been or are still in operation in different centres. These cover such subjects as German, at Currie Barracks; Principles of Radio and Motor Mechanics, at Lethbridge; Welding and Mathematics, at Macleod; Principles of Radio and Mechanics, at the University; Refresher classes in Mathematics at the Edmonton Technical School; a class for illiterates, at Red Deer, and one at the Prince of Wales Armouries.

Most of the tutors serving these classes are teachers who give their time voluntarily or on the basis of travelling expenses. So many students at No. 3 Manning Depot in Edmonton required help in Mathematics that it has been necessary to pay a number of teachers regular night school rates to carry on regular tutorial classes two nights a week. The total number of students who participated in these tutorial classes was about 700. The number of teachers giving service is 15.

In the past year the Air Force has made a great deal of use of the educational services, and about 75% of the total number of students registered in the various courses were members of the R.C.A.F. or R.A.F. Co-operation between Air Force personnel and our services has been good; and only recently the R.C.A.F. has attached four full-time educational officers to No. 4 Training Command.

We have not had the same support from the Army, not so much because of lack of goodwill but because of lack of execution of their educational responsibilities by unit educational officers. Two factors may be responsible for this: one, that unit educational officers are usually junior lieutenants who are busy with other regular army activities, and two, the educational standards in the Army are lower and the men themselves don't feel the same need of education as the men in the Air Force.

On the whole, it can be said that while there is still a good deal of waste effort in the educational services because of inadequate provision of supervisory and study facilities within the services themselves, there has been a decided improvement in the last year. This is particularly true of the Air Force which has within the last two months taken steps

to even further improve their co-operation. There are signs, too, that the Army may take similar steps with regard to the provision of full-time educational officers in the near future and this will make for much greater efficiency.

The Director is still of the same opinion as last year, that the only way to get proper efficiency in Army educational services will be through the establishment of a Canadian Army Educational Corps.

Opportunity should be taken at this time to express to the various school boards in the garrison centres the sincere appreciation of the educational services for their fine co-operation at all times. Special personal mention should be made of the fine work of Mr. F. A. Rudd of Lethbridge, and Mr. B. L. Cook of Calgary, chairman of their respective committees, and to Mr. M. J. Hilton of Edmonton who acts as chairman of the committee on tutors and facilities. Mr. Hilton's co-operation has been most helpful in the Edmonton area.

STAFF

Because of the large number of changes in personnel this year as well as the heavy demands for service, it has not been an easy year for the staff. Particularly heavy demands have been made upon certain members of the staff, but it is a great satisfaction to record that they all accepted added burdens and difficulties with the same cheerfulness and loyalty which has at all times characterized the Department. They have set and are maintaining a fine standard of public service.

A special word of thanks and appreciation is extended at this time to other members of the University staff, without whose co-operation much of our work could not be done. The same applies to many members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and to a number of private business institutions and organizations who have co-operated wholeheartedly in many of the Department's activities.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures, general	128	
Aggregate attendance		9,792

Radio

Radio lectures, General and Agriculture	400	
Total number of studio programmes	127	
Total number of Remote Control programmes	14	
Total number school broadcasts	89	
Total number Symphony hours	296	
Total number plays	16	
Total number hours broadcasting	1,499½	
Number of listening groups, Farm Radio Forum	108	
Number of members in listening groups		1,500

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated	100	
Number of times sent out	135	
Number of Special Libraries circulated	58	

Travelling Library circulation:			
Regular	11,040		
Special	2,993		
			14,033
Small parcels of reference books and pamphlets for enterprise work			389
Open Shelf Circulation:			
Books	12,551		
Pamphlets and clippings	1,071		
Periodicals	930		
			14,552
Books and magazines sent to Alberta School of Community Life		40	
Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		235	
			275
Communities supplied with single plays	326		
Number of adult single plays sent out		1,172	
Number of juvenile single plays sent out		64	
Number of juvenile collections		212	
Number of adult collections		372	
			1,820
Number of package libraries for debaters			250

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned		67	
Sets of lantern slides circulated		649	
Number of times used		1,228	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures			88,433
Sets of film-slides circulated		1,730	
Number of times used		3,329	
Aggregate attendance			108,700
Sets of moving pictures films circulated		1,881	
Number of reels in sets		9,215	
Number of showings		3,520	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programmes			356,038
National Film Board:			
Number of showings of N.F.B. programmes		597	
Number of places visited		191	
Aggregate attendance			113,895

Conferences

University Week for Farm Young People:			
Delegates	116		
Leaders	3		
			116
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration			64
Short Course Co-op. Store Managers and Employees			72

Study Groups

Number of sets of study material sent out to groups in Alberta		155	
Estimated attendance at study groups			775
Number of students in W.E.A. Study Classes in			
Edmonton		20	
Calgary		89	
			109

Youth Training Programme

Number of schools		12	
Number of staff members		14	
Total attendance at schools			646

Publications

Press Bulletins:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		5,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year		12,210
Number of individual requests received	1,700	
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	336,913	

Fine Arts

Drama:		
Number of three-day week-end schools held	4	
Number of short courses to Youth Training Schools	5	
Approximate attendance at week-end schools		125
Number of adjudications at Festivals	11	
Attendance at adjudications at Festivals		2,000
Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts	266	
Enrolment at Edmonton Music Course	19	
	—	285
Art:		
Enrolment at Art short course, Lethbridge		14

Alberta School of Community Life

Enrolment at Olds	68	
Enrolment at Gooseberry Lake	330	
Enrolment at Lake Saskatoon	61	
	—	459

Canadian Legion Educational Services

Registrations in Correspondence Courses		2,400
Number of military establishments	24	
Number of tutorial classes held	14	
Number in attendance at tutorial classes		700

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, radio listening groups, lantern lectures, filmslide shows, moving picture programmes, National Film Board programmes, conferences (University Week for Farm Young People, Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, Co-op. short course), Study groups, W.E.A. classes, Youth Training Schools, Drama short courses and adjudications at Festivals, Banff School of Fine Arts, Lethbridge Art Course, Alberta School of Community Life, Canadian Legion Educational Services	685,123
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals, study group lessons	31,474
Total circulation of Press Bulletins and Agricultural publications	17,710

NOTE: The statistics do not mean separate individuals, as a great many people receive more than one service from the Department.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the 29th report of the Department of Extension. It marks a solid year of achievement, and at the same time points the way to the future. As the struggle for a free society goes forward in the maelstrom of world war, two things stand out among others with respect to education. One is that the education required to assure the success

of economic and political democracy is that which is intimately related to action for social purposes; the other is that the educative process must be made available to all of the people wherever they may be. In other words, the University of the future will only have strength to the degree in which it becomes a living force in the minds and hearts of the people who are its constituents.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1943

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, October, 1943

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, M.A., B.Educ., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

ALBERT EDWARD OTTEWELL, M.A., Registrar of the University.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1943

Edmonton, May 5th, 1943.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Extension for the year ending March 31st, 1943.

In spite of the fact that we are now in the fourth year of war, more people than ever before have used one or another of the Department's services. No less than 1,128,202 persons were recorded as having received some service during the year. This, of course, does not mean that over a million individuals received services, because obviously many people took advantage of more than one service. These aggregate figures represent an increase of 443,079 over last year, and an increase of 75.88% in the last seven years. Most of the huge increase in service figures is represented by the rapidly expanding use of educational films made possible by close co-operation with the National Film Board of Canada.

The short courses and schools held under the direction of the Department during the year represented the most successful year's work so far, and this form of extension work is growing in importance each year.

The needs of the armed services were responsible for a large number of changes among the clerical and technical staff during the year, no less than four members having joined the services. Replacements with inexperienced personnel threw a heavier burden on the remaining members of the staff, but with their usual fine spirit of public service they carried the additional duties cheerfully and well.

In the period covered by the report, 112 extension lectures were given to an aggregate attendance of 10,378, or an average attendance of approximately 92 per lecture. This is a decrease of 16 lectures from last year, and is accounted for in part by shortage of staff, but more particularly because of the severe winter and the restricted number of programmes carried on by community groups.

In view of the fact that a detailed statement concerning each of the activities of the Department is being made later in this report, this portion will be restricted to a very brief summary of these activities.

The study group programme was greatly curtailed this year because of the difficulties people had in getting together, and because as the

man-power shortage became more acute those that remained at home were more pre-occupied with their daily tasks to the exclusion of other things. What interest there was, centred mainly around the rapidly growing co-operative development in the Province.

Debating and public discussion material has also shown a decline partly for the same reasons that apply to the study group material and partly because our library of this material is becoming obsolete. Steps will be taken in the coming year to bring this material up to date.

The demand for agricultural bulletins increased, although a lesser number of bulletins were sent out. This was due to the fact that only 9,000 copies of the new bulletins were issued, in comparison with 16,000 for the previous year; thus fewer bulletins were available for distribution. During the period covered by this report, 11,574 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out.

The community schools and short courses held during the year were remarkably successful, and they reflect a growing interest in this form of extension work.

Beginning in May, a small but successful course was put on at the University for the managers and employees of co-operative livestock shipping associations. This was attended by 29 people, mostly managers and officers.

The co-operative short course was followed by the 24th annual Farm Young People's Week from June 3rd to 11th. This course showed a substantial increase in attendance over that of the previous year.

The next course held from June 16th to 19th, was the fourth annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration. This was attended by some 60 secretary-treasurers and councillors of rural municipalities from all over Alberta.

While these courses were going on at the University, a community art school was organized by the Department in co-operation with the Lethbridge Sketch Club. This course was attended by 15 enthusiastic artists under the direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde, of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.

The sixth annual Alberta School of Community Life was held at the Olds School of Agriculture from July 2nd to 10th inclusive, and was attended by approximately 100 people from 45 different communities in the Province. This course was followed by a similar course known as the Gooseberry Lake Community Life Conference held at Gooseberry Lake, nine miles north of Consort, from July 15th to 19th. Attendance at this course reached a maximum of 225 in spite of the fact that the conference was held during one of the wettest weeks in years.

The tenth annual Banff School of Fine Arts, held from July 28th to August 29th, brought to a close the summer schedule of schools and short courses. In spite of war conditions, 196 students from all over Canada, the United States, and from as far away as the Dutch West Indies, attended the school. Seventy-seven (77) students were enrolled in the Art Division of the School, making it one of the largest, if not the largest, summer art schools on the American continent.

Classes in drama, music, weaving, and Oral French completed the opportunities for study and recreation. During the ten years of its existence, the Banff School of Fine Arts has gained for itself a pre-eminent position among such schools in Canada, and its place as a permanent centre of the fine arts after the war is definitely assured.

During February of 1943 two very successful short courses were held at the University. The first, sponsored by the University in co-operation with the Alberta Land Inspectors' Association, was attended by 41 registered students and a number of visitors.

The second course was the annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference which has replaced the separate course for store managers and livestock shippers of former years. Reflecting the growing importance of co-operative enterprise in this Province, this course was attended by 140 registered delegates and about 60 visitors. This was undoubtedly one of the most successful and most appreciated short courses in our whole programme.

Since the outbreak of war the Department has been responsible for the organization and administration of the Canadian Legion Educational Services in this military and air force command. Mr. Hillerud has been acting as regional secretary on a half-time basis, to give direction and supervision to this work. Three other full-time staff members are employed on this work through the Department and paid for by the Legion.

During the year, 3,006 service personnel took advantage of the courses in 53 different subjects. Of this number, 2,426 were correspondence students, and the remaining 580 participated in tutorial classes. Fourteen teachers were engaged to provide tutorial classes two nights a week in the centres of Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary, Vulcan, Claresholm, Macleod and Lethbridge. Altogether, it was the most successful year yet for these services. Too much cannot be said for the way in which school boards and teachers have co-operated to make the tutorial classes a success. Their contribution has been wholehearted and generous.

The library, visual instruction and radio divisions all had a busy and successful year. The library work particularly, as far as the travelling libraries were concerned, was hampered considerably by transportation difficulties. Circulation of books from the open shelf library showed a substantial increase, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure certain books that are in demand.

The visual instruction division had the biggest circulation of films and film slides since the Department was organized, and the staff of this division have a fine achievement to their credit in satisfactorily serving 1,111,127 people during the year.

The University radio station did approximately 100 more hours of broadcasting in the time that was comparable with previous years. In other years the broadcasting year has been from October 1st to May 31st, but in view of the fact that the station is remaining on the air until June 30th or longer this year, it has been decided to use the

figures on the basis of the year ending March 31st, and thus bring the radio into line with the other divisions.

Outstanding among the developments in radio this year was the arrangement whereby through the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Farm and Home Forum was broadcast over a network with CFCN three nights per week. This proved to be a very good arrangement, and is one that should be continued.

The response to programmes this year, as indicated by letters, telephone calls and personal remarks, showed a substantial increase over previous years, and there is no question about the station gradually getting a larger share of the radio listening audience.

Because of the inability to get properly qualified teaching staff, and also because of the scarcity of young people in rural areas, it was necessary to suspend for the duration of the war the Rural Youth Training Schools which have been such an important part of the winter programme in past years. It is hoped that these Dominion-Provincial schools will be revived again in the post-war period because they undoubtedly have an important part to play in rural adult education.

The foregoing summary of the Department's activities amply testifies to the continued and growing demand for University Extension service. The fact that such a substantial increase in activity can be shown in the fourth year of war is significant, and may be taken as an indication of what to expect when peace returns. More detailed and specific information on the various activities will be found in the following pages.

EXTENSION LECTURES

During the period covered by this report, 112 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) were given—53 by the director, 25 by the assistant to the director, 22 by the supervisor of dramatic activities, and one by the Registrar of the University. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 10,378, or an average attendance of 92. This is a decrease from the previous year, when 128 lectures were given.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

During the year 297 sets of study material were sent out, the Northern Plains material accounting for 133 of this total. Great interest was shown by groups in the study of Credit Unions and Co-operation, 84 and 23 sets respectively having been sent out. Canadian Play scripts and complete sets of plays were included in this programme, and 52 scripts and 3 complete sets of plays were sent out. In addition, the Province of Manitoba received 190 play scripts and 50 sets of study material.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the year 208 package libraries for debaters were sent out in comparison with 250 for the previous year.

There has been a steady decrease in this service during the past five years, and it would appear that more specialized material on the Social Studies in the Schools will have to be prepared.

The most popular subjects during the year were: Annexation, Independence for India, Air Power vs. Sea Power, Democracy.

PUBLICATIONS

Press Bulletin.

During the year covered by the report, only one Press Bulletin was published, and this was by the Department of Field Crops on "Seasonal Notes." The circulation was 5,500.

Agricultural Publications.

Agricultural bulletins are not published by but are distributed through the Department of Extension organization. During the year 1,900 individual requests were received and dealt with in comparison with 1,700 for the previous year. A total of 10,574 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the twelve months covered, in comparison with 12,210 for the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that only three new bulletins totalling 9,000 copies were issued during the year in comparison with five bulletins totalling 16,000 copies for the previous year. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 384,600 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 347,487 distributed by the Department of Extension. In addition, several hundred copies of mimeographed material on poultry, gardening, tanning, etc., were sent out, as well as several hundred copies of the Joint Series Bulletins published under the direction of a joint committee representing the Department of Agriculture and the University. All bulletins are now distributed free to residents of the Province and to a special mailing list.

The New Trail.

This is a new quarterly publication issued by the Alumni Association and the Department of Extension. The radio programme for CKUA is included in this publication, and the Extension Department sends out 3,000 copies to a special mailing list, in addition to the 4,500 copies mailed to members of the Alumni.

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 24th Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held in St. Stephen's College from June 4th-11th, with a registration of 128: 77 boys, 48 girls and 3 leaders. This is an increase over the previous year, when a total of 119 delegates and leaders were present.

During the week the first-year girl students were given courses in Household Economics, while the boys received instruction in all phases of agriculture. Second and third-year students were given optional courses in Literature, Rural Sociology, Co-operation, Post-war Planning, Farm Cost Accounting, Dramatics, Folk Dancing, Photography, Handicrafts, and Recreational Leadership.

Contests were held in public speaking, grain judging, livestock judging, farm power cost records, and household economics.

The evening recreational programme included theatre party, organ recital, films, plays, dancing, etc.

Scholarships and prizes were awarded in several competitions at the close of the week. Our thanks for these prizes go to the Department of Agriculture for two awards tenable at a School of Agriculture; the Alberta Wheat Pool, the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, the Edmonton Branch of the Handicrafts Guild, and to Miss Jessie F. Montgomery and Mr. Jack Marshall for the cups in connection with the sports' events. The United Grain Growers again sponsored a number of delegates, and we extend our thanks to that organization for their co-operation and assistance.

The Feeders' Day which is held during the week was attended by most of the delegates.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The Alberta Association of Municipal Secretary-Treasurers, in co-operation with the Department of Extension, held its fourth Refresher Course in Municipal Administration at the University on June 17th, 18th and 19th. This course was attended by 60 secretary-treasurers, school trustees, and town clerks, in comparison with an attendance of 64 last year. A number of visitors were also present at occasional lectures.

The programme consisted of lectures and discussions on municipal problems, including the Wheat Acreage Reduction Act, legislation affecting municipalities, municipal by-laws, municipal inspectors' reports, as well as such topics as the hired help problem, time-saving devices in rural municipal offices, and horticulture.

At the conclusion of the course the Department had all the proceedings mimeographed and bound, and each delegate was supplied with a copy.

Land Inspectors' Short Course.

The Department of Extension, in co-operation with the Faculty of Agrictulture, sponsored the sixth Land Inspectors' Short Course. This course was held at the University Livestock Pavilion and in St. Stephen's College Auditorium, on February 17th, 18th and 19th. and was attended by 41 delegates.

The policy of dealing with one or two subjects fairly intensively instead of trying to cover a large number of topics superficially was followed. The themes this year was soil zonation and the relation of cereal and forage crops to the various soil zones, and the livestock industry. Dr. Newton opened the programme with a talk on "A Changing Agriculture."

At the close of the course the Department had the proceedings mimeographed, and a copy was supplied to each person who registered for the course. Many expressions of appreciation have been received, and we would like to thank those individuals and organizations whose co-operation contributed so largely to the success of the programme.

Short Course for Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations.

To meet the increasing requests for co-operative education, the Department of Extension, in co-operation with the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., held a University Short Course for officers, managers and employees of the co-operative shipping associations on May 20th, 21st and 22nd. The 29 men who registered included practically all the leaders in this field, and the short course proved most significant in co-relating the activities of livestock men.

University Short Course and Co-operative Conference.

The outstanding co-operative educational enterprise of the year was the four-day University Short Course and Conference held at St. Stephen's College on February 23rd-26th. All Alberta co-operatives united with the Department of Extension in this effort.

Mr. Carl Eck of the Midland Co-operative, Minneapolis, Minn., was the guest speaker. Mr. H. L. Fowler, Manager of Consumers' Refineries, Regina, and Mr. James McCaig, Manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale, discussed co-operative enterprises in Saskatchewan, and our own co-operative leaders outlined the achievement and aims of their various co-operatives, giving an inspiring picture of what has been accomplished and a pattern for future advance. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) leaders in co-operative organizations registered for this course, and this number was increased to 200 when local co-operators and interested visitors attended to hear special speakers.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

Special work in co-operative education was made possible through grants from the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association and the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

Following the University Short Course for officers, managers and employees of the co-operative shipping associations last May, Mr. Hillerud and the Director held a series of five meetings in the Hanna-Oyen area sponsored by the Department and the United Farmers of Alberta, and a second series of four meetings sponsored by the Department, the Wheat Pool, the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, in the Andrew-Two Hills area. Adverse weather conditions affected the attendance at all meetings and forced the concellation of a third series of eight meetings planned by the Department and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association for the St. Michael-Vermilion-Vegreville area.

In addition to the above, a series of seven lectures on co-operation was given by Mr. Hillerud at the Olds School of Community Life, and one at the Gooseberry Lake Conference.

The outstanding co-operative educational enterprise of the year was the four-day University Short Course and Conference held in February. Particulars of this course will be found under "Conferences, Community Schools and Short Courses."

During the winter months a senior student in Economics, Mr. Leslie Drayton, was employed on a part-time basis to make a survey of co-operative literature and to abstract it for handy reference in connection with addresses, radio talks, and study groups.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

All efforts to establish W.E.A. classes during the past winter failed, largely because the key men and women were working overtime. Dr. Mary Winspear expressed interest in the work, and the Secretary of the W.E.A. endeavored to establish a class among the women of the Great Western Garment Company. This effort failed for the same reason.

ALBERTA SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LIFE

The sixth annual Alberta School of Community Life was held at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds from July 2nd to 10th inclusive. There was a registration of 80 people, of which 17 were students from Youth Training Schools who received scholarships to the value of room and board during their stay at the school. In addition to the 80 registered students, there was a constant stream of visitors to various sessions of the school, so that attendance for afternoon and evening programmes frequently exceeded 100.

From the standpoint of average daily attendance and the degree of participation and interest, the school was undoubtedly one of the best yet. Professor Riddell and Dr. Clarke, the two visiting lecturers, were able to relate their lecture material to local problems to an unusual extent, with the result that the discussions on community institutions, such as the rural church and others, were particularly valuable.

That the school has been successful in appealing to a wide diversity of occupational and age groups is indicated by the following statistical analysis.

By occupational classification the students were divided as follows:

Farmers	24	Clergy	5
Housewives or home makers	18	Students	3
Teachers	15	Stenographers	2
Alberta Wheat Pool Directors	6	Creamery operators	2

and one each of the following: Fieldman, Engineer, Auditor, Clerk, Retired teacher.

By age groups the students were divided according to the following pattern:

16-29 years	42	50-59 years	17
30-39 years	9	60-69 years	4
40-49 years	7	70-79 years	1

Classified according to educational training, there was similar diversity:

Public School	11	Normal School	11
High School	38	University	20

Evidence of the Province-wide interest in the school was shown by the fact that the students came from 45 different communities, the widest community representation since the school was started. In the

six years of its existence, the School of Community Life undeniably demonstrated that such an educational programme has a definite place in Alberta education in normal times.

THE GOOSEBERRY LAKE COMMUNITY LIFE CONFERENCE

The second annual Community Life Conference was held at Gooseberry Lake from July 15th-19th, in what was probably the wettest week that country has seen for many years. In spite of almost daily downpours, over 100 people registered for the conference, and the average daily attendance was approximately 85. The largest crowd in attendance at lectures was 225 for the Sunday programme.

As in the previous year, arrangements were made by the Department to operate a dining-room in connection with the conference, and while this involves a lot more work in organization, it is a service that is greatly appreciated by the people in attendance.

The staff from the School of Community Life at Olds was taken to Gooseberry Lake; and the programme provided by them, in co-operation with the community organizations of the area, was aimed specifically at some of our common community problems. Discussions were good, and as usual there was a high degree of participation by members of the conference. The closing address was given by President Newton, who made a special trip over very difficult roads to be there. Mr. Lew Hutchinson represented the Alberta Wheat Pool at the conference. Mr. J. J. McLellan, who was to represent the United Grain Growers, started to go there, but turned back because of the bad roads.

Once again the Department is deeply indebted to the Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers for the generous financial support which has made both the Olds School of Community Life and the Gooseberry Lake Conference possible.

LIBRARY DIVISION

As always, the report of the Library Division mirrors conditions in the rural parts of the Province. The long, cold winter with snow-blocked roads, the congestion in freight traffic and inexperienced help in railway offices have resulted in reduced circulation of travelling libraries. Boxes have been held undelivered at both ends. In three instances it was necessary to get official help in straightening out tangles, and in another a box was returned to the borrower three times in spite of frequent appeals to the railway freight offices.

On the other hand, there has been a marked increase in the circulation of books (6,657) and of periodicals (244) from the Open shelf. It is just at a time like this that the library needs a larger appropriation. In spite of the large number of books withdrawn (754), there are still many, especially in the travelling libraries, which are being mended and retained long after they should have been discarded. In the case of the Open Shelf, many books are now out of date and must be withdrawn during the next year. The present high price of books will make it difficult to replace them with the kind of books for which there is

now great demand, those on scientific and technical subjects, unless the appropriation for books is increased.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 1942-43, 100 regular libraries were sent out 127 times.

The recorded circulation of these and of 10 returned after April 1st was 8,284, an average of 60.4 per library.

The community with the largest circulation was Cherhill—188, 30 readers. This library was under the care of F. J. Woodhouse.

Special Libraries.

Fifty-four (54) special libraries were sent out, with a recorded average circulation per library of 31 (total 2,136). The library at Camrose, under the care of Sgt. J. Harrington, had the largest circulation—220, 55 readers.

In addition, 302 small parcels of reference books, pamphlets, magazines and pictures were sent to schools to assist in enterprises, social studies and science.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings and periodicals for the year 1942-43 is shown in the following tables:

Open Shelf books		19,208	
Pamphlets and clippings		953	
Periodicals		1,174	
			21,335
Plays:			
No. of communities to which plays were sent out	400		
Adult single plays		1,782	
Juvenile single plays		77	
Adult collections		430	
Juvenile collections		120	
			2,409
Total			23,744

In addition, 200 books and 15 magazines were sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts in August.

Radio Book Chats.

During the spring period April 1st to May 15th, 1942, and the fall and winter period, October, 1942 to March 31st, 1943, twenty-four (24) Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these, five were given by the librarian, seven by Norma Freifield, and six by Helen McNally, both of the University Library staff, and six by Josephine Boyar, of the staff of CKUA.

Book Stock.

Statistics of Book Stock for the year 1942-43:

Books at April 1st, 1942			22,105
Accessions:			
By purchase	1,281		
Books from publishers for review	13		
Gifts	25		
		1,319	
Withdrawals		754	
			565
Books at 31st March, 1943			22,670

DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The Division of Visual Instruction had a very active year, particularly in the moving picture field, where large increases in circulation were recorded.

The still picture material, which includes glass lantern slides and film slides, recorded a decrease. This is due to the lack of new material and the obsolescence of much of the present library. Much of the newer material in this field came from England, and this source of supply has been virtually cut off in recent months.

During the year 511 sets of glass lantern slides were sent out, a decrease of 138 sets from the previous year. From reports received 790 showings were given to audiences totalling 36,340.

In the same time, 1,492 filmslides were sent out, a decrease of 238. From reports received 2,860 showings of filmslides were given to audiences totalling 100,100. 29 lanterns and 18 film slide projectors were loaned for lecture purposes.

A heavy increase has been recorded in the circulation of motion picture films. Both silent and sound films have shared in the increase, though the greatest advance is in sound. This is due largely to the provision of films on Canada and the War by the National Film Board of Canada. These have been widely used by active service groups as well as by schools, clubs and societies. A total of 102 subjects have been placed with the Department of Extension by the National Film Board, and an additional 14 subjects by the Dominion Parks Bureau. Duplicate prints of some of these films have been placed in Calgary and Lethbridge to form sub-libraries or branches of our film service.

A very small expansion of the rural school circuit system is recorded. Three new circuits were formed by sub-locals of the Alberta Teachers' Association, and one previously formed turned in its equipment, leaving a net gain of two, and a total of 32 such circuits in the Province. Many of the circuits did not operate last winter due to blocked roads, extreme cold, and the general curtailment of country meetings. Because new equipment will not be available in the coming year, further expansion of these circuits cannot be expected until after the war.

The Division continued to co-operate with the eight Health Units of the Province, which have projectors and use films on health education

in their regular work. Through a grant of $150.00 from the Provincial Highways Commissioner, the teaching of highway safety principles was continued by the R.C.M.P. Highway Patrol, which was furnished with a projector, generating equipment and films.

No new films were produced during the year, but a print of the Rundle Pageant colour film, made by the Department of Extension in 1940, was supplied as a special order to the Methodist Church of New Zealand.

Many active service groups, including the U.S. Army and Air Force, were supplied with films.

Special mention should be made of the use of films for instructional purposes by the Canadian Legion War and Educational Services, who used 1,177 reels of film during the year.

The projection service carried on from the Department by our own staff as operators has become quite important. This work is carried on largely in and around the city of Edmonton, and in the period of this report, a total of 331 exhibitions were given, of which 207 were to service clubs, lodges and other organizations, 23 to city schools, 33 at country points, and 68 in University classes.

Our portable generating plant was again loaned to the Anglican School at Kapasiwin in the week of July 6th to 13th, and to the Community Life Conference at Gooseberry Lake from July 15th to 19th for the provision of moving picture programmes and for lighting the camps.

Circulation of films included 1,375 sets of silent films containing 5,502 reels and 1,681 sets of sound films containing 8,993 reels, or a total of 3,056 sets and 14,495 reels. This is a very substanial increase over the previous year's totals of 1,881 sets and 9,215 reels. Altogether 5,857 programmes were given to audiences totalling 659,150, for an average of slightly more than 16 film programmes per day for every day in the year.

The Department continued to co-operate with the National Film Board of Canada by carrying on the five circuits organized in January, 1942, to July 7th, 1943, and expanding them to ten during the present season. The expansion gave more general coverage of the Province, including new circuits in Peace River and in Central and Southern Alberta. The largest number of centres visited was in March, when 250 film showings were given at 240 points. During the period April 1st, 1942, to March 27th, 1943, a total of 2,002 showings were given to audiences totalling 315,537. About one-third of this total is for school showings. The new programmes supplied by the National Film Board were greatly enjoyed, as there was a better balance than in previous programmes. Films for schools included: Peace River in colour, one on Bird Migration, another on Brazil, various peoples of Canada, Ukrainian Christmas, Iceland on the Prairies, as well as many on the war such as "Inside Fighting Russia" and "Inside Fighting China".

In the cities, National Film Board programmes are provided by means of a new projection service sponsored by service clubs. In Edmonton and Calgary the Junior Chamber of Commerce furnishes

operators for these programmes, and in Lethbridge the Kiwanis Club looks after it, thereby making possible the showing of films on Canada and the War free to those clubs and societies requesting the service. A special feature is the encouragement of discussion following the films.

The past year has been a very difficult one. New projection equipment has been hard to get and is now unobtainable except on high priority and for war purposes. Weather conditions of the past winter interfered greatly with country work, particularly on the school circuits. In the office, three of a staff of six workers have left for active service. Those remaining have shouldered a heavy load, and they are to be commended for the manner in which they have discharged heavy responsibilities involving considerable overtime. As long as the war lasts, there will be real difficulty in getting adequate supplies of films and projection equipment, but the tremendous increase in the use of educational films during the war in spite of the difficulties of supply is a good indication of the tremendous expansion that may be looked for in this field when peace is restored.

RADIO DIVISION

Although CKUA returned to the air one week later than usual in 1942, the station broadcast more hours per day and consequently a greater total number of hours in the term than during any previous broadcasting term. This is evidenced by the fact that we broadcast an average of from 45½ hours to 47 hours per week as against a maximum of 35 to 40 hours per week in any previous term. The response to the programmes was considerably heavier both by mail, telephone and personal report than in previous years, and many letters of appreciation were received from all parts of the Province as well as a number from western Saskatchewan and some from Montana as a result of our Farm and Home Hour network of CKUA-CFCN.

The station broadcast more C.B.C. programmes this year than formerly, and in this way provided a greater variety of programmes than has been the case in the past. The greater use of C.B.C. programmes aided considerably in conserving our record library, which has had to meet a heavy demand in past years. In view of the fact that many types of records are now practically unobtainable, this co-operation with the C.B.C. has been a decided advantage to the station.

Broadcasts by Provincial Government Departments.

The various departments of the Provincial Government have made more use of radio time than in previous years. The Department of Education sponsored three half-hour programmes of Music Appreciation and Drama over a provincial network of CKUA, CFCN and CJOC. These programmes were handled by transcription in view of the fact that telephone lines were not available to link-up the stations. The Department of Education also sponsored three half-hour programmes especially devoted to French conversation, vocational guidance, and current events, and these had a wide following among the general public as well as among high school students.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture continued its Junior Farm Forum every Saturday morning. The members of this Department of the government also contributed very freely to the Alberta Farm and Home Forum broadcast three evenings per week over the network of CKUA-CFCN. This network was provided by the Department of Agriculture paying for a certain amount of programme time on CFCN, and this service was undoubtedly greatly appreciated because it extended the coverage of these valuable talks in the Farm and Home series to the whole Province. A special feature of the programme was a five-minute agricultural newscast after each broadcast. This proved to be particularly useful under the farm conditions of last winter.

As in past years, the Department of Health arranged and presented a weekly programme entitled "Your Health", and this met with very favorable response throughout the Province.

Faculty Presentations.

A number of broadcasts specially arranged by the University Faculty were provided this year. One series entitled "Post-War Reconstruction" was designed to provide an opportunity for each faculty to make its contribution to the thinking on post-war development in its own particular field. Many requests for copies of these broadcasts were received. Another series put on by members of the faculty entitled "Behind the Headlines" was designed to provide the background and significance of the news appearing in the press from time to time. Members of the Department of Household Economics presented "Your Home and You" as a weekly broadcast devoted to the interests of women and the home, and this programme was also well received. During the year members of the faculty took part in a large number of other programmes such as the Alberta Farm and Home Forum, the Educational Forum, and the Round Table Discussion.

Student Activities.

Student broadcasting activities were somewhat curtailed this year because of other demands on the students' time. With the exception of the weekly programme, "Gateway News," which started soon after the station opened, the broadcasting season was well advanced before other student programmes were presented. It is hoped that with the establishment of a proper student broadcasting committtee and more effective student organization for broadcasting, the students will be able to make a better contribution another year.

General Broadcasts.

Following the policy of previous years, the Department arranged with various individuals and organizations either to be responsible for or to take part in various broadcasting programmes. One of the most successful of these arrangements was the one in which the Faculty of Education arranged with the Educational Society of Edmonton for a series of weekly broadcasts. These were very well done, and aroused considerable interest.

The Alberta French section of the Canadian Association for Adult Education was responsible for a special programme each Friday under the title "Societe D'Enseignement Postscolaire." This programme was very well received by the French-Canadian section of our population, and has been responsible for developing a much wider interest in our other programmes than was the case formerly.

Another special series arranged with the support of the Co-operative organizations in the Province was a series on "Co-operation and Co-operatives," released over the provincial network of CKUA-CFCN each Monday. This programme enjoyed a large listening audience in both town and country, and is indicative of the growing interest in co-operative endeavour in this Province.

During the year two Round Table discussion groups were organized to discuss the general topic of "The Common Man and the Post-War World." These programmes were participated in by groups in both Calgary and Edmonton and were released over the network of CKUA-CJCJ.

The Alberta Women's Institute conducted a popular weekly programme entitled "Home and Community," and this met with quite a satisfactory response.

CKUA has always been noted for its work in drama, but because of the scarcity of personnel and the preoccupation of many people with wartime duties during the past year, it has been very difficult to carry on dramatic activities of any kind. However, under the direction of Miss Helen Stewart, the High School Players presented a number of plays which were very well received. The High School Players' group was made up of members of dramatic groups of different high schools in the city.

Because of the greatly increased load on the Alberta Government Telephone lines as a result of war activities, it gradually became necessary for the Government to curtail the amount of line time available to CKUA for feeding network programmes. This restriction seriously interfered with the convenience of arranging networks, and in some cases necessitated their curtailment entirely. However, our special thanks must be extended to the members of the staff of the Alberta Government Telephones for the manner in which they endeavored to co-operate with us to the fullest extent their facilities would permit. Our thanks must also be extended to station CJCA for continuing to feed the C.B.C. programmes to our station; and to station CFCN and CJCJ, Calgary, and CJOC, Lethbridge, for their continued and generous co-operation in the release of school and other broadcasts.

During the year the station has co-operated with various community, military, and government organizations in the release of special talks relating to those particular interests, and these services have been gratefully acknowledged.

As mentioned previously, the amount of C.B.C. time used on the station was the largest in history, being approximately 43% C.B.C. originations as against 57% station originations. The following table, which

includes an analysis of broadcast programmes and time from October 4th, 1942, to June 30th, 1943, when the present broadcasting term will conclude, gives an indication of the proportion of the various types of programmes released. The table shows that during that eight-month period, 7,411 quarter-hour broadcasts will have been released, of which 4,519, by far the largest number, were musical programmes.

CKUA has continued to feature good music as in the past, and this is one of the really distinctive features on the station.

Type of Programme	Number of ¼ hour Periods CKUA	CBC	Total
Musical	3,013	1,506	4,519
News	19	815	834
General Talks	486	270	756
Agricultural	151	420	571
School	381	26	407
Drama	47	93	140
Variety	89	16	105
Religious	.....	79	79
	4,186	3,225	7,411

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Drama.

In October, 1942, Miss Helen Stewart joined the staff of the Extension Department to substitute during the absence of Mr. Sydney Risk as Supervisor of Dramatics. As far as possible the work has been conducted along the same lines as organized by Mr. Risk, but it has been necessary to make adjustments to meet the changing situations in the Province.

The community drama groups have not carried on their usual schedule of plays for the following reasons:

1. Loss of directors and key people in the organization;
2. Lack of young people;
3. Lack of men;
4. General lack of time;
5. Transportation difficulties.

This situation must be accepted, but every attempt has been made to keep the community groups organized so that at the end of the war they will be able to revive their former activities and meet the needs of the reconstruction period. To this end steps have been taken to centre the initiative in this department. Questionnaires were sent to the groups and a file compiled from the replies, which indicated the extent of each group's activity, its leaders, and its staging facilities.

A monthly publication, "Stage Door," is now being circulated, giving news of drama groups throughout the Province, notes on new plays and books in the library, indicating the services offered by the Extension Department, and giving advice on staging problems. This serves an important function in maintaining contact with the drama groups during these times.

Much of the supervisor's work has been directed towards the high schools. Trips have been made to schools in Lethbridge, Raymond,

Calgary, Red Deer, Lacombe, Clive and Edmonton, where assistance was given in the rehearsal of plays, and lectures delivered.

Approximately 175 letters asking for advice on dramatics have been answered and 400 to 450 plays sent out for selection purposes. Plays were sent to armed services at the following points: Bowden, Clinton, Fort St. John, Medicine Hat, Pearce, and Prince Rupert. Thirty-five (35) to 40 personal interviews were given to interested groups, and six new plays were read and criticized.

An article was written for the "Education Quarterly" and a report on Drama in Alberta sent to the "Prairie Call-Boy."

Portable staging units and switchboard were designed and are now being constructed. These will be available for demonstration to various dramatic groups.

A file was made of original plays written at Banff, and negotiations were completed to make the majority of these availabale at a royalty of $2.00 for community groups and $1.00 for schools; seven of these plays were mimeographed and have been distributed to schools and community groups at 10c a copy.

A permanent record of the Banff School of Fine Arts is being compiled. This will include posters, booklets, programmes, photographs, and articles from the very beginning.

The lighting equipment purchased last year under the Rockefeller grant has been in constant use by eight different drama groups in Edmonton.

Miss Stewart assisted in the rehearsal of three high school plays in Edmonton; one in Calgary; produced a short skit for St. Stephen's College; and organized a dramatics programme for girls in Defence Industries Training, Edmonton.

As president of the Victory Players, Miss Stewart made a survey of entertainment for the troops; one show was produced at the Legion Hut, and a report on troop entertainment was submitted to Ottawa.

An attempt was made to revive the Alberta Drama League Festival this year, but trips to groups in Raymond, Lethbridge and Calgary and correspondence with others proved that it would be futile.

Miss Stewart has adjudicated at two festivals in Edmonton, and has made arrangements to adjudicate at festivals in Peace River, Battle River, Berwyn, Grande Prairie, Spirit River, Greencourt, Rochfort Bridge, Cherhill and Onoway. Mr. Risk adjudicated at six festivals.

In the radio programme, "Stage Door Review," 23 broadcasts have been given. A number of letters and personal calls have been received, expressing appreciation of the programme.

Three informal interviews were conducted, and a series of half-hour radio plays with a selected cast of high school students was broadcast every two weeks.

Banff School of Fine Arts.

Three years of war have made many changes in Canadian life and institutions. None has escaped the impact; only those with well-established roots and traditions are carrying on. The vigor and vitality of the Banff School of Fine Arts and its place in Canadian life are well demonstrated by the fact that its tenth summer session, held at the close of the third year of war, attracted 196 students from all over Canada and the United States.

From Montreal to Victoria, and from Sitka, Alaska, to Riverside, California, and to far away Aruba, Dutch West Indies, the appeal of the Banff School drew students who recognized in it an unusual opportunity to develop their artistic talents in one of nature's most favored settings.

Under the direction of such distinguished instructors as H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., W. J. Phillips, R.C.A., and George Pepper of the Ontario College of Art, 77 students, the largest art class in the history of the school and one of the largest on the American continent, had their most successful season.

The final exhibition during the closing festival week of the school contained over 300 paintings whose average quality was superior to any of the school's previous exhibitions. A selection of 50 of the best paintings have been sent on exhibition to the Vancouver Art Gallery, the Vancouver Folk Festival, and to a number of other centres as well.

Drama Section.

The war has affected the drama section more than any other division of the school, through the enlistment of a large number of teachers in the armed and associated services. The enrolment of 59 was a reduction of 14 from the previous year. Nevertheless, this division had one of its most successful seasons.

The school was fortunate in again having the services of its veteran instructor and producer, Joseph F. Smith, who has been in charge of the Voice and Speech work since 1936, and who has also been responsible for the school's major productions.

The work of Emrys Jones and Sydney Risk of the University's own staff was up to the usual high standard.

Two new members of the theatre division in the persons of Prof. Robert E. Gard, instructor in playwriting from Cornell University, and Dr. Frank Whiting, specialist in stagecraft from the University of Minnesota Theatre, made valuable contributions to the school.

Mr. Gard ably continued the creative work in playwriting so well started in 1936 by Prof. Koch of North Carolina. An enthusiastic class of 25 students succeeded in writing a number of very promising new Canadian plays, which very accurately reflected the life of the people in some of our western communities.

Dr. Whiting's work in stagecraft and lighting was the most practical and useful so far done at the Banff School. His work in demonstrating

what could be done with the use of simple, readily obtainable materials was a revelation to his students.

This division provided three excellent evenings of entertainment during the Festival Week, when they put on one evening of script readings of plays written during the school, one evening of finished productions of new one-act plays written in 1941 and produced in 1942, and the major production of "Watch on the Rhine." Special permission was obtained for the production of this important play, and its first production off Broadway will long be remembered as one of the real achievements of the Banff School.

Music Section.

The music division was again under the direction of the distinguished British pianist, Mr. Max Pirani, who had a small though successful class of 13 students.

One of the features of this section was the piano recital put on by the students at the close of the Music school. It was the first time the students of the Music division had put on a recital in Banff, and it was a credit to their instructor and to the school.

Oral French Section.

The Oral French section of the school had an enrolment of 31 students, and was again under the able direction of Prof. Albert L. Cru from Columbia University and his assistant, Mde. Poirier. This school is creating a wide interest throughout Canada, and attracted students from all Canadian provinces except the Maritimes. Quite a contingent came from Ontario as well as one from New York.

Organized as it is in junior and senior divisions, the Oral Franch school is making a particular appeal to teachers of French in the high schools, and a decided improvement in the standard of teaching is already evident as a result of the three summer sessions which have been held.

A special word of acknowledgment is due to the Alberta French Teachers' Association and its able leaders, whose enthusiasm and perseverance, in co-operation with the Department of Extension, have alone made this very valuable school possible.

Applied Arts Section.

For the second year, courses in Applied Art, made possible by a Carnegie grant, were offered as part of the regular work of the Banff School of Fine Arts. Two courses were advertised—one in weaving and design and one in modelling and pottery. Due to the fact that the instructor in pottery joined the Air Force in June, there was some doubt for a time as to whether a suitable substitute could be engaged. This uncertainty, together with a general curtailment of travelling, resulted in a registration less than the minimum of 12 required at the July 15th deadline set for registration. The actual potential registration was six, and it was therefore decided to cancel the course for this year and to continue it again when circumstances were more favorable.

Weaving and Design.

Sixteen students from the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Alaska enrolled in the weaving section of the school, under the direction of Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson from Winnipeg and Mrs. R. B. Sandin from Edmonton.

This number represented a reduction of eight from last year. Here again, as in the case of the pottery class, restrictions on travelling and increased taxes were responsible for keeping a number of people who had previous planned on attending, from doing so.

Altogether 175 pieces of work were completed, including such articles as Spanish Lace weave (red linen), Scandinavian Lace weave, Honeysuckle runner, Ceinture scarf, Monk's belt, Four Harness Overshot blue cushion, Mexican Luncheon set, Swedish Cotton towel, Summer and Winter baby blanket, etc.

This was a much greater achievement than last year, and the exhibition at the close of the school was so good that a special request was made to have it sent on exhibition to the Vancouver Folk Festival as an example of native design in Canadian Handicrafts.

Special attention is being paid in this school to developing designs which are indigenous to the country, and special work in this field is being carried on during the winter.

One of the encouraging developments arising out of the increasing interest in handicrafts being created by the school, is that all the looms which are not needed in the University's winter programme of Youth Training have been loaned out to teachers and handicraft groups throughout the Province. The equipment is rented to groups at a nominal charge of 50c per month for looms, plus shipping charges each way. A number of most enthusiastic reports have come in from these groups already, and many more looms could have been loaned if they had been available.

Seven scholarships to the value of $40.00 each, covering tuition and partial expenses, were offered to the seven branches of the Handicrafts Guild in the Province. Unfortunately, only two members were able to take advantage of them. The reasons given by branches for not sending a member were involvement in war work and shortage of domestic help, making it impossible for members to leave their homes for so long a time.

An encouraging feature of the school was the interest taken by students of other divisions who, when they realized what was being offered, started spending a lot of their spare time making such simple things as ski belts and bonnets, which could be done quickly and taken away with them.

It may be necessary to defer further pottery courses until after the war, but the weaving section is now definitely established as an integral part of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

General Organization.

No report on the Banff School would be complete without a word about its general organization. A few years ago, in 1937 to be exact, in

order to meet the difficulties students were experiencing in getting accommodation and meals at reasonable cost and convenience, the School organized dormitories and a dining-room on an experimental basis. In spite of makeshift arrangements, the initial experience proved so popular that the students unanimously asked that it be continued. Each year since that time the School has rented more houses for student dormitories, until this year approximately 125 of the 196 students were housed in buildings controlled by the School. In 1941 the School was able to rent the dining-room of the Masonic Hall for student purposes, and in 1942 from a minimum of 75 to a maximum of 125 students were provided with meals every day.

A kitchen staff of six people was hired to run the dining-room, and students were organized on a fag system to wait on tables.

From 10 to 14 students were housed in each of a number of private houses taken over for the purpose, and room and board were provided at a cost of $37.50 for the month for double occupancy beds, and slightly higher rates for single occupancy.

While the dining-room and dormitory arrangement add greatly to the managerial work and responsibilities of the School, it has been a decided advantage to have this service. Through the dining-room and dormitories the students get to know each other, and a sense of unity and comradeship is developed which would not be possible otherwise.

Another important advantage in having the School's own dining-room has been due to the fact that when Banff is crowded, and it has been in past years, it was extremely difficult for students to get meals in restaurants or in their own cabins and be back to classes on time. The dining-room overcomes that difficulty, and classroom efficiency is improved as a result.

One noticeable trend, partly as a result of the war, has been the increasing number of 'teen-age students coming to the school. These are something of a problem when unaccompanied by their parents, particularly at a time when hundreds of airmen are in Banff every week-end. This combination of circumstances has greatly added to the problem of discipline, and practically made it imperative to have some kind of supervised residence.

Taken as a whole, the Banff School of Fine Arts has gained for itself in the ten years of its existence an enviable place in the roster of educational institutions in Canada. Its growth and achievement have been solid rather than spectacular. Today it is in a position of recognized leadership in its own particular field, and is without question making a real contribution to the enrichment of Canadian life.

Edmonton Master Class in Piano.

Following the practice of previous years, a ten-day Master class in piano was held in Edmonton before the opening of the Banff School. Mr. Max Pirani was again the instructor. The attendance was small, only 14 full and part-time students and 10 visitors. No further master classes will be held in Edmonton until such time as there is greater support for such a course.

Community Art School.

Only one community art school was held during the year, and this was at Lethbridge from June 1st to 13th. The attendance was 15, and Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, was the instructor. Mr. Glyde reports: "We were obliged to work indoors this time much more than usual, and consequently we did more flowers, interiors, still life, portraits, etc. Though this may not have been so satisfying to the students, it was actually very good practice for them. No cars were available, so we specialized on town scenes and buildings, which was good perspective practice." A student from this school was recommended for a Banff scholarship.

CANADIAN LEGION EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The new generally accepted idea that a military unit is as effective as its men are physically fit and mentally efficient is leading to an increasing stress on mental alertness in all the services. Educational officers now active in all R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. units in Alberta are drawing on practically every resource of the Department, and it is expected the establishment of an Army Educational Directorate, similar to that in the Air Force, will lead to still further activities.

Conferences.

In September, the Director, as Chairman of Area No. 3, Pacific Coast Command, together with Bragadier F. M. W. Harvey and Air Vice-Marshal G. R. Howsam, arranged for an Educational Conference which was held October 19th and 20th in Mewata Barracks, Calgary. Thirty-two officers met with the C.L.E.S. executive to discuss various phases of Army and Air Force education.

The increasing complexity of service education made it necessary for the Chairman and Regional Secretary to attend a Regional Conference held in Vancouver, September 12th, where various problems with respect to army training were discussed.

Another conference was held in Ottawa on February 8th, 9th and 10th to consider plans for the steadily increasing flow of men from the services back to civilian life, education for post-war re-establishment and evaluation of courses in terms of matriculation and university requirements. New courses, which will fit men for employment in primary industries, also received consideration. Owing to pressure of work, the chairman was unable to attend, and the regional secretary was the only Alberta representative.

Following the educational conference, a tour of seven R.C.A.F. stations in the central and southern part of the Province was made by the Chairman and Regional Secretary, to obtain a general picture of the educational set-up and discuss ways in which the C.L.E.S. services could be made most useful. During the year practically all stations in the Province were visited for the purpose of meeting their educational officers, commanding officers, and men.

Field Counsellor.

With the increasing demand for C.L.E.S. services, it was found necessary to add a field counsellor to the staff, with headquarters in Calgary. Mr. R. C. Walter was appointed to this post in December, and is now serving the stations in the southern part of the Province.

Library Services.

A total of 15 C.L.E.S. libraries are operating in the Province; of these, two are established at Navy, two at Army training centres, and 11 at Air Force stations.

The Department of Extension Library has extended its services to all service men and women. The main University library is loaning books not available in local libraries, when such loans do not seriously inconvenience the staff or students of the University. The Calgary and Edmonton public libraries are giving special consideration to the Services as well, and their co-operation has been greatly appreciated.

Practically all military units have been granted library privileges —and often special concessions—by libraries in the nearby cities and towns. However, the need for technical books and magazines is far from being adequately met.

Beginning in April, 1943, the Canadian Legion Educational Services Library Service is to be operated through the Extension Library of the Department of Extension, and this arrangement should be much more convenient than when all books were handled through the Pacific Command Library at Vancouver.

During the year 58 visits to Army and Air Force training centres were made by the Director and Mr. Hillerud. These visits, most of which were made by Mr. Hillerud in his capacity as regional secretary of the Canadian Legion Educational Services, were for the purpose of organizing tutorial classes, providing classroom space and teaching equipment, and clearing up difficulties in connection with C.L.E.S. correspondence courses. As a result of this close contact with the services, very close and harmonious relationships have been established at all centres, and the assistance of the Department is much appreciated by the armed services.

The following summary gives some idea of the type of tutorial classes being conducted by the C.L.E.S. under the Department's direction:

Classroom Courses organized and provided with instructors paid by the Canadian Legion Education Services:

Location	Units Served	Subject	Enrolment	Period of Operation
Edmonton:				
(Technical High School)	No. 3 Manning Depot, Base Ordnance Depot	Mathematics, Typewriting & Shorthand	142 36	3 months 4 months
Calgary:				
(Western Canada High School)	Army Detachments & R.C.A.F. Units	Typewriting and Shorthand	155	Dec.——
(Institute of Technology and Art)	R.C.A.F. Units	(1) Practical Electricity	23	Jan.-Mar.
	R.C.A.F. Units	(2) Practical Electricity	19	Mar.——
	R.C.A.F. Units	Radio	48	Jan.——
Lethbridge:	R.C.A.F. Unit	Pre-Aircrew Science and Pre-Aircrew Maths.	20	Nov.-Feb.
	R.C.A.F. Unit	(1) Typewriting & Shorthand	40	Oct.-Feb.
		(2) Typewriting & Shorthand	31	Mar.——
	Internment Camp	Typewriting	....	Mar. 23—
	R.C.A.F. Unit	Wireless	31	
Vulcan:	No. 2 F.I.S., R.C.A.F.	Typewriting	18	Mar.——
Macleod:	No. 7 S.F.T.S., R.C.A.F.	Sheet Metal	17	

The following **classes** are under Army (or Air Force) instructors, but were supplied with texts by this office:

Location	Units Served	
Suffield	C.W.A.C.	14 texts in Shorthand and Typewriting
Claresholm	No. 15 S.F.T.S., R.C.A.F.	18 Sprott's Speed Ball text
Medicine Hat	No. 34 S.F.T.S., R.A.F.	32 texts "German for Servicemen" 18 Shorthand texts 27 Typewriting texts

The number of applications for C.L.E.S. correspondence courses in 53 subjects totalled 2,499.

STAFF

The year just concluded has been one of record achievement for the Department. It has not been an easy one for the staff because greater demands than ever before were made at a time when the Department was either under-staffed or in the process of training new personnel. However, it is a great satisfaction to record that practically without exception the members accepted the added duties and burdens with the same cheerfulness and high regard for public service that has always characterized their work.

A special word of thanks and appreciation is due to those members of the regular University staff who have contributed so generously of their time and assistance in carrying out the Department's programme. Our thanks are also due to those members of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments as well as to representatives of a number of business organizations, such as the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers, the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, and the U.F.A. Central

Co-operative Association, who have assisted both personally and otherwise in making such a large programme possible.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Number of lectures, general and drama	112	
Aggregate attendance		10,378

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated	100	
Number of times sent out	127	
Number of Special Libraries circulated	54	
Number of small parcels of reference books, pamphlets, magazines and pictures sent out		302
Travelling Library circulation:		
Regular	8,284	
Special	2,136	
		10,420
Open Shelf circulation:		
Books	19,208	
Pamphlets and clippings	953	
Periodicals	1,174	
		21,335
Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		215
Communities supplied with plays	400	
Number of adult single plays sent out	1,782	
Number of juvenile single plays sent out	77	
Number of adult collections sent out	430	
Number of juvenile collections	120	
		2,409
Number of package libraries for debaters		208

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned	29	
Number of times filmslides projectors loaned	18	
Sets of lantern slides circulated	511	
Number of times used	790	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		36,340
Sets of filmslides circulated	1,492	
Number of times used	2,860	
Aggregate attendance		100,100
Sets of moving picture films circulated	3,056	
Number of reels in sets	14,495	
Number of showings	5,857	
Aggregate attendance at moving picture programmes		659,150
National Film Board:		
Number of showings of N.F.B. programmes	2,002	
Aggregate attendance		315,537

Radio

No. of ¼-hour periods:	CKUA	CBC	
Musical	3,013	1,506—	4,519
News	19	815—	834
General Talks	486	270—	756
Agricultural	151	420—	571
School	381	26—	407
Drama	47	93—	140
Variety	89	16—	105
Religious	....	79—	79
	4,186	3,225	7,411
Total number hours broadcasting			1,852¾

Conferences

University Week for Farm Young People:		
Delegates	125	
Leaders	3	
	—	128
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration		60
Land Inspectors' Short Course		41
Livestock Co-operative Short Course		29
University Short Course and Co-op. Conference		200

Study Groups

Number of sets sent out	297	
Estimated attendance at study groups		1,000

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		5,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year	10,574	
Estimated number of Joint series and mimeographed circulars on poultry, gardening, etc.	1,000	
		11,574
Number of individual requests received	1,900	
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	347,487	
The New Trail: 3 issues, 3,000 each		9,000
Stage Door		250

Fine Arts

Drama:		
Number of adjudications at Festivals	8	
Estimated attendance at Festivals		1,600
Number of Stage Door Review broadcasts	23	
Enrolment at Edmonton Music Class	24	
Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts	196	
Enrolment at Art School, Lethbridge	15	
		235

Alberta School of Community Life

Attendance at Olds	100	
Attendance at Gooseberry Lake	225	
		325

Canadian Legion War Services

Registrations for C.L.E.S. courses	2,426
Courses other than C.L.E.S.	73
Attendance at tutorial classes	580

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, National Film Board programmes, debating service, Farm Young People's Week, Study Groups, Banff School of Fine Arts, Edmonton Music course, Art School in Lethbridge, Alberta School of Community Life, Gooseberry Lake Conference, Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, Land Inspectors Course, Co-op. Short Course, Adjudications (festivals), Canadian Legion War Services	1,128,202
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals	34,889
Total circulation of Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, The New Trail, Stage Door	26,324

Conclusion

With this report the Department of Extension concludes 30 years of continuous service. The fact that during the year an aggregate of 1,128,202 people took advantage of the services offered may be taken as an indication that few people within the boundaries of the Province escape coming in touch with the University through one or another of its services. This is a record that is probably equalled by few universities in Canada; yet those of us charged with the responsibility of carrying out the programme know that we are only touching the fringe of the possibilities in the field of adult education.

During that brief 30 years the people served by this University have gone through two world wars and a great depression, with all their horror and waste of everything a University stands for. The tasks of peace and re-establishment which will follow this war will be greater than those of any previous time, and if those tasks are to be met effectively it will require the organization and direction of a programme of adult education and public information on a scale far greater than anything yet contemplated. Probably no period in history has been charged with greater possibilities for a great advance in human progress than the period we are now entering. At the same time the future holds many portents of disaster unless we avoid the mistakes of the past. The key to success or failure is understanding, education, and information at every level of age and society.

Given adequate support which will enable them to use all the modern means of communication, universities and their departments of extension will be able to play a major role in creating that universal understanding which is essential to human welfare everywhere.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 31st, 1944

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, October, 1944

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian of the University.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, M.A., B.Educ., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension, Secretary.

Annual Report of The Department of Extension, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1944

Edmonton, May 9th, 1944.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the thirty-first annual report of the Department of Extension, for the year ending March 31st, 1944.

In spite of the fact that people are preoccupied with the war and its ramifications to an increasing extent as it progresses, this has not had the effect of curtailing the demand for services from the Department of Extension. In practically every division, except that of Visual Instruction, a substantial increase is recorded in the year just closed.

The aggregate number of people recorded as having received service from the Department during the year is 813,271. This is a reduction of 112,023 from the previous year, but this is accounted for by a decrease in the circulation of films and film-slides in the Division of Visual Instruction. The reason for this is that sub-depots for distributing National Film Board films have been established in Calgary and Lethbridge, and also because of the fact that the Board arranged to supply films directly to organizations interested in getting them.

During the year, 12 short course schools and conferences, varying in length from three days to one month, were held under the direction of the Department. This represents the heaviest year's work so far in this form of extension service. These courses were as follows:

Annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference,
Short Course for Land Inspectors,
The 25th Annual Farm Young People's Week,
The 5th Annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration,
The 6th Annual Community Art School in Lethbridge,
The 1st Edmonton Art School,
The 1st University Art Class,
The four Community Life Conferences held at
Lake Saskatoon,
Lac St. Vincent,
Sangudo,
Gooseberry Lake,
The 11th Annual Banff School of Fine Arts.

In common with other Extension Departments across Canada, this Department has had the responsibility of organizing and administering

the Canadian Legion Educational Services in this Command. At one time during the year 62 classes were in operation on 37 stations with an enrolment of 1,876 service personnel. In addition to this, 2,908 took advantage of the Canadian Legion Educational Service correspondence courses. These courses covered some 84 subjects, varying from public school to the University grade.

One of the high-lights of the year's work was the establishment, as a result of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project. This project has as its purpose the gathering of stories and incidents and the local history of the province, and has met with a most enthusiastic response on the part of all sections of the public. The Department was able to obtain the services of Mr. Robert E. Gard, as director of this project. Before coming to Alberta Mr. Gard had been for five years engaged in similar work at Cornell University.

A detailed statement concerning each of the activities of the Department follows.

EXTENSION LECTURES

During the period covered by the report, 144 extension lectures (exclusive of radio) were given—48 by the director, 6 by the assistant to the director, 27 by the agricultural secretary, 23 by the supervisor of dramatics, and 40 by the director of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project. The aggregate attendance at these lectures was 18,050, or an average attendance of 128. This is an increase over the previous year when 112 lectures were given. However, last year only three members from the staff were available for lectures while this year we had four.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

The chief study group activity during the winter of 1943-44 was the Citizens' Forum project, arranged in co-operation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. About 60 forums in Alberta were organized, many of them sending in regular weekly reports to the Department. Copies of the reports were forwarded to the National Office of the Citizens' Forum, and weekly summaries were prepared and broadcast over a network of Alberta stations. About 235 study bulletins were sent out every two weeks to Forum members and other interested persons.

There has been a steady demand for our study group material, and during the year 68 sets on Credit Unions, 81 on Public Speaking, 17 on Co-operation, and 14 on other subjects were sent out.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the year 145 package libraries for debaters were sent out in comparison with 250 for the previous year.

This service is becoming obsolete, as the demand is for more specialized material on the Social Studies in the School Curriculum, and pamphlets, clippings, etc., are sent from our Library Division to meet this demand. When the war is over the debating service will be

revised and new topical subjects added, while those that are out of date will be discarded.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND PUBLICATIONS

The work in agricultural extension carried on from the University has for a number of years been of a restricted and specialized variety. The agricultural bulletins prepared by the Faculty of Agriculture are printed and distributed through the Department of Extension, and in this way a wide contact is preserved with a large number of farmers, professional agriculturists, and business men throughout the province.

In addition to the kind of information supplied by bulletins many requests for special kinds of information, some involving a good deal of research, came in to the University during the winter months of 1943-44. Over one hundred such requests were received by the agricultural secretary. No encouragement has been given to this kind of correspondence because of the pressure of work on the existing staff. However, when the services of the agricultural secrtary will be available for full time on this work, a good deal of a more specialized nature can be done.

During the year the closest co-operation has been preserved with the Agricultural Extension Service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This Department has co-operated in providing some of its personnel, particularly its Home Economics demonstrators, for some of the Community Life Conferences organized by the Department of Extension of the University. Similarly in the field of publications, a joint committee exists for the purpose of co-ordinating the work and avoiding duplication.

Agricultural Publications.

During the year 2,040 individual requests were received and dealt with in comparison with 1,900 in the previous year. A total of 5,250 bulletins, circulars, and leaflets were sent out during the year covered by the report, in comparison with 10,574 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that only one new bulletin of 3,000 copies was printed during the year in comparison with three new bulletins totalling 9,000 copies in the previous year. Owing to the lack of new bulletins, more mimeographed material was sent out. The mimeographed leaflets on poultry totalled approximately 700, while the mimeographed material on strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and vegetable gardening totalled approximately 500, making a total of 1,200, or a grand total of 6,450. Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 387,600 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed and 351,947 distributed by the Department of Extension. All bulletins are distributed free to residents of Alberta and to a special mailing list. The mailing list for foreign countries has been suspended during the war, as the Post Office will not accept this class of mail.

Press Bulletin.

During the period covered by the report, one Press Bulletin was published, and this was by the Department of Field Crops, on "Seasonal Notes." The circulation was 5,500.

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 25th Annual University Week for Farm Young People was held from June 3rd to 10th, with a registration of 127: 74 boys, 51 girls and 2 leaders. This is practically the same as the previous year, when the total was 128.

During the week the first-year girl students were given courses in Household Economics, with special stress on nutrition. In this connection a visit was made to the R.C.A.F. Nutrition Laboratory at the University. The boys received instruction in agriculture, including entomology, agricultural engineering, poultry, farm bookkeeping, horticulture, and field crops.

All students met at general sessions, including the Morning Thoughts period led by Mr. D. E. Cameron, the University Librarian. As usual, his words of wisdom and encouragement were an inspiration to all.

Second and third-year students were given optional courses of not more than two subjects, one from Group I and one from Group II. These courses consisted of the following topics:

Group I—Literature, Rural Sociology, Co-operation, Post-war Planning.

Group II—Dramatics, Folk Dancing, Photography, Recreational Leadership.

The students really concentrated on two courses: Recreational Leadership under the direction of Mr. S. O. Hillerud, and Post-war Planning under the direction of the Director of the Department.

Contests were held in Public Speaking, Grain Judging, Livestock Judging, and Household Economics, and scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the week. In addition an essay competition on the work covered during the Week was sponsored by the Varsity Tuck Shop and the Department of Extension. Our thanks for these awards go to the Department of Agriculture for the two scholarships tenable at a School of Agriculture; the Alberta Wheat Pool, the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Mr. Kerr of the Varsity Tuck Shop, and to Miss Jessie Montgomery and Mr. Jack Marshall for the cups in connection with the sports' events. The United Grain Growers again sponsored a number of delegates, and we are indebted to that organization for their co-operation and assistance.

The evening programmes included community singing, theatre party, organ recital by Mr. Vernon Barford, educational films, and local talent concert including solos from festival winners. A special social evening was held in Convocation Hall to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Farm Young People's Week. Past officers of the Junior U.F.A., and officers of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. were invited to attend. Mrs. Parlby, one of the first presidents of the U.F.W.A. and one who had a great deal to do with the organization of the Junior branch, could not be present, but she sent greetings which were read by the chairman.

The Feeders' Day which is held during the week was attended by most of the delegates.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers, in co-operation with the Department of Extension and the Department of Municipal Affairs, held its fifth Refresher Course in Municipal Administration at the University on June 16th, 17th and 18th. The course was attended by 70 secretary-treasurers, school trustees, and town clerks, and 15 visiting councillors, in comparison with an attendance of 60 in the previous year. A number of interested visitors were also present at occasional lectures.

The programme consisted of lectures and discussions on municipal problems, including: An Explanation of the Brief presented to the Minister of Municipal Affairs by the Association on a new Bookkeeping System; The Preparation of Material for Council Meetings, and the Compilation of Minutes; Problems of Municipal Surveying; Social Security; Income Tax Problems, and Soil Cement Stabilization of Roads. Speakers from the Department of Municipal Affairs discussed special problems in connection with their respective divisions. The guest speaker at the closing banquet was Max W Ball, a well-known engineer, who spoke on Anglo-American Responsibilities.

The Proceedings of the course were mimeographed by the Department of Extension and a copy sent to each delegate who attended the course.

Land Inspectors' and Appraisal Institute Short Course.

The Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture, sponsored the seventh Land Inspectors' short course which this year included the Appraisal Institute. The course was held on March 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1944, and was attended by 64 delegates.

Dean Sinclair gave the address of welcome, and lectures and panel discussions followed. These dealt with such subjects as: Climate and its Relations to Agriculture, Forage Crops in Rotation, Land Classification as an Aid to Appraisal; Profile Characters and Soil Terminology, United Nations Plans for Food and Agriculture, Soils Laboratory: Textures, Colours and Profile Examination; Importance of Forage Crops in the Feeding of Farm Animals, Present and Future Markets for Livestock, Farm Buildings, Costs of Improvements of Alberta Bush Lands and the Farmer's Ability to Pay for these Improvements.

At the conclusion of the course, the Department of Extension had the proceedings mimeographed, and a copy was supplied to each person who registered for the course.

This course was very much appreciated, and the officers and members of both organizations were unanimous in voting it the "best ever."

The University Short Course and Co-operative Conference.

The second annual University Short Course and Co-operative Conference was held at the University of Alberta from February 28th to March 31st. It was considered to be one of the most successful courses ever held, and was attended by over 250 directors, managers, employees and members of Alberta's 145 Consumer and Producer Co-operatives.

Because so many varied co-operative interests were represented at the conference, sectional meetings devoted to the special problems of producers and consumers were held each morning, while in the afternoons the whole conference came together to discuss matters of interest to all groups.

The conference was fortunate in having as its guest speaker Mr. E. A. Whitney, Educational Director of the Central Consumers Co-operative, Superior, Wisconsin. Mr. Whitney gave a vivid picture of the latest developments in thinking and practice among the American co-operatives. His report on American activities provided a very useful yardstick by which the newer Canadian development could measure its progress.

The rapid expansion in the field of manufacturing, oil-well development and building of refineries in the United States makes a spectacular story, and as the Canadian co-operatives are interested in many of these enterprises, Mr. Whitney's information on their development was particularly useful.

Other special guest speakers at the conference were: Mr. P. E. Roblin, President of the Saskatchewan Livestock Producers Co-operatives; Mr. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Mr. Norman F. Priestley, Mr. Charles Gould of the Credit Unions, Mr. Hugh Allan on the work of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, and Mr. Gordon McClary, who did a very competent job in providing an intensive course in bookkeeping and accounting for store managers.

A note of tragedy struck the conference when one of the leading guest speakers, Mr. James McCaig, President of the Inter-provincial Co-operative Wholesale, from Saskatoon, died of a heart attack on the morning of his arrival. Mr. McCaig had been scheduled to give one of the most important addresses of the conference, and his untimely death was a very heavy blow not only to the co-operatives in Western Canada, but to the life of the three provinces in which he had taken such an active part.

The University Short Course and Co-operative Conference is recognized as playing an important role in the field of co-operative education. During recent years the rapid expansion of co-operative enterprise has caused a heavy demand for trained leaders in the field, and this course, providing a brief opportunity for a specialized study of some of the basic problems of both consumer and producer co-operation, is recognized as making a useful contribution to the success of this important phase of social and economic development.

One particularly pleasing feature of the conference has been that it has provided a common meeting ground for both consumer and producer groups, and this emphasis on the basic community of interests of the two groups is one that cannot be stressed too strongly.

Community Life Conferences.

As a result of travel restrictions and other conditions imposed by the war, it was not found possible to continue with the Alberta School of Community Life at Olds. Instead, four Community Life Conferences

were held during July, 1943, at Lake Saskatoon in the Grande Prairie district; at Lake St. Vincent, near St. Paul; at Sangudo, and at Gooseberry Lake. The visiting lecturer, Dr. George Dykhuizen, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vermont, was able to show in a remarkably clear manner the relation between basic principles and modern trends in agriculture and rural living.

The Lake Saskatoon Conference, held from June 30th to July 4th, had a registration of 77, with evening visitors bringing the average attendance to well over one hundred. Although the attendance was relatively small, this conference was one of the best from the standpoint of the quality of discussion and the interest shown.

The two-day conference at Lake St. Vincent was attended by about 60 people. Facilities at the Lake were not suitable for the holding of a conference of this kind.

Gooseberry Lake had its third annual Community Life Conference from July 14th to 18th, with a registration of 189. The largest crowd in attendance at lectures was 250 for the Sunday programme.

The first conference to be held at Sangudo, July 20th and 21st, was highly successful, with a total registration of 267. In addition to the slate of speakers at other conferences, Professor Stewart and Professor Fryer of the University, and Mr. R. M. Putnam of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, were in attendance.

The Conferences were made possible by the generous assistance given by the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education and the support afforded by local organizations in each community. The Department is also appreciative of the fine co-operation received from the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, whose district home economists made a really valuable contribution to each Conference.

LIBRARY DIVISION

The work of the Library Division has run more smoothly during the year just ended than during the previous year. The open winter made transportation easier, and there were no freight or express complications.

The decrease in the number of travelling libraries sent out may be due to a number of causes: (1) the increase in the number of drug stores selling cheap editions of books, such as Penguin, Pelican and Pocket Books; (2) the increase in the number of reading and study groups in country districts: (3) the extra work thrown on farm workers because of lack of help; (4) the establishment of circulating libraries among the schools of a district; (5) the increasing desire to select books for oneself instead of getting a box of books arbitrarily selected by someone else; (6) the reduced postal rate on books from and to libraries, making it so much easier from a financial point of view, to use the Open Shelf library. The fact that such a reduced postal rate exists is just beginning to become generally known. One rural postmaster had never heard of it until we had some correspondence on the matter a few months ago.

While factor No. 4 above has had some influence on the demand for travelling libraries, it has had none on the circulation of books, pamphlets

and periodicals from the Open Shelf. These continue to be used extensively by school teachers and pupils, and their use entails a great deal of extra work on the library staff. The pupils have no "Reader's Guide" and they can only ask the library for material on a given subject. The members of the library staff have to do all the searching for the right material. This takes time, but it is worthwhile work. The mobilization of the Extension Library, making it possible for the librarian to meet the borrowers personally, would greatly increase the value of this service, as indeed, of all the library services.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 1943-44, 95 regular libraries were sent out 121 times.

The recorded circulation of 117 was 6,864, an average of 58.66 per library.

The community with the largest circulation was Killam—168, 40 readers. This library was under the care of Mrs. J. Shannon.

Special Libraries.

Fifty-four (54) special libraries were sent out. The recorded average circulation of these was 62.09 (total 2,832). The library at Yuma, in the care of William Melnyk, had the largest circulation—304, with 42 readers. The other nine libraries are still out.

In addition, 267 small parcels of books, pamphlets, pictures and/or periodicals were sent to schools. Most of these went to elementary schools to assist in enterprise work. A large number of high school students have borrowed books and other material for use in social studies, science, etc. These were borrowed individually, and are included in the Open Shelf Statistics.

Open Shelf Library.

The following tables show the circulation of books, pamphlets, plays, clippings and periodicals for the year 1943-44, compared with that of the year 1942-43:

	1943-44	1942-43	Increase
Books	21,649	19,208	2,441
Pamphlets and clippings	1,238	953	285
Periodicals	1,855	1,174	681
Total	24,742	21,335	3,407

Plays.

			Decrease
No. of communities to which plays were sent	335	400	65
Adult single plays	1,484	1,782	298
Juvenile single plays	63	77	14
Adult collections	317	430	113
Juvenile collections	146	120	26 incr.
Total	2,010	2,409	399

Sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts in August.

Books:

Art	33	Plays (single)	189
Music	28	Plays (collections)	99
Weaving	22	Plays (Greek)	15
Short stories	41		—
Speech and Voice	49		550
Theatre	74		

Magazines:

The Weaver ..... 9 issues

Radio Book Chats.

During the year 1943-44, twenty-nine (29) Book Chats were given over the Educational Network. Of these, twenty were given by the Librarian, five by Norma Freifield, three by Helen Hanna, two by Kay Farnham, one by Mrs. Murdoch McKinnon. Of the twenty read by the librarian, three were prepared by Mrs. C. Rutherford, Edmonton, two by Mrs. Catherine F. Kerr, Lousana, and one by Mrs. Katherine Phillips, R.R.1, Ponoka.

Book Stock.

Statistics of Book Stock for the year 1943-44:

Books at April 1st, 1943			22,670
Accessions:			
By purchase	812		
Books from publishers for review	7		
Gifts	32		
	—	851	
Withdrawals		280	
			23,241

DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The Division of Visual Instruction had a busy winter, although the late opening of the schools made the fall season quieter than usual. This and the fact that no new equipment has been available for general educational use account largely for a substantial decrease in the circulation of material.

Lantern Slides.

No new sets of slides were added, and as we have previously reported, the glass slide library is largely obsolete. Nearly as many sets were sent out, however, as in the previous year, although these were shown fewer times and the attendances were lower. Many teachers and ministers still find the old-fashioned glass slide of value. 503 sets were sent out, and from reports received were used 927 times to audiences totalling 41,622.

Filmslides.

Seventy-six (76) new filmslides were added during the year, all of them from England. These had been ordered for the previous year, but

were lost in transit, evidently from enemy action. A duplicate consignment reached us in November, 1943. This form of material is still popular, but up-to-date subjects are difficult to obtain. From the Canadian Legion Educational Services we received several sets of filmslides and miniature slides on the subjects of Pilot Training, Aircraft and Automotive Mechanics, Aircraft Recognition, and Welding, and these have been circulated among units of the R.C.A.F. and Army. Three projectors have also been made available for this type of instruction.

A total of 1,272 filmslides were sent out, and from reports received were shown 2,529 times to audiences totalling 76,426.

Slide lanterns were loaned on 45 occasions, and filmslide and miniature slide projectors 10 times.

Motion Picture Films.

The steady demand for a great variety of moving picture subjects continues, but it was not found possible to add to our library all of the films required. Special requests have been made for music films, and this demand has been partially met by a grant of $127 from the Women's Musical Club of Edmonton. With this gift our series of Symphony Orchestra sound films was enlarged by the addition of The String Choir, Archaic and Unusual Instruments, Aida, and Rosamunde. Various musical organizations and schools found these films of great value in the teaching of music appreciation and the principles of music.

Films about the war are in constant demand, especially those dealing with the underlying causes. The first three of the U.S. Army "Why We Fight" series were obtained and are being widely shown. These are: Prelude to War, The Nazis Strike, and Divide and Conquer. A small series of films on the U.S.S.R. has also been popular.

During the year we co-operated with the War Finance Committee in the circulation of films in connection with the Fifth Victory Loan. These included "Victory in Sicily," showing the Canadian First Division in action, and "The Happy Gang," a popular radio feature.

Recent acquisitions to our library include 36 subjects contributed by the National Film Board; two prints from the Provincial Department of Health entitled "Choose to Live" on the subject of cancer, and a print from the Canadian Red Cross Society entitled "That They May Live"—a film on the Blood Donor System. A colour film, "West Wind," on the art of Tom Thomson, was a welcome addition to our selection of Art films.

A total of 979 reels of film were supplied to the Canadian Legion Educational Services for use in the Army, Navy, and Air Force depots and camps. We continued to co-operate with the R.C.M.P. in the provision of films on Highway Safety, and we also supplied projection equipment.

Portable generating equipment was again supplied to the Anglican Summer Camp at Kapasiwin, the Lamont Health Unit Nutrition Camp at Elk Island Park, and it was also used at our Departmental Community Life Conference at Gooseberry Lake, Lake Saskatoon, Lac St. Vincent,

and Sangudo for the provision of moving picture programmes and for lighting the camps.

A new departure in school programmes was made by arrangement with the Edmonton Separate School Board under which films are shown periodically in five Edmonton schools.

Projection Service.

The provision of projection service and programmes to public schools, service clubs, fraternal lodges and many other organizations in the city of Edmonton has involved the staff in a lot of work. During the year there has been a steadily increasing demand for this form of service in the city as well as from many country points. Altogether 352 programmes of films were shown by members of our own staff. In 56 of these we provided projection service only, the films coming from some other source. Our films were used for ten screenings, 52 University classes and clubs, 36 city schools, 27 country points and 171 service clubs and lodges.

The circulation of films amounted to 937 sets including 3,645 reels of silent films, and 1,475 sets including 6,360 reels of sound films, a total of 2,412 sets of 10,005 reels with an aggregate audience of 371,104. The number of showings was 4,719.

The Department of Extension continued to administer the National Film Board "Travelling Theatres" in Alberta. Eight operators were employed at the start of the period, of whom seven carried on for most of the year. One circuit in Southern Alberta was discontinued at the end of June and this territory left to voluntary assistance provided by the Alberta Wheat Pool and United Grain Growers. In co-operation with the McLennan School Division a new circuit has recently been opened up in the east Peace River region. A total of 2,316 showings were given to 299, 747 people. The largest number of centres visited in one month was 210, and the maximum number of school showings in one month 115. The programmes were generally popular and well received. A more varied selection of films than in previous years was evident. Instructional films from our own library were used to augment those in the regular programmes from Ottawa. Contacts were made by the operators with local organizations including Credit Unions and other Co-operatives, Teachers' Locals, Discussion Groups, Red Cross branches, and locals of the U.F.A. and Farmer's Union.

In the cities, co-operation in the presentation of National Film Board films was provided by the Junior Chambers of Commerce in Edmonton and Calgary and the Kiwanis Club in Lethbridge. Sub-libraries of films have been established in the Edmonton and Calgary Public Libraries and at Lethbridge. In this way informational films on Canada at War and on our Allies are made available in the cities and at country points at little or no cost to the organizations and communities concerned.

The past year has not been an easy one. Shortages of equipment and films continue. The staff situation has been difficult, too. Of a staff of seven, five are new to the work. With larger quantities of material to be handled, repairs made to equipment and films, and a host of other

details to be attended to, errors and omissions might easily have multiplied. That these were kept to a minimum speaks well for the cordial co-operation of all, particularly the new members of the staff. As the year ends the equipment situation is easing, and prospects point to greatly increased use of visual aids by schools and community organizations.

Division of Visual Instruction, Recapitulation

Number of times lanterns loaned	45	
Filmslides and miniature projectors loaned	10	
Sets of lantern slides sent out	503	
Number of times slides used	927	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		41,622
Filmslides sent out	1,272	
Times filmslides used	2,529	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides		76,426
Sets of moving picture films sent out	2,412	
Number of reels in sets sent out	10,005	
Number of showings given	4,719	
Aggregate attendance, moving pictures		371,104
National Film Board showings	2,316	
Aggregate attendance, rural circuits		299,747
Total attendance		788,899

RADIO DIVISION

CKUA began its fall and winter schedule on October 4th, broadcasting 53 hours a week as compared to an average of 46 hours a week in the previous season. During the summer the station had remained on the air an hour and a half a day in order to release the Prairie Farm Broadcast to Northern Alberta listeners. On March 6th, 1944, operation was extended to 63 hours a week so that the station would be on the air from 11 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night on week-days.

Throughout the winter, the station has carried all availabale educational programmes originating with the C.B.C., as well as many C.B.C. musical programmes which would not otherwise have been released from an Edmonton station.

Broadcasts by Provincial Government Departments.

The Department of Education has continued its series of three half-hour programmes of Music Appreciation and Drama each week. Through the medium of transcriptions, these have been released also by CFCN, Calgary, and CJOC, Lethbridge. The Correspondence School Branch of the Department of Education again presented regular broadcasts devoted to French conversation, vocational guidance, and current events. Arrangements were made by which CJCJ, Calgary, released some of the French conversation broadcasts.

From surveys conducted by District Agriculturists, it is evident that the Alberta Farm and Home Forum, broadcast three evenings a week over CKUA and CFCN, has been reaching a larger audience this year than ever before. Members of the Provincial Department of Agriculture have co-operated with University Faculty members in its presentation. The Department of Agriculture also continued its Junior Farm Forum every Saturday morning.

The Department of Health again broadcast its weekly programme "Your Health," which maintained its usual high standard.

The Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee arranged and presented a winter series on problems of post-war reconstruction, which contained information of great value to the public.

A number of programmes on Credit Unions were prepared by the Co-operative Activities Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Faculty Presentations.

University Faculty members contributed the series, "Behind the Headlines," which dealt with events of scientific, social and economic significance. The Department of Household Economics again presented "Your Home and You" as a weekly feature. Members of the Faculty also participated in a number of other programmes such as the Alberta Farm and Home Forum, the Alberta Adult Education programme, and Educational Forum.

Student Activities.

Among student presentations were The Gateway News Broadcast each week, and a musical variety programme, heard every second week. The student newspaper was quite generous in publicizing these and other of the station's programmes.

General Broadcasts.

Many programmes were arranged in co-operation with various organizations in Edmonton and the province at large. Among these organizations were: the Alberta Women's Institute, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues, the Consumers' League, the Citizens' Volunteer Bureau, the Alberta French section of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the co-operative organizations of the province, the Boy Scouts' Association, the Women's Musical Club of Edmonton, and the Alberta Adult Education Association.

The CKUA Players, under the direction of Mr. Risk, presented a number of half-hour radio plays, some of them from original scripts of Alberta playwrights.

One of the most popular programmes broadcast was "Alberta, Its Stories and History," arranged by Mr. Gard in connection with the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project.

Our thanks are extended to the Alberta Government Telephones for their assistance and co-operation; to station CJCA for their continued courtesy in feeding CBC network programmes to our station; and to stations CFCN and CJCJ, Calgary, and CJOC, Lethbridge, for their release of school and other educational broadcasts.

In spite of the shortage of radio equipment available, the radio engineer was able to make a number of improvements in the facilities for broadcasting. The recording reproduction has been improved by the addition of compensating equipment; a repeater was built for installation at CJCA to improve the quality of network feeds; and a cueing circuit was installed.

CKUA has continued to receive a large number of CBC originations which have added greatly to the variety of programmes heard. The station has continued to feature good music, and listener response shows that this is appreciated as in the past.

An analysis of broadcast programmes and time from October 4th, 1943, to March 31st, 1944, follows:

Type of Programme	Number of ¼ hour Periods		
	CKUA	CBC	Total
Musical	3,550	1,930	5,480
News	92	997	1,089
General Talks	581	527	908
Agricultural	190	530	720
School	421	29	450
Drama	60	120	180
Variety	114	21	135
Religious	.....	80	80
	5,008	4,034	9,042

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Drama.

From April 1st to June 30th, 1943, Miss Helen Stewart was in charge of the drama and theatre work for the Department. In July Mr. Sydney Risk resumed his duties as Drama Supervisor, having spent the previous year doing post-graduate work in Drama at Cornell University on a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship.

Throughout the year the work of the Drama Division has continued to expand, although war-time conditions have in some respects altered the directions of the services offered. Due chiefly to the man-power shortage, and to general lack of time on the part of individuals, community dramatic effort has decreased, but to offset this, requests for assistance from dramatics teachers in the schools have nearly trebled, and requests from the armed services have also increased greatly.

Any person who has a question regarding the organization of a theatre group, or regarding play-selection, or acting, or direction, or anything else which he thinks may be answered satisfactorily by letter is invited to write to the Drama Supervisor. This service through correspondence has more than doubled during the year. Approximately 600 letters have been received and answered.

In addition to the advice and help given through correspondence, over 60 persons have had personal interviews in the office of the Drama Supervisor. Advice was given chiefly on play-selection and production problems, and help was given to a number of persons in regard to Easter, Christmas, and Mother's Day plays and readings.

There are approximately 2,000 volumes of plays and books on the theatre in the Extension Library. For reading purposes and to help with play-selection, packages of these have been sent out to 103 different communities. At times, the demand has been so heavy, particularly for one-act plays for schools, that all suitable material has been off the shelves. A large proportion of the volumes sent out has been of the new plays written by western Canadian dramatists. This year the

Department has undertaken to act as agent for the authors of fifteen such plays, selling copies at ten cents each to groups who wish to produce the plays and collecting royalties without commission for the authors. 675 copies have been sold in Alberta with a further 150 copies sold to the University of Manitoba.

Nine regular issues of Stage Door, an official publication of the Department of Extension, have been published. Nearly 500 copies have been distributed free of charge each month to dramatics teachers, community groups, and individuals connected with drama in Alberta. The reception given by its readers to Stage Door during its first year of publication has been most enthusiastic, and there can be no doubt that it has proved a welcome adjunct to the dramatic services of the Department.

During the year, 30 fifteen-minute radio talks were given over CKUA in the series entitled "Curtain Going Up." In these talks the Drama Supervisor discussed various matters of dramatic interest as they arose out of the activities of groups throughout the province.

In the Theatre Time series 21 half-hour radio plays were produced. Most of the scripts had been written by Alberta writers. Two of the most outstanding plays, Johnny Dunn and Twelve Foot Davis, had been written by Mr. Robert E. Gard in connection with the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project.

The short Week-end Drama Schools have always been designed primarily to help community dramatic effort. Due to the lessening of this community activity, there has been little or no demand for these schools this past year. It is fully expected, however, that the Week-end School will in the future again become one of the most important features of the Drama Supervisor's work. One school was held in March at Hillspring.

Fourteen talks were given, either by Miss Stewart or Mr. Risk, to audiences totalling approximately 2,000 persons.

During May, the Drama Supervisor's time is given over largely to adjudicating at school and community festivals. From May 10th to May 29th Miss Stewart was away from Edmonton adjudicating at the following festivals:

May 11th, 12th—Peace River.
May 13th—Battle River Festival at North Star.
May 14th—Berwyn.
May 18th, 19th, 20th—Grande Prairie.
May 21st, 22nd—Spirit River.
May 25th—Greencourt (Lac Ste. Anne Festival).
May 26th—Rochfort Bridge (Lac Ste. Anne Festival).
May 26th—Cherhill (Lac Ste. Anne Festival).
May 28th—Onoway (Lac Ste. Anne Festival).

Entries were numerous at these festivals; attendance was good among townspeople, and the work on the whole was of a high standard.

In addition to the Drama Division's activities as outlined above, the Central Office of the Western Canada Theatre Conference has been

located for the past year in the Department of Extension, and the Drama Supervisor has carried on the work of Secretary-Treasurer for the Conference.

In connection with Farm Young People's Week, Miss Stewart assisted in the registering and billeting, and acted as Dean to the women students. This entailed Physical Training in the mornings, recreation in the late afternoons, supervision at meals and checking in at nights. Lectures were given in Public Speaking, and an evening's programme arranged for June 9th, consisting of a play by the Norwood Church Drama Club, musical numbers and a play-reading of "Airman's Forty-Eight" by Jean Duce and Elsie Park Gowan.

Lists of the equipment to be taken to Banff for the Theatre courses were prepared, and any necessary new equipment ordered. Later in the year Mr. Risk spent considerable time checking over existing equipment, making repairs to it, ordering further material on the year's Rockefeller Foundation grant, and with the co-operation of the Works Department, constructing new equipment.

Banff School of Fine Arts.

The 11th Annual Banff School of Fine Arts had an enrolment of 214 students, an increase of 16 registrations over the previous year. In the fourth year of war this is a good demonstration of the solid roots the school has established in Canadian life. As in former years the students came from all provinces in Canada except the Maritimes, and from as far East as Portland, Maine, in the United States, also from many points in between there and the Pacific Coast.

Especially fine work was done in the Applied Arts and Art sections of the school. Twenty-three (23) students were enrolled in the Weaving section, and over 250 pieces of work were completed during the month. A special invitation to enter an exhibit in the Royal Canadian Academy show in Montreal was accepted, and the school was fortunate in winning the special prize for a corporate exhibit against all comers. Seventy-one (71) students were registered in the Art section, making it one of the largest schools of its kind in Canada. The school was particularly fortunate in having as its guest instructor, Dr. A. Y. Jackson of Toronto. His work complemented that of our regular instructors—Mr. Glyde and Mr. Phillips—very well indeed, and he made a fine contribution to the school.

Drama Section.

The work in Drama was again in charge of Professor Joseph F. Smith, Mr. Sydney Risk, Mr. Robert E. Gard, and Mr. E. M. Jones. Mr. Gard's course in playwriting was well received and was responsible for the creation of a number of new one-act Canadian plays. A new course in "The Short Story" under the direction of Mr. Gard had a registration of 12 students. Sufficient interest was taken in the course to indicate that this will be a popular feature of the school in subsequent years.

Excellent productions of new Canadian plays were performed under the direction of Mr. Risk, and the final production of Cradle Song by Professor Smith was one that will be long remembered in Banff.

Music Section.

The Music Division again offered a Master Class in Piano under the direction of Mr. Max Pirani. Twenty-one (21) students participated in this class, a substantial increase over the year before. Mr. Pirani is gradually building up his class and has proved to be a very popular instructor.

Oral French Section.

The work in Oral French was again under the direction of Professor Cru and Mme. Poirier, and was the most successful French class held so far, with a registration of 39 students. The students lived in special chalets and managed to develop a distinctly French atmosphere. One of the entertainment features of the school was the production of a French play under the direction of Mr. Rene Dussault.

While the majority of the French students were from the Province of Alberta, quite a number came from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and two or three from the United States.

A special word of acknowledgment should be made to the Executive of the Alberta French Teachers' Association, whose untiring efforts on behalf of the French section of the School is responsible for most of its success.

Applied Arts Section.

The courses in Applied Art, consisting of Weaving and Design, were given under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Henderson of Winnipeg and Mrs. R. B. Sandin of Edmonton. Twenty-three (23) students coming from six Canadian provinces were enrolled. Special emphasis was placed on the creation of original designs indigenous to the area, and some particularly fine pieces of work were turned in. The class was most enthusiastic and there is evidence of a growing interest in this form of creative work.

One example of this growing interest is the fact that all the looms belonging to the Department were loaned out to individuals and groups throughout the Province during the winter months. Twice as many looms could have been used had they been available.

Students' Dining and Living Accommodation.

As the school has grown it has become necessary to tackle the problem of feeding and housing the students in an organized way. This has been done by the school renting a large number of houses in Banff in advance and using them as dormitories for the students. Arrangements have also been made for the operation of a students' dining-room in the Masonic Hall. Good meals are served at a reasonable rate, and the dining-room has proved to be one of the popular institutions of the Banff School. In these days of overcrowding in Banff, the students' dining-room has become an absolute necessity. It is also valuable because it provides an opportunity for students from all over Canada and from all divisions of the school to get together and to know each other, and in this way has been responsible for the fine spirit that has at all times characterized the school.

Community Art Schools.

Two community art schools were held during the year—one at Edmonton and one at Lethbridge. The short course at Edmonton was the first of its kind, and the experiment was so successful that arrangements were made to continue the classes during the winter.

Edmonton.

A short course in Drawing and Painting was held at the University from September 6th to 18th, and proved to be highly successful. The instructors were Mr. H. G. Glyde and Mr. W. J. Phillips, both of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary. Fifty-six (56) students were registered in this course.

At the conclusion of the course a number of the art students expressed a desire to continue their work under the supervision of Mr. Glyde. Accordingly, arrangements were made by which they could meet each week at a room in the University, and have the benefit of Mr. Glyde's instruction on one Saturday each month during the winter. About 20 persons have attended this University Art Class.

Lethbridge.

The Community Art School at Lethbridge was held from June 1st to 13th, and although only 13 students enrolled, the standard of the work was much higher than in previous years. The day was divided into afternoon and evening sessions. Four lectures on composition and draughtsmanship were given during the evenings, and the remainder of the time was spent in drawing from portrait, flowers and still life. The afternoons were spent on location. Many of the students did excellent work, and distinct progress was made by Mrs. A. M. Moe. This student was awarded the scholarship in Art tenable at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

THE ALBERTA FOLKLORE AND LOCAL HISTORY PROJECT

The Alberta Folklore and Local History Project was established under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, for the purpose of making a collection of the traditional materials of Alberta. Such traditional materials include the folklore of the Indians; the National groups; the sayings, songs and talks of all the peoples of the region.

It was known, before the Project was started, that Alberta was a rich collector's field, but possibly all the humanistic ramifications of the work were not foreseen. The Project has succeeded in "catching on" with the Alberta people in a remarkable way, so that ramifications of the folklore work are evident in the fields of education and sociology as well as in the creative arts.

The general work of the Project has, therefore, been divided during the period from September 1st, 1943, to March 31st, 1944, into separate and distinct classifications. Foremost in importance has been the work of collection. Collection of materials has been conducted through correspondence, through newspaper and radio contacts, through the schools and through wide travel, which has resulted in many interviews with

persons in a position to furnish information. A survey of materials has been made in each section of the province.

An important phase of the Project has been the dispensing of information relative to the lore of the entire region. This undertaking has done something to encourage a deeper and more widespread regional consciousness, and has furnished an adequate basis for further expansion of the Project. The Project director has made forty public addresses in all parts of the province, and has conducted a weekly radio broadcast over CKUA under the title "Alberta, its stories and history." Twenty-six (26) broadcasts were delivered between October, 1943, and March, 1944.

The Project director has also written three radio plays based on Alberta folklore. These plays were well received and will later be prsented by the CBC to the Dominion at large.

The CBC also made three quarter-hour periods available over their Western Network for interviews with the Project director. These interviews were helpful in informing the people of the West regarding the Project work.

Mr. Gard also wrote an original play under the title "The Church on the River." This was written in support of the restoration of the old McDougall Church in Edmonton, and served to inform the public about some of the pioneer characters of the Edmonton area. The play was first produced in McDougall Church in Edmonton, before an audience of approximately 1,000 persons, and has subsequently been carried to other Alberta churches.

In the field of education the Project director has made contacts with many schools in Alberta, and has attempted to encourage the use of folklore materials in classroom projects. There are some indications that, during another year, such materials will find a wide usage in Alberta schools.

In the field of the creative arts, the Folklore Project is working toward several definite objectives. A number of the best Alberta tales are being especially prepared for dramatization, and for the writing of stories pertinent to the region. Students at the Banff School of Fine Arts, and other interested persons, will be encouraged to use the folklore materials as a basis for creative work. Plans have been formulated for an Alberta Writers' Conference to be held during the month of August at Banff. The materials of the Project will be made available to these writers, and ways and means of using such regional materials will be discussed.

The Project has lent support to a proposal to establish Government archives for the Province, and a good deal of the Project director's time has gone toward encouragement of the proposal.

Plans for an extension of the Project have been submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation, and their acceptance of such plans has placed the Project on a three-year basis.

CANADIAN LEGION EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Since 1939 the Department has been responsible for the organization and administration of the Canadian Legion Educational Services in this Command. Mr. S. O. Hillerud has been acting as Regional Secretary for this work on a half-time basis, and four full-time workers have been engaged in the work as well and paid for by the Canadian Legion. During the year 4,784 service personnel took advantage of the courses in 84 different subjects. Of this number, 2,908 were correspondence students, and the rest, 1,876 in all, participated in classes held on the stations. Sixty-one (61) instructors were engaged to provide instruction two evenings a week on 37 stations scattered throughout the province. Altogether this was the most successful year yet for these services, and service personnel are loud in their praises of the instruction they have been able to obtain.

A special feature of the work this year has been the organization of classes in handicrafts under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Knox. Altogether 22 classes among the women's service personnel were organized with an enrolment of 375 students. Splendid work in weaving, leathercraft and sewing has been done, with a few groups taking up woodwork.

Special features of the year's work included the organization of a number of discussion group conferences for the benefit of unit education officers. The first of these was held in Edmonton from September 8th to 10th inclusive, and was participated in by 50 education officers from the three services.

Leadership for this provincial conference was provided by a team of four experts from Eastern Canada under the leadership of Dean Brittain of MacDonald College.

In January and February, 1944, smaller district conferences on discussion group techniques were held in Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge for education officers in the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. The purpose of the conference was to train education officers in the proper methods and techniques to use in carrying on the Progress of War discussion groups among the personnel on the stations.

An important part of this work consisted of the sending of University and other lecturers to speak to service personnel on stations. Altogether, 17 lecturers spoke to 6,430 service men and women on a variety of subjects ranging from Alaska Highway to Rehabilitation and Soviet Russia Today.

Another special service provided for service personnel during the year was the organization of tours through various industrial plants and University laboratories. A total of 254 men and women on seven different occasions were taken through the University laboratories and through such industrial plants as the Capital City Box Company, Northwest Breweries, Edmonton City Bakery, and others.

Special mention should be made of the fine co-operation given to these services by school boards and teachers throughout the province. School boards have been most generous in making available classrooms,

equipment and instructors, and it is safe to say that the Canadian Legion Educational Services have now reached the stage where they are making a very useful contribution to the training of service personnel and to training for re-establishment.

STAFF

During the year important additions were made to the staff in the persons of Mr. F. W. Peers as assistant to the director; Mr. James McRae as chief announcer and producer for the radio station, and Mr. Roy Usher as chief engineer. With the enlistment of the boys who formerly did the technical work in the Visual Instruction Division, girls were taken on to replace them, and they have turned in a very creditable performance.

An increasing amount of bookkeeping and record-keeping in connection with the Canadian Legion Educational Services and in the National Film Board's travelling theatres has added greatly to the load carried by two of the senior members of the department's secretarial staff, Miss Nelson and Mrs. Bedford, and each of them has turned in a sterling performance. What is true of the senior members is true in no less degree of every member of the staff. They have maintained with cheerfulness and efficiency the fine record of public service that the Department has established over the years.

Once again our special thanks are due to those members of the University staff who have generously contributed their time and talents to the extension programme. Similarly, we are indebted to members of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and to representatives of business organizations like the Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education for a very fine type of co-operation and assistance. It is a very real pleasure to acknowledge the assistance they have given.

STATISTICAL SURVVEY

Number of lectures—general, drama and folklore	144	
Aggregate attendance		18,050

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated	95	
Number of times sent out	121	
Number of Special Libraries circulated	54	
Number of small parcels of reference books, pamphlets, magazines and pictures sent out	267	
Travelling Library circulation:		
Regular		6,864
Special		2,832
Open Shelf circulation:		
Books	21,649	
Pamphlets and clippings	1,238	
Periodicals	1,855	
		24,742

Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		559
Communities supplied with plays	335	
Number of adult single plays sent out	1,484	
Number of juvenile single plays sent out	63	
Number of adult collections sent out	317	
Number of juvenile collections sent out	146	
		2,010
Number of package libraries for debaters		145

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned	45	
Filmslide and miniature projectors loaned	10	
Sets of lantern slides sent out	503	
Number of times slides used	927	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		41,622
Filmslides sent out	1,272	
Times filmslides used	2,529	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides		76,426
Sets of moving picture films sent out	2,412	
Number of reels in sets sent out	10,005	
Numger of showings given	4,719	
Aggregate attendance, moving pictures		371,104
National Film Board showings	2,316	
Aggregate attendance, rural circuits		299,747
		788,899

Conferences

University Week for Farm Young People	127	
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration	85	
Land Inspectors' Short Course	64	
University Short Course and Co-op. Conference	250	
Community Art School, Edmonton	57	
Community Life Conferences:		
Lac St. Vincent	60	
Lake Saskatoon	100	
Sangudo	267	
Gooseberry Lake	225	
		1,235

Study Groups and Material

Number of sets of Citizens' Forum bulletins sent out	235	
Number of sets on Credit Union sent out	68	
Number of sets on Public Speaking sent out	81	
Number of sets on Co-operation sent out	17	
Number of sets on Post-war problems sent out	3	
Number of sets on Canadian Farm Problems sent out	2	
Number of sets on So You Want to be An Actor sent out	7	
Number of sets on Miscellaneous sent out	2	
Total number of sets sent out		415

Publications

Press Bulletin:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		5,500
Agricultural Publications:		
Number sent out during the year	4,450	
Estimated number of joint series	800	
Estimated number of mimeographed circulars on poultry, gardening, etc.	1,200	
Total		6,450

Number of individual requests received	2,040	
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	351,947	
Stage Door:		
Number of issues	9	
Circulation (500 each)		4,500

Fine Arts

Drama:		
Radio plays produced	21	
Number of radio talks (Curtain Going Up)	30	
Number of adjudications at Festivals	9	
Enrolment at Banff School of Fine Arts		214
Number of copies New Canadian plays sold:		
Alberta	675	
Manitoba	150	
		825
Art:		
Enrolment at Art Class, Edmonton	20	
Enrolment at Art School, Edmonton	56	
Enrolment at Art School, Lethbridge	13	
		89

Canadian Legion Educational Services

Registration for C.L.E.S. courses	2,908	
Attendance at tutorial classes	1,876	
Total		4,784

Alberta Folklore and Local History Project

Number of broadcasts given	26
Number of plays written	4

Lectures included under "Extension Lectures."

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, National Film Board programmes, Conferences, Canadian Legion courses	813,271
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals, study group courses	38,392
Total circulation of Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, Stage Door	16,450

Conclusion

As we bring the 31st year of the Department's activity to a close it is encouraging to see on every hand an increasing appreciation of the importance of adult education. Business and community organizations of every description are tending to use the methods and facilities of adult education in promoting community welfare. This is a trend which offers an expanding opportunity for the University and its extension service to make a vital contribution to the building of a more enlightened and effective community.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Annual Report for the Year Ending
March 31st, 1945

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, September, 1945

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

DONALD EWING CAMERON, M.A., Librarian to the University.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, M.A. B.Ed., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

JESSIE FLEMING MONTGOMERY, B.A., Extension Librarian.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension, Secretary.

Annual Report on Extension Activities of the University of Alberta, for the Year ending March 31st, 1945

Edmonton, April 30th, 1945.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the thirty-second annual report on extension activities of the University of Alberta for the year ending March 31st, 1945. This report includes for the first time a complete summary of all extension activities carried on by the various faculties and departments of the University as well as the work of the Department of Extension. For that reason very substantial increases are shown in the figures covering some phases of the work, such as lectures given and the corresponding attendance.

An interesting feature of the report is the amount of time given to extension work by members of the teaching staff of the University. Exclusive of the amount of time given by members of the staff of the Department of Extension, a total of 1,328 man days of work were given to University extension by members of the teaching staff. This included 379½ days spent preparing and delivering lectures and demonstrations, to audiences totalling 28,361. It includes 415½ days spent in giving personal interviews and information to visitors who made it their business to come to the University in search of specific knowledge. A further 493 days were spent by members of the teaching staff in answering extension correspondence, giving information to people who look to the University as the ultimate source and authority for accurate information on a wide variety of subjects.

Another feature of this year's report is the increase in the number of University short courses, conferences and schools. For the past number of years the requests coming to the University for the provision of refresher and short courses have been showing a steady increase, but during the past winter three new courses were asked for and given.

The first of these was a three-day course in visual aids to teaching, arranged by the Department of Extension and the Faculty of Education, upon the request of the Provincial Department of Education.

The second was a one-week course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete, given by the Department of Civil Engineering. This was attended by

134 persons, most of them from Alberta, but some from Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and even Ontario.

The third was a refresher course in Sanitary Inspection for health officers of municipalities, arranged by the Department of Health and the Faculty of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Department of Extension.

The latter two courses broke new ground and were well received.

Among other outstanding features of this year's report is the sudden and spectacular increase in the attendance at the Banff School of Fine Arts which recorded an increase of 150 students over the previous year, the attendance being 366 as against 216 for the year before. The result of this very large increase has been that the problem of providing adequate facilities for the school is one that is causing a good deal of concern.

Another highlight of the report is the work of the Canadian Legion Educational Services which is administered by the Department of Extension. Here again a large and substantial increase in the number of students given courses has been recorded. A total of 6,729 service personnel were registered in correspondence and tutorial classes in the Alberta Command during the year. This is an increase of more than 2,000 above the registration for the previous year. An encouraging feature is that 3,191 of these students were actively participating in classes conducted on the stations.

The aggregate number of people recorded as having received or participated in University Extension activities during the year is 1,052,929. Of this number, 1,024,298 are listed as having participated in activities conducted directly by the Department of Extension.

During the year, 18 short courses, schools and conferences, varying in length from three days to one month, were carried out. These courses were as follows:

The University Week for Farm Young People,
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration,
Edmonton Art Class,
Lethbridge Art Class,
Four Community Life Conferences, at Lake Saskatoon, Sangudo, Park Lake, and Gooseberry Lake,
The 12th Annual Banff School of Fine Arts,
The Short Course in Visual Aids to Teaching,
The Refresher Course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete,
The Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection,
The 7th Annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference,
The University Art Class,
The University Weaving Class,
The Prospectors' Course.
Refresher Course in Pharmacy,
Refresher Course in Medicine.

A detailed statement concerning each of the activities follows.

EXTENSION LECTURES

A total of 478 extension lectures were given during the year. Of this number, 113 were given by the Faculty of Arts and Science, 25 by the Faculty of Applied Science, 22 by the Faculty of Medicine (including the Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing), 98 by the Faculty of Agriculture, 30 by the Faculty of Education, 10 by the Faculty of Dentistry, and 13 by the School of Household Economics. There were 167 lectures given by the staff of the Department of Extension: 51 by the Director, 33 by the Assistant to the Director, 27 by the Agricultural Secretary, 1 by the Extension Librarian, 17 by the Supervisor of Dramatics, and 38 by the Director of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project.

Exclusive of those given by members of the Extension staff, the preparation and presentation of the lectures given by the teaching staff involved the expenditure of 380 days' work. The total attendance at these extension lectures was 44,855.

Radio Talks.

During the year under review, 216 radio lectures were given; 62 by the Faculty of Arts and Science, 5 by the Faculty of Applied Science, 5 by the Faculty of Medicine (including the Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing), 43 by the Faculty of Agriculture, 3 by the Faculty of Education, 20 by the School of Household Economics, and 78 by members of the Department of Extension.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

The chief study group activity during the winter was the Citizens' Forum project, arranged jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. About 40 forums in Alberta sent in reports of their discussions to the Department. Copies of the reports were forwarded to the National Office of Citizens' Forum, and weekly summaries were prepared and broadcast over a network of three Alberta stations. About 325 study bulletins were sent out every two weeks to Forum members and other interested persons.

The demand for other study group material has continued fairly steadily, with 118 sets of mimeographed material being sent out—43 on Co-operation, 31 on Credit Unions, 18 on Public Speaking, 13 on Child Psychology, and 13 on other subjects.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the year 194 package libraries for debates were sent out, in comparison with 145 sets in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that material on a wide variety of subjects was used by study groups of service personnel.

As stated in previous reports, this service does not now fit in with the Social Studies in the schools, and the demand is for more specialized information on such subjects as the policies of political parties, monetary reform, etc.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND PUBLICATIONS

The work in agricultural extension at the University is carried on mainly by members of the Faculty of Agriculture, with a limited amount being done by members of the Department of Extension. During the year members of the Faculty of Agriculture gave 98 lectures to a total of 16,102 people. They also gave 43 radio talks. Because of its very close relationship to the basic industry of the Province, the Faculty of Agriculture is called upon to do more extension work than any other Faculty of the University. Many demands for this service are made by farm organizations of various kinds, and extensive use is made of Faculty personnel by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. An example of how much use is made of the services of members of the Agricultural Faculty is indicated by the fact that the 19 members of the Faculty devoted 359 days to extension correspondence and 345 days to extension interviews during the year. In addition to this, considerable time was spent in the preparation of material for University bulletins which are written by members of the Faculty and distributed through the Department of Extension.

The Department of Animal Science arranged the annual Feeders' Day so that it would take place during the Farm Young People's Week. Approximately 450 people were in attendance.

In addition to the foregoing, 308 requests for information were received by the Agricultural Secretary. A further 150 letters were referred directly to the departments concerned.

As in the past, there has been the closest co-operation between the Faculty of Agriculture, the University Department of Extension, and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Publications.

During the year 2,100 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with in comparison with 2,040 in the previous year. A total of 16,845 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out during the year in comparison with 5,250 during the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that three new bulletins were printed during the period covered by the report, and one leaflet was reprinted. In addition, two bulletins were revised and printed by the Department of Agriculture, namely, Bulletin No. 10, "Binder and Knotter Troubles," and Bulletin No. 19, "Sheep Production in Alberta." The Soil Survey Bulletin on the Wainwright and Vermilion Sheet, which was authorized, was not off the press at the end of the year. In addition to the bulletins sent out, approximately 1,000 copies of mimeographed material on poultry, small fruits and vegetable gardening were sent out.

Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 401,400 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 368,292 distributed through the Department of Extension. All bulletins are free to residents of the Province and to a special mailing list. The mailing list for foreign countries has been suspended during the war.

Press Bulletin.

During the period covered by the report, one Press Bulletin was published by the Department of Field Crops, on "Seasonal Notes." The circulation was 5,500.

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 26th annual University Week for Farm Young People was held on June 1st-8th, 1944, with a registration of 128 boys, 64 girls and 4 leaders, making a total of 196. This is a considerable increase over the previous year when the registration was 128.

As the University residences were not available, the delegates were billeted in fraternity houses and private homes in the vicinity of the University.

During the week the girl students were given courses in Household Economics, while the boys were given instruction in several phases of agriculture. Feeders' Day on the Saturday was open to the young people, and practically all the boys as well as a number of girls attended the demonstrations.

Approximately $300.00 in scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the Week. Our thanks for these awards go to the Department of Agriculture for two scholarships, one for a boy and one for a girl, tenable at a School of Agriculture; The Alberta Wheat Pool, the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, and to the United Grain Growers for a new "General Proficiency Award" to a girl and to a boy. Miss Jessie Montgomery and Mr. Jack Marshall again donated cups for the winners in the Sports events.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The sixth annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration was held at the University on June 14th, 15th and 16th, 1944, in co-operation with the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers. The attendance was 67 and was quite representative of the municipal districts in the Province.

The programme for one afternoon of this course is arranged by members of the Department of Municipal Affairs, who deal with municipal matters. The balance of the time is taken up with special lectures on such topics as:

Legal Problems Affecting Municipal Districts,
The New Financial Statement,
Panel Discussion: Experiences with the New Bookkeeping System, Setting Up of the Tax Roll, Summarizing and Balancing the Tax Roll.
Keeping Minutes and Drafting By-laws,
The National Health Insurance Act,
The Cost of Building Local Roads.

As with most of our refresher courses, the Proceedings were later mimeographed and supplied to the officials who attended the course.

University Short Course and Co-operative Conference.

The seventh annual University Short Course and Co-operative Conference was held in St. Stephens' College Auditorium on February 20th-24th, 1945. The attendance was approximately the same as last year with 180 registrations and about 65 visitors.

In view of the rapid expansion of consumer co-operation in the Province with a consequent demand for personnel competent to manage stores, a good deal of emphasis in the conference was placed on an intensive two-day course in bookkeeping and accounting, for store managers and employees. Another feature of the conference was a special livestock session during which the marketing problems of the livestock industry received attention.

As in the past, a portion of the time of the conference was set aside for general sessions during which the delegates representing consumer and producer co-operatives came together for lectures and discussions of a general nature.

The special guest speakers at the conference were: W. A. McLeod, Superintendent of Publicity, Canadian Wheat Pools, Winnipeg; Mr. John B. Brown, President of Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd., Winnipeg; Capt. Roy Borrowman, Instructor-in-Charge of the Co-operative Training School, Regina; Mr. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Vice-President of the United Grain Growers, and Mr. M. M. Porter, K.C., of Calgary.

As a result of the conference and the growing demand for trained employees in co-operative establishments, the conference unanimously asked that steps be taken to establish a training school for co-operative employees under the auspices of the Canadian Vocational Training Plan. A committee was established for the purpose of getting a school similar to the one being operated in Regina started in Alberta some time during the next year.

Refresher Course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete.

In response to a demand from engineers throughout the West the Department of Civil Engineering of the Faculty of Applied Science organized, in co-operation with the Department of Extension, a refresher course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete. The course was held at the University on January 15th-19th, and was a decided success. The registration for full-time students was 134, and approximately 50 visitors and associates attended occasional lectures.

The purpose of the course was an intensive and practical discussion of the application of soil mechanics to the construction of airports, highways and earth dams. It also dealt with the inspection and control of concrete on similar work.

The response to the course was a fitting recognition of the fine experimental and testing work that has been carried on by members of the Department of Civil Engineering for some time, and the engineers

who attended the course were loud in their praise of the information received. It undoubtedly was one of the most successful short courses put on at the University for a long time, and there was a unanimous demand that it be repeated in the future.

University Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection.

A new course in Sanitary Inspection, under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health, in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Extension, was held in St. Stephen's College Auditorium on January 22nd-27th, 1945. A total of 20 inspectors attended this course. The programme dealt with such questions as:

Animal Science, Agriculture and Public Health,
Communicable Diseases,
Public Health Nursing,
Sanitation, relating to schools,
Entomology in Relation to Public Health,
Veterinary Science in Relation to Public Health,
Dairying and Public Health,
Bacteriology,
Educational Films.

A visit was made to Swift's Packing Plant by courtesy of the management.

This course represented a very intensive piece of work, and was so successful as to suggest the extension of work in a number of related fields of public health.

Short Course in Visual Instruction.

Twenty-eight (28) teachers attended the short course in visual aids to teaching, held at the University on December 27th, 28th and 29th, 1944. The course, arranged by the Faculty of Education and the University Department of Extension, dealt with such topics as Types of Visual Aids and their Uses, Application of Visual Aids to Teaching, the demonstration of various forms of equipment, and actual practice in the operation of projectors. Speakers included Dr. H. C. Newland, of the Department of Education; Mr. J. W. Gilles of the Edmonton Normal School, Dr. H. E. Smith and Dr. Kenneth Argue, both of the Faculty of Education, as well as members of the Department of Extension. The teachers were aided in their practical work by a number of National Film Board projectionists and by Mr. H. P. Brown, supervisor of visual instruction for the Department of Extension.

Prospectors' Course.

The second Prospectors' Course was held at the University from February 14th to March 16th inclusive. The course was organized under the auspices of the Department of Geology, the Department of Mining, and the Alberta and North West Chamber of Mines. A total of 21 students, who intended to follow the work of prospecting, attended the course of lectures which consisted of five periods in Mineralogy, three in Geology, four in Mining, three in Practical Geology, and one in the

legal aspects of prospecting. A tribute to the interest in the course by the students was given by Dr. Allan when he stated: "I found the group this year most attentive, and the greatest difficulty was to close the evening sessions as they were always ready to spend much more time than that allotted to the course, in looking over the minerals, rocks and ores."

Community Life Conferences.

As in the previous year, four Community Life Conferences were held during July, 1944, at Lake Saskatoon in the Grande Prairie district, at Sangudo, at Park Lake near Lethbridge, and at Gooseberry Lake. The visiting speaker was the Rev. L. V. Kofod of Long Island, New York, who had with him a very fine collection of kodachrome slides and colored films.

The Lake Saskatoon Conference, held from June 28th to July 2nd, had a registration of 107, an increase of 30 over the year before, with evening visitors bringing the average attendance to approximately 150.

The conference at Sangudo, held from July 6th to July 9th, was seriously handicapped by the floods which had inundated part of the district, and by the almost steady rainfall during the period of the conference. However, there was a registration of 133, and there was some definite evidence that progress had been made in the establishment of a community centre since the previous conference had been held.

A conference was held for the first time at Park Lake from July 13th to July 16th. Although the facilities of the park did not include any permanent buildings, the people present enjoyed several stimulating discussions.

Gooseberry Lake had its fourth annual Community Life Conference from July 19th to 23rd, with a registration of 289, an increase of 100 over the previous year.

In addition to members of the Department of Extension, Professor Andrew Stewart and Dean R. D. Sinclair of the University Faculty took part in several of the 1944 summer conferences.

The conferences were made possible by the generous assistance given by the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education and the support afforded by local organizations in each community. The Department is also appreciative of the fine co-peoration received from the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, whose district home economists made a really valuable contribution to each conference.

Refresher Course in Medicine.

The annual refresher course, financed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, was held from May 8th to 12, 1944, inclusive. Through the co-operation of the Medical Director General (Navy), the Director General of Medical Services (Army) and Director of Medical Services (Air), a splendid programme was arranged with speakers of prominence from the services, including two consultants in medicine from the Army. In addition, the Committee on War-Time Graduate

Medical Meetings (U.S.A.) sent Dr. Alexander E. Brown of Rochester, Minnesota, and Dr. Robert R. Linton of Harvard University. It is interesting to note that Dr. E. A. Walker, Professor of Neuro-Surgery, University of Chicago, who presented three papers, is a graduate of the University of Alberta. The course was largely attended by medical officers from all branches detailed officially, and by many civilian practitioners.

Refresher Course in Pharmacy.

Under the sponsorship of the School of Pharmacy, the annual Refresher Course was again organized in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. The lectures were held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on the afternoon of June 12th and the morning of June 13th, 1944, and were well attended. Speakers were: Mr. M. Pawling, B.Sc., on "Some Interesting Facts About Cosmetics"; Dr. F. S. D. Rodman on "Penicillin"; Dr. P. Sprague on "Aspects of Allergies and Treatment"; Dr. P. Talbot on "Veterinary Pharmacy"; and at the Open Forum on the Prescription Department, Mr. W. D. Goldberg and Mr. L. Rudolph led the discussion. A film, "Health on the Range," was exhibited in connection with Dr. Talbot's lecture.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Looking back over the year, the library staff are agreed that the most outstanding feature of the work has been the large and increasing amount of reference work done for country readers, especially for students in intermediate and high schools.

The co-operation of National Film Board projectionists has brought a number of new applications for travelling libraries as well as for Open Shelf books. The library greatly appreciates this publicity. It emphasizes the need, stressed in former reports, for greater mobilization of the library work, making possible more personal contacts between the librarian and the public she serves.

Travelling Libraries.

During the year 1944-45, 90 regular libraries were sent out 142 times.

The recorded circulation of 116 libraries was 9,789, an average of 84.39 per library.

The community with the largest circulation was Lougheed—224, with 44 readers. This library was under the care of Mr. Sydney Denham.

Special Libraries.

Sixty-one (61) special libraries were sent out. (Borrowers of special libraries have some choice in the selection of the books.) The recorded circulation of 50 of these was 3,447, an average of 68.94 per library.

The library at Yuma, in the care of Mrs. F. Pelech, had the largest circulation—342, with 42 readers.

In addition, 328 small parcels, containing books, pamphlets, periodicals and pictures, were sent to schools, to help in carrying on their enter-

prises. Similar assistance was given to high school students, who borrowed individually. These are included in the Open Shelf statistics.

Open Shelf Library.

The circulation of books, pamphlets, periodicals, clippings and plays for the year 1944-45, compared with that for the year 1943-44, is shown in the following tables:

	1944-45	1943-44	Increase
Books	25,052	21,649	3,403
Pamphlets and clippings	1,335	1,238	97
Periodicals	1,965	1,855	110
Total	28,352	24,742	3,610

Plays.	1944-45	1943-44	Decrease
Number of communities to which plays were sent	307	335	28
Adult single plays	1,368	1,484	116
Adult collections	163	317	154
			Increase
Juvenile single plays	126	63	63
Juvenile collections	186	146	40
Total	1,843	2,010	decr. 167

Sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts in August:

Books:

Art	29	Weaving	22
Music	38		
Short stories	42	Total	626
Speech and voice	91	Magazines	26
Theatre	81		
Plays:		Total	652
Single	180		
Collections	98		
Greek	15		
Paper covered	30		

Book Stock:

Statistics of Book Stock for the year 1944-45:

Books at April 1st, 1944			23,241
Accessions:			
By purchase	744		
Gifts	71		
		815	
Withdrawals		1,133	
Books at March 31, 1945			22,923

Note:

Three of the 90 regular travelling libraries went to the Radio Range Staff at Fort Nelson, B.C., and ten of the 61 special libraries to other stations. These stations were serviced by the Extension Library through the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

In addition, 873 books from the Open Shelf Library were lent to service men, also through the C.L.E.S. In all, 1,328 books went to men or women in the armed forces.

DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

During the past year the Division of Visual Instruction completed thirty years of service to the societies, institutions and schools of the Province. In this period a large amount of material including over 34,000 sets of lantern slides and more than 20,000 sets of moving picture films have been sent out. Audiences in the aggregate totalled over eight millions.

Many changes have taken place through the years, and the Division is always more or less in a state of transition because of the changes in equipment and material and other new developments. Still pictures were largely used in the early days, and moving picture films were not standardized for educational purposes until recently. The addition of sound was the greatest single advance, and today sound films are rapidly displacing silent films and the older forms of still picture material. Other important developments may be expected in the post-war period.

Still Pictures.

The circulation of still picture material shows a decrease from the previous year since no new lantern slides or film slides were added. It has been practically impossible to obtain new and up-to-date replacements of still picture material, much of which is out-of-date. It is hoped in the present year to add to the collection of lantern slides in the new 2x2 inch standard size and also of filmslides of a general character.

During the year the Department of Education decided to assume some responsibility for supplying visual instruction material in the schools. Up to the present, practically all of this material has been furnished to the schools by the Division of Visual Instruction. With the lightening of this load, the Division will be able to devote more attention to its primary field, that of Adult Education.

Lantern Slides.

A total of 401 sets of glass lantern slides were sent out, and from reports received were used 528 times to audiences totalling 30,300.

The decrease from last year is 102 sets.

Filmslides.

A considerable number of filmslides were discarded during the year, and many school boards are now building up their own libraries of this form of instructional material.

Circulation dropped from 1,272 to 930 sets. These were used 1,465 times, to audiences totalling 54,550.

Slide lanterns were loaned on 39 occasions, and filmslide and miniature slide projectors 28 times.

Moving Pictures.

As in the case of filmslides, it was difficult to obtain new material due to war needs, and most of the films added to the library were received on extended loan from the National Film Board. These included a fine series from the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on the various countries and nations of South America. Several good war films were received at the time of the seventh Victory Loan. By purchase we acquired: The Dutch Tradition, The River, and Dehydration of Foods. From the Red Cross we received, "Heirs of Tomorrow" on British children's nurseries maintained by the Canadian Junior Red Cross.

An arrangement was made with the Ryerson Press of Toronto for the establishment of a branch repository of the Ryerson Film Service. This consists of religious and missionary films for church use and includes a series of silent films on the Life of Christ entitled, "I Am the Way," also a sound film series on the Life of St. Paul.

Projection Service.

The provision of projectors and operators from the Department for schools, societies and clubs in the City of Edmonton, and to country points within easy distance of the city, as well as to classes and clubs within the University, has increased very materially. Altogether, 453 programmes of films were shown during the year by members of our staff. In 65 of these we provided projection service only, the films coming from some other source. Films from our library were used for 10 screenings, 49 University classes and clubs, 39 city schools, 69 country schools and groups, and 228 service clubs, lodges and societies. The increase in this form of service over last year amounted to 101 showings.

Silent Films.

The circulation of silent films, largely to schools, totalled 800 sets, including 3,115 reels, a decrease from last year of 137 sets and 530 reels. The material available was decreased by over 100 used silent films sold to the Department of Education to enable them to make a start with their new audio-visual service to schools.

Sound Films.

The circulation of sound films shows a substantial increase over last year. There were 1,759 sets sent out including 7,751 reels as compared with 1,475 sets of 6,360 reels, an increase of 284 sets and 1,391 reels. The total of silent and sound moving picture films sent out was 2,559 sets of 10,866 reels, an overall increase over last year of 147 sets and 861 reels. During the year 4,882 showings of films were given to audiences totalling 603,259.

Included in the above figures are 1,134 reels of film supplied to the Canadian Legion Educational Services for use in Army, Navy and Air Force depots and camps. This is an increase of 155 reels over last year.

Rural Circuits.

The Department of Extension continued to supervise the National Film Board rural circuits in Alberta. The circuit in Southern Alberta was reinstated, making a total of nine projectionists carrying a regular monthly programme of films to upwards of 200 points in the Province. In addition, three Industrial Circuit projectionists provided programmes for schools in the areas served by them. A total of 2,439 showings were given to audiences totalling 310,558 people, an increase over last year. Programmes were greatly improved with a greater diversification. Films on the Alaska Highway (Highways North) and northern mineral resources (Land for Pioneers) were popular. Others favoured were "Russia, Our Northern Neighbour," "The Bridge " (South America), "Lessons in Living," "Harvests for Tomorrow," "Sand and Flame," and "Salt of the Earth." Supplementary films from our own library were also used throughout the year, especially for school groups. During July and August many summer fairs and rallies were visited, where films were shown and information given on various public services.

General Remarks.

The year has been a very busy one. Assistance was given on many occasions in the compiling of film programmes and securing suitable material. This was especially true of the Adult Education Associations. In Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Wetaskiwin special films on Housing, Science, Child Welfare, Current Events and other topics were provided. Films of a more general character were supplid to military and other hospitals without charge. Many requests for films on the subject of Nutrition have been met, and the trend is now definitely towards films illustrative of matters of discussion. As a result Film Forums are being set up at many points. These varied activities point to a steadily increasing demand for the services of the Division of Visual Instruction.

RADIO

For the first time in its history, Station CKUA maintained its regular daily schedule of broadcasting activities throughout the summer months. In other years the policy has been for the station either to close down completely during the summer or to remain on the air for only one or two hours each day to carry such CBC programmes as the Prairie Farm Broadcast.

On March 6th, 1944, broadcast operations over CKUA had been extended to 63 hours a week. From October 1st, however, the hours on the air were reduced to 49¼ per week, 17¼ hours of these being provided by CBC programmes. The total number of hours broadcasting for the year April 1st, 1944, to March 31st, 1945, reached the all-time high of 2,987.

In September, 1944, a Radio Programme Committee, consisting of members of the University Faculty, was set up under the chairmanship of the President of the University, the purpose of the committee being the direction of programming at the radio station.

Early in the fall term a sign on and sign off theme was recorded by Professor L. H. Nichols, University organist, on the memorial organ in Convocation Hall. The use of this signature music morning and evening has since become a distinctive feature of the station.

Provincial Government Programmes.

The Correspondence School Branch of the Department of Education again arranged a number of programmes over CKUA, including three half-hour broadcasts each week for correspondence students in French, and three 15-minute periods each week in literature appreciation, vocational guidance, and current events. According to a survey conducted by the Correspondence School, listeners to these last three programmes totalled more than 700.

The Department of Education also continued its two school broadcasts for the teachers of music throughout the Province, and the weekly broadcasts on speech training for the elementary classes.

The Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the University Faculty, presented the Alberta Farm and Home Forum. This programme was carried by CFCN, Calgary, on lines supplied by the Alberta Government Telephones. For the first time the Farm and Home Forum was carried on without a break during the summer months last year, and it is expected that the series will continue this summer again without interruption.

The Department of Public Health continued its series of 15-minute talks entitled "Your Health," which have maintained a consistently high standard.

University of Alberta Programmes.

Members of the Faculty of the University of Alberta contributed two series of programmes: "Behind the Headlines" and "World of Science," both of which were of very high quality and were well received.

The Household Economics Department of the University again prepared and presented the weekly programme, "Your Home and You," under the direction of Miss Mabel Patrick, head of the Department. Some very interesting and practical addresses were broadcast in this series.

Members of the Faculty also took part in a great number of other programmes, such as the Alberta Farm and Home Forum, "The Chimney Corner," "Education for Tomorrow," and the Community League broadcasts.

"Alberta Stories" with Robert E. Gard, Director of the Folklore and Local History Project for the Province, continued to be a popular programme on this station.

"Curtain Going Up," conducted by Sydney Risk, Supervisor of Drama, was another popular programme. These talks on the theatre were well received by listeners throughout the Province.

A new series, "The Chimney Corner," presented three times weekly, consisted of readings from good books. This series brought letters of appreciation from time to time throughout the winter.

Student Activities.

Student programmes were limited considerably this year owing to war work, accelerated courses, and other demands on the time of the students. However, The Gateway News was carried on throughout the University year, and a second programme, "What Students are Saying," a panel discussion, was presented weekly during the spring term. It is to be hoped that next year with the new student radio directorate more programmes of this latter type may be arranged. There is also considerable talent, both musical and dramatic, in the University, which should be given the opportunity for expression.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain live talent outside of the University, owing to the fact that the artists naturally expect remuneration for their services; and for this reason, too, student talent should be encouraged.

General Programmes.

Among the CBC programmes released by CKUA during the past year were: Citizens' Forum, the New York Philharmonic, the Metropolitan Opera, Homemakers' Programme, and the CBC Thursday night drama.

The Music Lover's Corner and the Musical Hour provided two full hours of good music each week-day throughout the year.

Two series of organ recitals by Professor L. H. Nichols, University organist, were broadcast from Convocation Hall.

A number of studio programmes were given during the course of the year by some of the younger artists of the city.

Among the organizations which contributed programmes were the Civil Service Association, the Credit Union Association, the Federation of Community Leagues, the Women's Institute, the Citizens' Volunteer Bureau, the Education Society, and the Alberta French Section of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Many interesting talks were heard in a new series, "Treasure Trove." Contributors included distinguished visitors to the city, local business and professional men, and Army, Navy and Air Force officers, some of them recently returned from overseas.

Our thanks go to the staff of the Alberta Government Telephones for their never-failing courtesy and co-operation in making these programmes possible; to Station CJCA for its assistance in the feeding of network programmes; to Stations CJCJ and CFCN in Calgary for the release of the Farm and Home Forum and of the school broadcasts, and to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Health and Education for their collaboration in the presentation of programmes.

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Drama.

During the past year, the demands upon the services offered by the Drama Division have increased to such an extent that at times it has been impossible to meet all the requests for advice, material and practical instruction.

The largest development in services offered has been in connection with the lending of stage equipment, particularly lighting units, to community, school and service organizations. Equipment of this kind has been sent during the year to Calgary, Camrose, Coleman, Elnora, Fairview, Fleet, Grande Prairie, Namao Air Base, Penhold, Red Deer, and other centres, in addition to various schools in Edmonton, the American Air Base and the Y.M.C.A. Recreation Centre in Edmonton. The constant checking of this equipment and keeping it in a good state of repair has accounted for a great deal of the Supervisor's time.

Correspondence in connection with dramatics has increased greatly. Any person with a question connected with any aspect of dramatics which he thinks may be answered satisfactorily by letter is invited to write to the Drama Supervisor. Nearly 1,000 letters have been received and answered throughout the year.

A large proportion of the requests were for selections of suitable plays from the Extension Library. There are now well over 2,000 volumes of plays and books on the theatre in the library, and more than 120 packages of plays personally selected by the Supervisor have been sent out.

The interest shown all over the Province in plays written by Alberta dramatists dealing with the Western Canadian scene has increased steadily. The Department now has a list of 20 plays for which it acts as agent for the authors. The selling price of these plays has been raised from 10c to 15c per copy in order to meet the increased costs of production and distribution of this rapidly expanding service. A total of 900 copies of these Canadian plays were sold in Alberta during the past year, an increase of more than 200 over the previous year, and nearly 50 productions of the plays have been given.

Nine regular issues of Stage Door, an official publication of the Department of Extension, have been published, and 500 copies of this news sheet have been distributed free of charge each month to dramatics teachers, community groups, and individuals interested in drama in Albrta. The demand for copies far exceeds the limited number of 500, and the entire mailing list has had to be checked carefully in order to make sure that copies are going to individuals who will derive the greatest benefit from them.

During the year, twenty-six 15-minute radio talks were given over CKUA in the series entitled "Curtain Going Up." In these talks the Drama Supervisor discussed various matters of dramatic interest as they arose through the activities of groups throughout the Province.

In the Theatre Time series, scheduled for Wednesday nights from 8:30 until 9 o'clock, only eight plays were given during the past year. This drop in radio play production was due to various reasons. At least 10 hours of rehearsals are required, spread over each Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday prior to the Wednesday performance. In addition, there was a lack of suitable scripts, the inability to obtain a sufficient number of actors willing to give up considerable time to radio acting, the inability to arrange for a sufficient number of studio rehearsals, and lack of time on the part of the Drama Supervisor for adequate presentation of radio plays.

There has been a new interest shown in the short course Drama Schools which have always been a feature of the Dramatic Advisory Service. Schools were held during the year at Fleet, Fairview and Grande Prairie. The last two were particularly successful, lasing a week in each centre, and involving the co-operative effort of students, teachers, and representative members of the communities.

As usual, the Drama Supervisor was called upon to adjudicate at a number of school and community festivals. These included festivals at Grande Prairie and Fairview in May, the annual Inter-Faculty Festival held by the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon in November, and the Coal Branch Festival at Cadomin in March.

Many calls were made upon the Drama Supervisor during the year to help with productions of school plays. He attended over 100 rehearsals, co-operating with the teachers and helping the students with their acting and production problems. This is a relatively new aspect of the Supervisor's work.

There has been a large number of miscellaneous items, such as personal interviews in the office of the Drama Supervisor, visits to schools to advise on the reconstruction or equipping of school stages, and informal talks to school and community groups.

The 1944 Session of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

The 1944 session of the Banff School of Fine Arts was the largest in the history of the school. Some 366 students from seven Canadian provinces and twelve States of the Union enrolled in the various divisions. The largest enrolment was in Art with 135. This was followed in turn by the Theatre division with 76, Applied Arts 57, Music 42, Oral French 40, and Short Story 16.

While all divisions of the school showed encouraging increases, the registrations in the Art, Applied Art, and Music divisions were up almost 100% over the prevous year. Such a response during the fourth year of the war is encouraging evidence of a growing interest in the fine arts in Canada, and at the same time an indication of the important place the Banff School has come to occupy among educational institutions of this kind in the Dominion.

Enthusiasm was keen in all divisions of the school during the four and one-half weeks' period. From the standpoint of academic standards and general character, the 1944 student body was of a very high quality

indeed, and these qualities were reflected in the very fine school spirit which was in evidence at all times.

The Art division which has made outstanding progress during the last two years, was again under the direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde of Calgary, and he was ably assisted by Mr. W. J. Phillips, Dr. A. Y. Jackson and Mr. James Dichmont.

Over 1,000 drawings and paintings were completed during the term, and from this number a selection of 300 was put on display during the Festival Week at the close of the school. From this large group a further selection of 50 was made to go on tour of the Western Canadian Gallery circuit. The same group will also be sent on exhibition to a number of eastern galleries.

A beginning was made this year in starting a permanent collection of paintings done at the school. The University purchased four representative canvases and an anonymous donor gave four more, thus the first group of pictures in the permanent collection will consist of eight paintings. The names of the students whose pictures were selected were: Miss O. A. Wainwright, Toronto; Miss Jessie Liss, Winnipeg; Miss Myra de Beck, Vernon, B.C.; Miss Reta Summers, Yorkton, Sask.; Gloria Ferman, Winnipeg; Loise White, Vancouver; Maxine Johnson, Vancouver; and Edith Shane, Calgary.

Another feature of the Art section and one that was of particular interest to the whole school was the fine series of art exhibitions on display during the course. These included an exhibition of water colors by W. J. Phillips; a Canadian group from the National Gallery, and a very fine joint exhibition of paintings of the Alaska Highway, by H. G. Glyde and A. Y. Jackson.

The Theatre division has been affected by the war more than any other division, and while it recorded a slight increase in registration over the previous year, it has not made the same progress as the other divisions. The staff of the division consisted of Mr. Sydney Risk, Prof. Joseph F. Smith, Robert E. Gard, and Burton James. Mr. James, who is head of the Seattle Repertory Theatre, was making his first appearance as a member of the Banff School staff, and he did a particularly effective piece of work.

The policy of giving encouragement to the production of new Canadian plays was continued this year, and three new plays were produced for the first time during Festival Week. Two of the plays, "Jack and the Joker" by Gwen Pharis Ringwood, and "Johnny Dunn" by R. E. Gard were plays of particular merit.

The major production of the school, Casella's "Death Takes a Holiday," was ably produced under the direction of Prof. Smith, and played to the largest audience ever to attend a Banff School performance.

A new feature of the Banff School this year was the first annual Alberta Writers' Conference. Some 15 Alberta writers came to Banff especially for this course, which was held from August 14th to 19th inclusive. In addition to the writers who came especially for the con-

ference, members of the classes in playwriting and short story also participated. The conference was held as an integral part of the school and was under the direction of Mr. Gard, who was assisted by Prof. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, special guest lecturer at the school.

The initial conference was a success, and it marked the beginning of what will undoubtedly become a significant step in the encouragement and development of regional writers and a regional literature.

The Master class in piano under the direction of Max Pirani was the largest and most enthusiastic held so far. Enthusiasm was maintained at a high pitch throughout, and splendid progress was made by all students. The recital by Mr. Pirani and the one given by his students were among the highlights of the school programme.

The work offered in the Applied Art division was again in charge of Mrs. E. M. Henderson and Mrs. R. B. Sandin. They were assisted by Miss E. Knox and Mrs. M. E. Thornton-White. A feature of the work was the classes for service personnel in weaving and leathercraft. No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F., assigned 24 airwomen to temporary duty at Banff for two weeks for the express purpose of taking handicrafts, with a view to posting the girls who successfully completed the work to stations where they could assist in giving instruction to other personnel. The Army in M.D. 12 sent two C.W.A.C's for the same purpose, and the Red Cross sent four V.A.D's. The latter will use their training in military hospitals among wounded and convalescent servicemen.

At the close of the school some 250 high quality exhibits in weaving and leathercraft were put in the Festival Week exhibition. During the course special attention was paid to the development of original designs in both weaving and leather, and some splendid results were obtained.

The steady growth and development of the work in Applied Arts has been most encouraging, and this phase of the school's programme is now definitely established. As soon as the war is over the work in Modelling and Pottery, which was not offered in the last two years, will be reinstated, and to this there may be added courses in wood carving, needlework, and metal; thus a fairly complete range of craft instruction will be available.

The Oral French section of the school was again under the direction of Prof. A. L. Cru and Mme. Poirier. Good progress was made in this division, particularly by the class of junior students who were taking the course for the first time.

Recognition of the importance of the school and the work it is doing in developing an appreciation of French culture in Canada came when the Provisional Government of France, through its New York office, gave six tuition scholarships. These scholarships are to be on an annual basis and will undoubtedly be the means of stimulating an even greater interest in the study of Oral French.

The heavy enrolment in the school this year taxed the accommodation facilities of Banff to the limit, and the University is now faced with

the prospect of either having to provide additional classrooms, sleeping and dining facilities, or of putting a limit on the number of students who may attend. In view of the natural advantages of Banff as a national centre for training in fine arts, it would be regrettable if the school had to be restricted in its development for some time yet. There undoubtedly is an optimum size for the student body, but this has not been reached in any of the divisions as yet. It would therefore seem that steps should now be taken to provide additional facilities, and it is hoped that the initial steps in this direction can be put into operation for the term of 1945.

Community Art Schools.

Lethbridge.—The Community Art School was held from June 5th to 17th, with Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art as the instructor. The enrolment was 15, and at the conclusion of the course a sample of the work was sent to Edmonton. This school has produced some very fine talent, and the student doing the best work was awarded a scholarship tenable at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Edmonton.—A short course in Drawing and Painting was held at the University from June 19th to 30th, with an enrolment of 44 students. The instructors were Mr. H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., head of the Art Department of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and Mr. W. J. Phillips, R.C.A., of the same institution, an outstanding engraver and water color artist. The syllabus consisted of: Landscape drawing and painting on location, and Drawing and Painting in studios, followed by lectures, discussions and criticisms of compositions. This course was very successful, and the enthusiasm of the students is shown by the fact that the Department was requested to offer a University Art Class in the fall and winter of 1944-45.

University Art Class.

Following the short course in Drawing and Painting, an art course was started in the fall at the University, commencing October 25th, 1944, and running to May 9th, 1945. This course was divided into three periods: October 25th-December 20th; January 10th-March 7th, and March 14th-May 9th, and students could take one course or two or three as desired. The enrolment for the first section was 28, followed by 21 for the second section, and 14 for the last section. The syllabus for the class consisted of Life Drawing, Still Life, and composition criticism. The class met once a week, with a special class on every third Saturday when Mr. H. G. Glyde, head of the Art Department of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, came to Edmonton to act as instructor.

University Weaving Class.

For the first time a course in weaving was offered by the Department, and this was divided into three eight-week sessions, continuing into April, 1945.

An average of 12 students attended each session, this being the maximum that could be accommodated with looms. A classroom was ob-

tained in St. Stephen's College, and Mrs. Mary Sandin was the instructor. Instruction was given in warping and threading a loom, draft reading, pattern arrangement, weaving a simple luncheon set, and weaving of a sampler or runner. A number of students who have attended all the sessions have done advanced work, such as the weaving of coat materials, etc. All the students were very interested in this phase of handicrafts, and it is hoped that the work may be expanded in the future.

THE ALBERTA FOLKLORE AND LOCAL HISTORY PROJECT

The Alberta Folklore and Local History Project was established in 1943 under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of making a collection of the traditional materials of Alberta. This grant was renewed in 1944 for two years with certain additions for specified work in the field of creative writing.

During 1944-45 the work of the Project was divided into the following classifications: Public Information, Collection of Materials, Literary Applications, and Educational Applications.

Public Information.

During the year the Project director made 38 public addresses and 39 radio addresses. The radio addresses comprised a weekly series of 15-minute talks over CKUA, four 15-minute talks over the CBC network, ten 5-minute talks over CJCA, and one 15-minute talk over CFRN.

The public information work done by the Project was one of its most important activities. Public interest was stimulated by this work, and a basis for subsequent work of the Folklore and Local History Project was established.

Information regarding the Alberta Project was carried also to Saskatchewan and British Columbia. It is to be hoped that the universities of both these provinces will establish a somewhat similar project.

Collection of Materials.

The basic work of the Project has been the collection of materials pertinent to the Folklore and Local History of Alberta. A good deal has been done in this respect, but still the surface has hardly been dented. The files, however, contain folklore material such as old-timers' reminiscences, personal records and diaries; a large collection of tales; materials pertinent to customs and superstitions, local sayings and proverbs, weather lore and weather stories; and materials on many other subjects.

There is a small collection of such things as local historians' accounts, newspaper clippings, bibliography, and allied historical materials.

Photostatic copies have been made of six issues of "The Outlaw," a rare publication of 1896.

An Index for the Edmonton Bulletin for the years December, 1881, to December, 1910, has been prepared; and a collection made in one volume of the first-hand accounts of well-remembered characters and events of Alberta, written down by real old-timers.

Literary Applications.

From the very beginning of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project the aim has been to encourage a regional literature. This theme has been dealt with often in the public addresses of the Project director.

The Project director has received many short stories and articles which he has criticized and, when possible, suggested possible newspaper or magazine firms where the author might submit his work. He has also received three outstanding full-length manuscripts which he hopes may be accepted by publishers.

Perhaps the most important application of the Project's purposes to the literary field as well as to the information for the public was the publication of the "Alberta Folklore Quarterly," which includes first-hand accounts of early days, characters, tall tales, sayings, etc., as contributed by the people of Alberta. Fifteen hundred copies were distributed in March, and subscriptions have come in from all provinces of Canada and many of the States.

During 1944-45 the Project director wrote four half-hour radio plays based on Alberta folklore subjects. These plays were very well received when they were produced on the Trans-Canada network of the CBC, and in two cases have been repeated several times. One of these plays, "Johnny Dunn," was made into a stage production and has had numerous presentations outside of Alberta as well.

In order to get several good Alberta plays distributed in the Province, it was believed important to have a playwright to assist the Project director. Gwen Pharis Ringwood was, therefore, given a Project assistantship for the year 1944-45 to write three Alberta one-act plays. Mrs. Ringwood completed her first play, "The Jack and the Joker," which has been a popular production throughout the Province. This play as well as the other two to follow is given royalty free to producing groups in Alberta for a period of two years.

The Project is also sponsoring an Alberta Play Contest with prizes for the three plays which best interpret the Province. It is believed that in this way a few more good Project plays may be secured.

Another important application of the Project's purposes to the literary field was the establishment of the Alberta Writers' Conference. Ten Alberta writers were given financial aid to attend the conferences held at Banff in August, 1944. Conference meetings were held on numerous subjects pertinent to the creative writing field, and especially pertinent to the Western Canadian literary field, with the understanding that such discussions would help the Conference members in contributing to the Folklore and Local History Project as well as learning what materials were in the files. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, who was brought to Banff by Project funds, partly to assist in the formation of the Alberta Writers' Conference, was a distinctly fine influence.

The Alberta Writers' Committee has already established a project which is likely to have considerable influence in determining an Alberta or Western literature. A "Creative Writing Competition for Alberta

Schools" has been set up with the full co-operation of the Department of Education. Prizes have been offered to the amount of $200.00, a sum donated by the Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. These prizes are for the best writing by younger writers in the fields of poetry, short story, and essay with an Alberta background.

Educational Applications.

The idea of the educational applications of the Folklore and Local History work was carried to the Department of Education and to various teachers' conventions. Their aid was enlisted in the collection of materials and in working to build a regional consciousness in the students. "The Alberta Folklore Quarterly" was distributed to many schools, and numerous books and file-material sent out to students writing in. The Project director wrote plays for the children, talked to various school groups, lectured to the Normal School and Summer School students at the University, and acted as judge for both plays and play-readings. He also made brief surveys of several museum collections over the Province with the idea of their sometime incorporation into an Educational Museum Collection for the Province.

Mr. Card has written articles about the Project and the Alberta material for historical bulletins, and Folklore Quarterlies both in Canada and the United States. He has also written four short stories on Alberta characters and subjects for inclusion in Canadian Elementary School text-books.

CANADIAN LEGION EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Since 1939 the Department of Extension has been responsible for the organization and administration of the Canadian Legion Educational Services in Alberta and the North-West Air Command. Captain E. T. Dick has been acting as Regional Secretary since May 15, 1944, with a staff of four on full-time and one on a half-time basis.

During the past year many changes have taken place in the work of the C.L.E.S. on account of changing conditions on the fighting fronts. Several Air Force stations have closed down, but these have been partly replaced by the establishment of the North-West Air Command, which serves several fair-sized detachments.

During the year 6,729 service personnel took advantage of our services, 3,081 being enrolled in conducted classes and the remainder as Correspondence students. This is an increase of 2,000 over the previous year. Correspondence courses were given in 74 subjects and classroom courses in 35 subjects, among a total of 38 military units.

Besides the above, 405 Directed Reading Courses were given, and 947 books were loaned for these courses. The total number of books in circulation during the year was 2,275.

One section of the work which has increased greatly during the past year is the provision of correspondence courses to men in hospitals. There is now an instructor acting as coach on a half-time basis in the Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary.

Handicraft Classes.

During the past year over 700 Service women have taken advantage of classes in Handicrafts, Sewing and Home Economics, arranged by the civilian assistant, Miss Elizabeth Knox. Fifteen civilian women instructors and four Service women have been in charge of the classes.

The response of the Service women to these classss has been most encouraging. Some excellent work has been accomplished in weaving, leather tooling, woodworking, needlecraft and sewing—both elementary and advanced. Exhibitions of sewing and craftwork have been held on a number of stations during the past year. During a visit of Princess Alice to a Calgary station some months ago, she commented favorably on samples of work which were brought to her attention.

During the month of August, 27 Service women personnel attended the Banff School of Fine Arts, where a special class was held in weaving and leathercraft. Upon their return to their respective stations these women were of valuable assistance to the regular civilian instructor who would have found it difficult, in many cases, to handle the large enrolment of students without this help.

With the cessation of hostilities in sight, women in the Services are making plans for their return to civilian life. Many of them hope to enter the fields of Home Economics and Occupational Therapy. Others plan to establish homes of their own, while a few hope to set up handicraft shops. Much of the inspiration for these future plans may be attributed to the association of the women with home arts and crafts through the C.L.E.S. classes.

General.

As Service personnel become more conscious of the end of hostilities, they begin to think more and more of their educational needs. Daily requests are received for information regarding qualifications, opportunities, etc. Invariably it has been possible to secure this information either from our own office or by getting in touch with various branches of the University.

During the past year Captain Dick has visited 38 stations from two to eight times each, and has travelled approximately 9,000 miles.

The work done by the C.L.E.S. seems to be greatly appreciated by Service personnel of all ranks and in all branches of the Service.

STAFF

In concluding this 32nd annual report on extension activities of the University of Alberta it is a pleasure to record grateful appreciation for the fine record of service and co-operation given by all members of the University staff. Busy members of the teaching staff have cheerfully added the responsibilities of extension lectures and radio talks to an already full programme.

As in the past, fine co-operation has been received from members of the staff of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year invaluable co-operation and assistance in connection with a number of extension projects has been received from such business organizations as the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers, the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, the Dairy Pools, the Alberta Livestock Co-operative and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale. These organizations represent, through their membership, the major portion of the rural population of the Province, and for that reason provide a most effective means of reaching people in the rural areas.

A special word of appreciation is due to all of the members of the staff of the Department of Extension who have continued to meet increased demands for service cheerfully and efficiently.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Lectures

Number of lectures:		
University teaching staff	311	
Attendance	28,361	
Department of Extension staff	167	
Attendance	16,494	
Aggregate attendance		44,855
Number of radio talks	216	

Conferences and Short Courses

University Week for Farm Young People	196	
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration	67	
University Short Course and Co-operative Conference	245	
Refresher Course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete	184	
Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection	20	
Prospectors' Course	21	
Short Course in Visual Instruction	28	
Refresher Course in Medicine	180	
Refresher Course in Pharmacy	90	
Community Life Conferences:		
Lake Saskatoon	107	
Sangudo	133	
Park Lake	175	
Gooseberry Lake	289	
Banff School of Fine Arts	366	
Writers' Conference	16	
Edmonton Short Course in Art	44	
Lethbridge Community Art School	15	
University Art Class (three sessions)	63	
University Weaving Class (three sessions)	36	
Aggregate attendance		2,275

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned	39	
Filmslide and miniature projectors loaned	28	
Sets of lantern slides sent out	401	
Number of times slides used	528	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		30,300
Filmslides sent out	930	
Times filmslides used	1,465	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides		54,550
Sets of moving picture films sent out	2,559	
Number of reels in sets sent out	10,866	
Number of showings given	4,882	

Aggregate attendance, moving pictures		603,259
National Film Board showings	2,439	
Aggregate attendance, rural circuits		310,558
Total attendance, V.I.		998,667

Canadian Legion Educational Services

Registration in conducted classes	3,191	
Registration in correspondence courses	3,538	
Registration in directed reading courses	403	
		7,132

Library and Debating Service

Number of Regular Libraries circulated	90	
Number of times sent out	142	
Number of Special Libraries sent out	61	
Travelling Library circulation:		
Regular	9,789	
Special	3,447	
		13,236
Number of small parcels of reference books, pamphlets, magazines and pictures sent out		328
Open Shelf circulation:		
Books	25,052	
Pamphlets and clippings	1,335	
Periodicals	1,965	
		28,352
Books to Service personnel:		
C.L.E.S. Library	947	
Extension Library	1,328	
		2,275
Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts		652
Number of adult single plays sent out	1,368	
Number of adult collections sent out	163	
Number of juvenile single plays sent ont	126	
Number of juvenile collections sent out	186	
		1,843
Number of package libraries for debaters sent out		194

Study Group Material

Number of sets of Citizens' Forum bulletins sent out	325	
Number of sets of other study group courses sent out	118	
		443

New Canadian Plays

Number of copies of New Canadian Plays sold		900

Publications

Press Bulletin circulation (one issue)		5,500
Agricultural publications:		
Bulletins sent out during the year	16,845	
Mimeographed circulars sent out during the year (estimate)	1,000	
		17,845
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	368,292	
University News Letter:		
Number of issues	8	
Circulation		1,504
Stage Door:		
Number of issues	9	
Circulation		4,500
Alberta Folklore Quarterly (one issue)		1,500

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, moving pictures, National Film Board showings, conferences and short courses, Canadian Legion Educational conducted classes and correspondence courses	1,052,929
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals, study group courses, New Canadian plays	48,223
Total circulation of Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, News Letter, Stage Door, Alberta Folklore Quarterly	30,849

Conclusion

During the five and one-half years of war, there has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of adult education in promoting a maximum war effort. Use has been made of the methods and techniques of adult education to a degree never before experienced. Radio, pamphlets, educational films, lectures, schools and short courses have all played a part in bringing about better understanding of the issues involved.

Today as we approach the difficult tasks of reconstruction and the building of a stable, prosperous and peaceful society, the need for adult education is greater than ever. These tasks will challenge the resources of our universities to an even greater degree than the tasks of war.

If we are to succeed in attaining our objectives, universities must play a major role, and they can do this through an effective programme of extension work organized in co-operation with the people's own community organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ANNUAL REPORT

on Extension Activities of the University of Alberta

For the Year ending March 31st
1946

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, September, 1946

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

FRANK GORDON BUCHANAN, B.A., M.A., representative of the Senate.

HENRY ELVINS SPENCER, representative of the Senate.

FLORA MacLENNAN MACLEOD, M.A., B.L.S., Extension Librarian.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension.

Two representatives of the Deans' Council.

Annual Report on Extension Activities of the University of Alberta, for the Year ending March 31st, 1946

Edmonton, April 30th, 1946.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the thirty-third annual report on extension activities of the University of Alberta for the year ending March 31st, 1946. The report includes a review of all extension activities carried on by the various faculties and departments.

Among the highlights of the year's work which should be noted are the large number of short courses—22 being held as compared with 18 in the previous year. Another feature of this report which holds promise for the future was the excellent start which was made by the Department of Physics in giving a very well-attended series of public lectures on "The Development of Atomic Power" in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary.

A third notable feature of significance is the continued expansion and development of the Banff School of Fine Arts which reached a record enrolment of 427 students after turning a substantial number away because of lack of accommodation. The year also marked the beginning of what will ultimately be a large scale permanent development of the Banff School, financed by private funds.

Related to the growth of the Banff School is the extension of classes in applied art to include a winter series of courses in weaving and leathercraft in Edmonton. A new and thriving art class was also organized at Medicine Hat.

As in previous years, members of the teaching staff in all faculties and departments gave a good deal of time to extension work in addition to their teaching and research responsibilities. During the year a total of 1,132 man-days of work were given to extension activities by members of the staff apart from the members of the Department of Extension. Of this amount of time 458 days were given to the preparation and presentation of 332 public lectures. This compares with 311 lectures and 379 days during the previous year.

Members of the teaching staff gave 412 days to answering extension correspondence as compared with 493 days in the previous year. A further 262 days were given to personal interviews with people who came to the University seeking information on a wide variety of problems.

The work of the Canadian Legion Educational Services which has been carried on in Alberta by the Department of Extension since 1939 terminated on March 31st. During the year 1,249 service men and women participated in tutorial classes, and 3,936 took correspondence courses in 70 different subjects. Since the work was started in 1939 a total of 25,458 men and women participated in the various courses. This represents a rather fine piece of war work which has been of great benefit to many service personnel.

Arrangements have been made to continue the work of the Canadian Legion Educational Services under the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the University will co-operate with the new authority as it did with the Canadian Legion.

The aggregate number of people recorded as having received or participated in University extension activities during the year is 707,183. Of this number 675,432 are listed as having participated in activities conducted directly by the Department of Extension. The largest number of these people, 654,683 were those who participated in showings of education films and film strips. With the improved quality of films and projection equipment now available more and more people are using visual aids in educational and informational programmes.

Short Courses:

From the standpoint of content and the amount of specialized and authoritative information given to those participating, the University's short courses represent an extension activity of major importance. The wide public service that the University is performing through its short courses is emphasized by their number and diversity. A complete list of the courses given during the year follows:

A Refresher Course in School Administration,
A Refresher Course in Municipal Administration,
The 27th Annual Farm Young People's Week.
The Edmonton Community Art School (summer),
The Lethbridge Community Art School,
The Southern Alberta Community Life Conference,
The Gooseberry Lake Community Life Conference,
The Shorncliffe Lake Junior Club Camp,
The Banff School of Fine Arts,
The Short Course in Personnel Counselling, for Employment Service Personnel,
The University Art Class (3 nine-week terms).
The University Weaving Class (2 periods of 15 classes each),
The University Class in Leathercraft,
The National Film Board Conference on Educational films,
The Annual Prospectors' Short Course.
The Medicine Hat Art Class,
The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees' class in Public Speaking,
The Land Inspectors and Appraisal Institute Short Course,

The Annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference,
The Annual Refresher Course in Medicine,
The Annual Refresher Course in Pharmacy,
The Refresher Course in Nursing.

Of the foregoing courses those in School Administration, Personnel Counselling, Public Speaking and Leathercraft were new ventures this year.

EXTENSION LECTURES

During the period covered by the report 413 extension lectures were given as compared with 478 in the previous year. Of this number 108 were given by the staff of the Department of Extension, 35 being given by the Director, 34 by the Assistant to the Director, 34 by the Agricultural Secretary, and 5 by the Extension Librarian. In addition to these, 11 lectures were given by the Supervisor of Drama but these have been included with those of the Department of Fine Arts in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

The number of lectures given by the various faculties and departments follows:

	1945-46	1944-45
Faculty of Arts and Science (including School of Household Economics)	97	126
Faculty of Applied Science	10	25
Faculty of Medicine (including Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing	19	22
Faculty of Agriculture	135	98
Faculty of Education	66	30
Faculty of Dentistry	5	10
Department of Extension	108	167
Totals	440	478

Notable increases in the number of lectures given were shown by the Faculties of Agriculture and Education, while a substantial reduction is shown in those given by the Department of Extension. The decrease is accounted for almost entirely by the fact that last year those of the Director of the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project, and those of the Supervisor of Drama were counted in the Department of Extension lectures, while this year they are counted in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

The total attendance at all extension lectures was 44,116 compared with 44,885 last year.

Lectures on Atomic Power

The Department of Physics in co-operation with the Department of Extension arranged for a series of three public lectures on the subject Atomic Power—its background, present development and future possibilities. The lectures were held in Convocation Hall on January 15th, 22nd and 29th, 1946, and proved to be very popular, with about 700 people attending each lecture. Professor L. H. Nichols delivered the first lecture on Atoms and Nuclei; Dr. E. H. Gowan the second on Splitting the Nucleus; and Dr. D. B. Scott the final lecture on The Atomic Bomb. Dr. G. O. Langstroth was chairman for each of the meetings.

Arrangements were made to repeat the lectures in Calgary under the sponsorship of the Calgary School Board. Mr. D. D. Levi gave the first lecture and Dr. Gowan and Dr. Scott the second and third. The attendance in Calgary averaged about 450 for each lecture.

Radio Talks

The number of radio lectures given during 1945-46 as compared with the preceding year follow:

	1945-46	1944-45
Faculty of Arts and Science	64	62
Faculty of Applied Science	3	5
Faculty of Medicine (including schools of Pharmacy and Nursing)	4	5
Faculty of Agriculture	37	43
Faculty of Education	55	3
School of Household Economics	.....	20
Department of Extension	44	78
Total	207	216

Exclusive of those given by members of the Extension staff, the preparation and presentation of the lectures and radio talks given by the teaching staff involved the expenditure of 458 days' work.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

Once again the most popular study group activity was the Citizens' Forum project, arranged jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Approximately 350 study bulletins were sent out every week to members of Forum groups and to other interested persons. About 40 forums reported their group discussions to the Department of Extension which had the responsibility of organizing this programme in Alberta. Weekly summaries were prepared and broadcast over the network of three Alberta stations.

The demand for other study group material declined somewhat during the past year with only 51 sets of mimeographed material being sent out—18 on Co-operation, 14 on Credit Unions, and 19 on other subjects. It is probable that the interest will again be greater when one or two new courses are prepared.

DEBATING AND PUBIC DISCUSSION

During the year 178 package libraries for debates were sent out, in comparison with 194 sets in the previous year. There was an increased demand for material on subjects relating to the war, such as the atomic bomb. As package libraries had not been prepared on these subjects, booklets and clippings were sent out.

As stated in previous reports, this service does not now fit in with the Social Studies in the schools, and the requests for material for school use are handled by our Library Division.

THE UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER

For the second successive year a monthly news letter was distributed to about 90 newspapers and radio stations and to about 100 other individuals. The news letter outlines current University activities which might be of public interest. The material was contributed by a representative of each faculty in the University, and the Department of Extension has assumed the responsibility of editing and of distribution.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND PUBLICATIONS

The work in agricultural extension at the University is carried on, in the main, by members of the Faculty of Agriculture, with a limited amount being done by members of the Department of Extension. During the year, members of the Faculty of Agriculture gave 135 lectures to a total of 21,252 people. In addition, 37 radio talks were given by members of this Faculty. Because of the intimate relationship between the Faculty of Agriculture and the farming industry of the province, the services of the Faculty are called upon frequently by a large number of individuals, organizations and institutions.

The extent to which the time of Faculty members is called upon is indicated by the fact that during the year, the 19 members of the Faculty devoted 204 days to the preparation and delivery of public lectures; 322 days to extension correspondence, and 200 days to personal interviews with individuals who came to the University seeking information. When it is remembered that the Faculty of Agriculture, in common with other Faculties and Departments of the University, has been called upon to handle a record enrolment of students, the fact that the members have been able to give so much time to extension work is an indication of the importance which the University places on this method of maintaining close contact with the people of the Province.

In addition to the amount of extension work described above, an additional amount of time was given to the preparation of a number of new bulletins, circulars and leaflets, which are printed and distributed through the Department of Extension.

A regular feature of the extension work of the Faculty of Agriculture is the Annual Feeders' Day held at the University Livestock Farm. Each year from 500 to as many as 1,000 people attend this special day, for the purpose of hearing the results of the feeding trials and experiments carried out during the previous winter.

The agricultural extension work carried on through the Department of Extension consists mainly of the distribution of University publications, the answering of hundreds of requests for specific information of various kinds, and the giving of personal interviews to individuals whose quest for information may involve reference to several departments and faculties of the University.

It is a pleasure to record that this year, as in the past, there has been the closest and most harmonious relations between the Faculty of Agriculture, the University Department of Extension and the Extension Services of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Provincial Department of

Agriculture has been most co-operative at all times, and our grateful thanks are extended to them.

Agricultural Publications.

During the year 2,208 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with. Comparable figures for the previous year were 2,100. During the period of the report 18,944 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out in comparison with 16,845 in the year ending March 31st, 1945. In addition approximately 1,500 copies of Joint Series Bulletins and mimeographed material on Small Refrigeration Plants, Tanning Skins and Hides for Leather, Directions for Collecting Flowering Plants, vegetable gardening and small fruits were sent out.

Publications during the year included:

5,000 copies of Bulletin No. 22 "Swine Production in Alberta".
7,000 copies of Bulletin No. 45 "Diseases of Poultry".
(2,000 of these for the Agricultural Extension Service)
4,000 copies of Circular No. 4 "Legume Inoculation".
(3,000 for the University and 1,000 for the Agricultural Extension Service)
1,000 copies of Leaflet No. 1 "Cultural Methods for Growing Brome Grass and Western Rye Grass in Alberta".
1,000 copies of Leaflet No. 2 "Cultural Methods forr Growing Timothy in Alberta".
1,000 copies of Leaflet No. 6 "Application of Poisoned Dusts".
1,000 copies of Leaflet No. 6a "Contact Insecticides".
1,000 copies of Leaflet No. 15 "Methods of Destroying Ants".
1,500 copies Leaflet No. 19 "Controlling Insect Pests in the Home".

Because of the increasing demand for the presentation of agricultural information in a concise, graphic and inexpensive form the Committee on Agricultural Extension and Publications decided to experiment with a series of publications in the form of barn sheets which farmers or business men might hang up in their barns or offices. Under this policy the following sheets were authorized and published:

5,000 Copies Dairy Barn Sheet
10,000 Copies Swine Barn Sheet
10,300 Copies Map of Soil Zones of Alberta.

Of the foregoing sheets, 3,500 copies of the Dairy Barn Sheet were supplied to the Provincial Agricultural Extension Service. These sheets have proved so popular that the supply of the Dairy Barn Sheet is now exhausted, and only 4,000 copies remain of the Swine Sheet and 6,500 copies of the Soils Map. In other words, 14,800 Sheets have been distributed including those supplied to the Agricultural Extension Service.

Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced 423,900 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 387,236 distributed through the Department of Extension. All bulletins are free to residents of the Province and to a special mailing list. A circular letter was sent out to the foreign mailing list asking if they wished to receive our bulletins, and

those who have replied have been reinstated on our list. During the war the service to foreign countries was suspended.

Press Bulletin.

During the period covered by the report, one Press Bulletin on "Seasonal Notes" was published by the Department of Field Crops. The circulation was increased from 5,500 to 7,500.

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The twenty-seventh University Week for Farm Young People was held from June 7th to 14th, 1945, with a registration of 198 boys, 72 girls and 5 leaders, making a total of 275. This is the greatest attendance recorded in the history of the Week and compares with a registration last year of 196.

The programme was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Household Economics. Speakers included members of these departments and in addition: Dr. E. J. Thompson of St. Stephen's College who gave a short talk to the assembly each morning; Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, who spoke on Reading as a Recreational Activity; A. E. Ottewell; Miss M. Simpson; Dr. C. C. Spence of the Dominion Economics Division, and A. F. Darnell of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Assistance in leadership was given by staff members of several farm organizations. Special thanks should go to Miss Margaret K. Fraser of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who was in charge of the girls, and to Miss Eileen Birch, Secretary of the U.F.A., who was as always most helpful and co-operative.

Approximately $350.00 in scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the Week. Our thanks for these awards go to the Department of Agriculture, for two scholarships—one for a boy and one for a girl, tenable at a Provincial School of Agriculture; to the Alberta Wheat Pool which sponsored 35 delegates and contributed prizes for the grain judging contest; to the United Grain Growers which again contributed two General Proficiency awards; to the U.F.W.A.; the U.F.A.; the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association, Miss Jessie Montgomery and Mr. Jack Marshall, all of whom donated prizes for other contests and events.

Refresher Course in School Administration.

A new and highly successful refresher course in School Administration was held at the University on June 18th, 19th and 20th, 1945, with an attendance of 79. At the end of the three days the delegates decided that the course should be held annually.

The programme was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta School Trustees' Association and the Alberta Divisional Secretaries' Association. The course was open to all school trustees, divisional secretaries and other officials of rural school divisions and urban school boards.

Among those who took part in leading the discussions were: Dr. W. H. Swift, who spoke on the Relationship Between School Boards and Divisional Superintendents; Gordon McClary, C.A., on School Division Accounting; H. E. Spencer and the Hon. C. E. Gerhart on the Relationship Between School Divisions and Municipalities; L. C. Halmrast on Transportation Schedules and Allowances; P. G. Davies, K.C., and K. W. Townshend on Fire, Playground and Van Insurance; Miss J. F. Montgomery and Miss J. Fraser on School Library Services; S. Bruce Smith, K.C., on Common Legal Problems of School Districts; and Dr. K. F. Argue on the subject "Financing Education".

Proceedings of the course were mimegraphed and distributed to the officials who attended the course.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The seventh annual refresher course in Municipal Administration was held at the University on June 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1945, in co-operation with the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers and the Department of Municipal Affairs. The course was attended by 59 secretary-treasurers, councillors and other officials of rural and urban municipalities.

One afternoon's programme was under the direction of the members of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Speakers during other periods included Mr. J. E. Brownlee, who dealt with Legal Problems Affecting Municipalities; Professor F. G. Winspear, who led a discussion on Municipal Bookkeeping; and Mr. A. E. Ottewell whose topic was Effective Public Speaking. Several municipal secretaries presented papers on specialized topics.

Proceedings of the course were mimeographed and supplied to those who attended the course.

Community Life Conferences.

Two community life conferences were held in 1945, one at Park Lake near Lethbridge, on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and the other at Gooseberry Lake near Consort, from July 11th to 15th. The guest speakers included Dr. S. D. Clark of the Department of Sociology, Univerrsity of Toronto; Professor C. B. MacPherson of the Department of Political Science, University of Toronto; Professor V. C. Fowke, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Saskatchewan; and Dr. John Macdonald of the University of Alberta.

The **Park Lake Conference** had a registration of 413, and in spite of the fact that all meetings had to be held in tents the sessions were generally well attended, especially on the first two days.

Gooseberry Lake had its fifth annual community life conference with a registration of 276 as compared with 289 in 1944. As usual the people of the Coronation and Consort districts gave the conference very fine support.

Members of the Provincial Department of Agriculture gave valuable assistance in the programme of each conference. Among these were Miss Esther Anderson, District Home Economist at Stettler; Miss La Prile Low, District Home Economist at Lethbridge; Mr. S. S. Graham, District Agricul-

turist; and Mr. George Carter, Instructor in Carpentry at the Provincial School of Agriculture at Olds.

The conferences were made possible by the generous assistance given by the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education, and by the support of local organizations in each community, to whom our thanks are extended.

In addition to the regular community life conferences the University Department of Extension co-operated with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the National Film Board in arranging a Junior Club Camp at Shorncliffe Lake from July 27th to 29th. Twenty-nine boys and girls were in attendance.

Short Course for Employment Services Personnel.

This course was requested by the National Employment Services, and was arranged in co-operation with the Faculty of Education. Twenty lectures were held Monday and Thursday evenings beginning October 4th, 1945. Registration was 61, and the course appeared to be very well received.

The lectures were planned by Dr. H. E. Smith. Assisting him in their presentation were Professor G. M. Dunlop, Professor J. C. Jonason and Miss M. Simpson, all of the Faculty of Education. The course dealt with the technique of job analysis as applied to employment services, relating the abilities and interests of persons seeking employment to jobs open or likely to be open.

National Film Board Conference.

This conference in the form of a workshop was held at the University on January 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1946. The course was planned by Mr. C. W. Gray, Alberta Supervisor for the National Film Board, in consultation with members of the Department of Extension. The workshop was attended by the field representatives in both rural and industrial circuits as well as by a number of persons interested in the voluntary projection services.

The conference dealt with such subjects as: The use of films in agricultural extension; films and the labour unions; community recreation; films in the schools; the use of films in adult education and general community projects.

Speakers included Mr. J. McFall of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture; Mr. R. Putnam, Provincial Department of Agriculture; and Mr. M. Watts, Provincial Department of Education; as well as staff members of the National Film Board and of the Department of Extension.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees Public Speaking Class.

A class in Public Speaking was arranged upon the request of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for members of their local branches in Edmonton. Classes were held each Monday evening for a period of ten weeks, beginning January 14th, 1946. Although there were only 8 men enrolled, interest remained steady during the entire period of the course.

Land Inspectors' Short Course.

The 8th annual Land Inspectors' and Appraisal Institute Short Course was held on January 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1946, with an attendance of 90.

The course was sponsored by the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture. The first day was given over to discussions relating to construction and property values; the second day to general agricultural and soils sessions; and the third day featured an agricultural outlook programme, with the morning discussions dealing with the "Future of the Livestock Industry" and the afternoon lectures on "Cropping for Profit and Permanence". The guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. E. H. Gowan of the Department of Physics, who spoke on Atomic Energy.

The proceedings of the course were mimeographed by the Department of Extension and a copy sent to each person who attended the course.

Prospectors' Course.

The third short course for prospectors was held at the University from February 6th to March 6th inclusive, under the auspices of the Alberta and North West Chamber of Mines and the Departments of Geology, Mining, and Extension. Fourteen evening classes were held, five in Mineralogy three in Geology, four in Mining, one in Practical Geology, and one in the legal aspects of prospecting. The attendance was restricted to 27 men, of whom over one-half were veterans intending to go into the work of prospecting. All of those who took the course showed a keen interest in the lectures and demonstrations, and the Chamber of Mines was somewhat concerned lest the increased enrolment in the regular University science courses make it impossible for the Departments of Geology and Mining to continue offering the course.

The University Short Course and Co-operative Conference.

The 5th annual University Short Course and Co-operative Conference was held in St. Stephen's College auditorium from February 18th to February 22nd, 1946. The attendance was the largest so far with 231 registrations and about 50 visitors.

Once again special sessions were arranged for members of the livestock co-operatives and for managers and employees of co-operative stores. These preceded the general sessions which were open to all officers, members and employees of co-operative organizations. The livestock sessions included a demonstration of carcass grading of beef, a period on animal diseases and a special show of sires at the University Farm. The store managers' section offered lectures in such subjects as finance problems, managerial problems, bookkeeping and supervision.

The guest speakers in the general sessions included: A. B. MacDonald, General Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada; O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Major M. Syrotuk; and H. A. Crofford, President, Saskatchewan Co-operative Insurance Association; as well as members of the University Faculty, and officers of co-operative organizations. The banquet speaker was Dr. T. W. Grindley, Secretary of the Canadian Wheat Board.

It was the general view of those in attendance that this was the best conference that has been held so far.

Refresher Course in Pharmacy.

The School of Pharmacy again organized the annual Refresher Course in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. The lectures were given in the Palliser Hotel in Calgary on June 12th and 13th, 1945. Speakers were: Dean E. L. Woods on "New Drugs of the Adrenalin Family"; Dr. A. W. Matthews on "Modern Detergents—Their Properties and Uses"; Dr. M. J. Huston on "Variable Responses to the Actions of Drugs"; Mr. A. B. McLennan on "Banking Credits and Loans".

An extension bulletin containing information on recent advances in Pharmacy was prepared with the co-operation of the Registrar of the A.Ph.A. and circulated to members of the Association.

Refresher Course in Medicine.

The 14th annual Refresher course was held at the University of Alberta from May 7th to 11th under the direction of the medical faculty and with the co-operation of the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta Division.

One hundred and twenty-three civilian doctors and two hundred clinicians attached to the services attended.

The Medical Services sent the following speakers: Surg.Lt.Comdr. F. M. Woolhouse, R.C.N.V.R., Toronto; Col. J. D. Adamson, R.C.A.M.C. Consultant in Medicine, Ottawa; Col. Gordon Fahrni, R.C.M.M.C. Consultant Surgeon, Ottawa; Major Rocke Robertson, R.C.A.M.C. Vancouver; W/C R. F. Farquharson, R.C.A., Consultant in Medicine, Toronto, and W/C A. W. Farmer, R.C.A.F. Consultant in Surgery, Ottawa.

The Committee on War-Time Graduate Medical Meetings sent Dr. Edwin E. Osgood, Portland, Oregon, and Dr. Richard L. Vargo, Minneapolis, Minn.

Col. R. P. Strong, Director of Tropical Medicine, Army Medical School in Washington, D.C., was also a guest speaker. Dr. J. R. Fraser of Montreal, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill, delivered the first Conn Memorial lecture under the auspices of the Alberta Medical Alumni Association. Dr. G. Townsend of Calgary and Dr. A. E. Archer of Lamont were also guest speakers.

Refresher Course in Nursing.

An Institute in Industrial Nursing was held in September, 1945, sponsored by the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses. Financial aid was available through the medium of the Federal grant to the Nurses' Associations. The Institute was under the direction of Miss M. McCulla, Acting-Director, School of Nursing, University of Alberta.

It has been felt for some time that with the growing interest in and expansion of the Industrial Nursing field some efforts should be made to give guidance and assistance to nurses in industry—a field that is broadening and expanding and thus demanding greater knowledge and responsibility on the part of the nurses engaged in this type of work. Lectures and discussions included Industrial nursing and what it entails; programme planning and the need for co-ordinated and integrated programmes; the physical

set-up of the plant infirmary; mental hygiene of the worker; eye accidents; the duties and preparation of the industrial nurse; the need for guidance and supervision in an in-service plan for training and continuous staff education.

Classes were held in both Edmonton and Calgary for a one-week period in each city. An approximate average attendance was about 25 each evening.

The nurses of Alberta were fortunate to secure an outstanding leader in Industrial Nursing in the person of Miss Heide Henriksen, Industrial Nursing Consultant for the Minnesota State Department of Health and part-time lecturer at the University of Minnesota. Miss Henriksen, through the kindness of the Department of Health and the University of Minnesota, was loaned to Alberta for a period of three weeks and it was soon realized what a fortunate opportunity the nurses were to have in the presence of this very able and far-seeing visitor.

LIBRARY DIVISION

Miss Montgomery's Retirement.

The Extension Library suffered a great loss this year on the retirement of Miss Jessie F. Montgomery who was its librarian from 1913 to June, 1945. During those thirty-two years she had built up the only professionally-directed rural library service in the province. She has left behind her a fine library and a large group of people grateful for the service she and her staff have given them.

Contact with the Library's readers: the new catalogue and publicity.

One of Miss Montgomery's last good deeds for the library was to prepare a new complete catalogue of the Open Shelf collection, which came from the printers in December. With the growth of the library the cost of the catalogue has become a very large item. This year it amounted to almost one-third of the library's budget, exclusive of salaries. This meant a serious curtailment in book buying, but in spite of this, the catalogue is a necessity. It is being kept up to date at present by mimeographed lists issued every three months.

The appearance of the catalogue was made the occasion for a considerable amount of publicity—in country newspapers, over the radio and by circular letters. The Department is grateful for the co-operation of the rural organizations throughout the province, and of the National Film Board projectionists who were very generous about giving the library publicity on their circuits.

Through other channels more readers were reached. "Books at Random" was the name of the weekly book talk given over CKUA by the staffs of the University library and the University Extension library. Books were reviewed on such topics as international affairs, country life, religion and music as well as biography, travel, children's books and new novels. The library had five exhibits for rural readers, and the librarian gave four talks to rural groups.

As usual a collection of books was sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts—796 books and plays, 52 periodicals. In connection with the work of the Supervisor of Drama, plays were sent out to 445 communities. This is an increase of 138 over last year. Contacts with Service personnel were numerous, since the books of the Canadian Legion Educational Services are housed in the library and their distribution ably supervised by Miss Anne Mason on leave from our staff. About one-quarter of the 2070 books circulated through the Canadian Legion belonged to the Extension library.

Open Shelf.

Largely as a result of the publication of the new catalogue and the publicity given to it, there has been a most encouraging increase in the Open Shelf circulation, which was already in a healthy state. The total circulation of 36,943 is the highest recorded figure for the Open Shelf and an increase of 6,748 or 22.34% over last year's; the greater part of this increase has been since December. If more copies of books had been available the figure could have been higher, as many requsts could not be satisfactorily answered because of books being already in circulation.

Special Libraries.

These are groups of Open Shelf books sent to schools, communities and various groups for three month periods. There were 74 sent out during the year, an increase of 13 over last year's 61; their circulation is included in the Open Shelf figure. Only the recorded circulation can be counted, and as this was received for only 43 out of the 74 libraries the real figure is higher than the recorded 2,432. Last year, records were received for 50 libraries with a circulation of 3,447, so that there is a decrease this year of 1015 in recorded special library circulation, although there is an increase in the libraries themselves.

Reference Work.

The Library has done reference work for schools, for groups such as the Women's Institutes, and for individuals. This year there has been an especially large demand for material having to do with agriculture and with all phases of home planning. There were many requests for reference material on current affairs, on such topics as the United States, and Canada in the post-war world, etc. There is no doubt that there is a keen, wide-awake group of people throughout rural Alberta wanting information on all topics, information that will help them in practical matters and also widen their understanding of the world today.

Open Shelf Circulation Figures.

	1945-46	1944-45	Increase
Books (including Special Libraries)	29,743	25,052	4,691
Pamphlets and clippings	1,822	1,335	487
Periodicals	2,704	1,965	739
Plays	2,674	1,843	831
Total	36,943	30,195	6,748

Regular Travelling Libraries

These boxes of books differ from the Special Libraries in that they are separate from the Open Shelf collection. They are kept made up and are sent to people not desiring particular books or particular kinds of books.

This year the library received a welcome gift from the War Services Libraries. Over 600 slightly-used books of recent date and in good condition were put into the Travelling Libraries, thus enabling us to make much needed replacements in the 90 libraries on hand. Even with these additions we were able to make up only two new libraries, and as a result had to refuse some applications during the winter. Although there is an increase in the number of times the libraries were sent out, and in the total recorded circulation, there is a slight decrease in the average circulation per library. The demand for the libraries seems to be continuing into the spring.

Circulation Figures for Regular Travelling Libraries.

	1945-46	1944-45	Difference
Number of libraries in use	92	90	+ 2
Number of times sent out	163	142	+ 21
Recorded circulation	6889(138 lib)	6342(116 lib)	+547
Average circulation per library	49.92	53.67	—4.75

Book Stock.

Books at April 1, 1945			22,923
Accessions:			
By purchase	784		
Gifts	804		
		1,588	
Withdrawals		331	
Net increase			1,257
Books at April 1, 1946			24,180

Average cost per book $1.75.

Membership.

During 1945-46 there were 2,328 rural borrowers using the Open Shelf and 162 different groups using the Regular and Special Libraries.

DIVISION OF VISUAL INSTRUCTION

After the war ended in Europe, the demands upon the visual instruction services increased considerably. Visual aids had been used extensively during the war for training purposes, and as a result, many people gained a new appreciation of the importance of the film and the filmstrip in any educational programme. Schools and community organizations made many inquiries about suitable kinds of equipment, and the number of orders for projectors far exceeded the supply. The factories are just now beginning to "catch up", and it is clear that more projectors than ever will soon be in use in Alberta.

Films, filmstrips and slides had also been difficult to obtain but toward the close of the year it was possible to make a number of additions to the film and still picture libraries.

In the summer of 1945, the University Summer School offered, for the first time, a course in Visual Aids to Teaching, which was given by Mr. J. W. Gilles of the Faculty of Education, and Mr. H. P. Brown, Supervisor of the Division of Visual Instruction. The course was taken by several school principals, vice-principals and senior teachers. The availability of the facilities of the Department of Extension added greatly to the success of the course.

Still Pictures.

The circulation of still picture material shows an increase over the previous year, though little new material was available. A beginning was made in bringing the film-slide library up to date and in establishing a new library of 2"x2" Kodachrome slides. This smaller size of lantern slide may eventually displace the older standard glass slide. Circulation figures on the few sets of 2"x2" slides in the library are given for the first time.

Lantern Slides.

A total of 424 sets of standard glass slides, and 24 sets of miniature 2"x2" slides, were sent out. These were shown 663 times to audiences totalling 31,750.

Film-slides.

There were 1,083 film-slides sent out, which were shown 1,633 times to audiences totalling 54,000. Slide lanterns were loaned on 40 occasions, and film-slide and miniature slide projectors 41 times.

Moving Pictures.

In addition to our own library, moving picture films are now available to schools from the Department of Education, and to adult groups from Public Libraries in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller. These latter form what is called the Alberta Circulating Film Exchange, established with the co-operation and assistance of the National Film Board. The Board has placed a number of films in each of the five depots, and other films are being made available by the Department of Extension which acts as co-ordinator of the Exchange. Additional films are to be purchased by the sponsoring organization in each city, and these will be made available to all through a rotating system. Films are exhibited in each city by a volunteer projection service of the Junior Chamber of Commerce (in Lethbridge, the Kiwanis Club.)

A considerable number of educational films have been screened by the staff of the Department in order to add suitable films to our own library and to provide screening prints for the guidance of the circulating film exchange depots.

With these additional sources of supply available to schools and adult groups, a decided drop in the circulation of films from the Department of Extension might have been expected. That this did not happen points

to the greatly increased demand and the necessity of these other sources of supply to supplement the service from the Department.

Silent Films.

The circulation of silent films, largely to schools, totalled 786 sets including 2,586 reels. Very few new subjects were added to the silent film library, and the one hundred reels sold to the Department of Education in the previous year were not replaced.

Sound Films.

During the period under review, 7,859 sound reels in 1,817 sets were sent out, making a total of 10,445 reels in 2,603 sets of sound and silent films, an increase over last year in the number of sets and a slight decrease in the number of reels.

Showings of films totalled 4,254, and aggregate audiences 568,933.

Projection Service.

As in previous years, many exhibitions of films were given by operators from the Department of Extension, using equipment provided by the Department. The numbers of showings were as follows: 174 to clubs and societies, 42 to schools, 68 to University classes and clubs, 52 to country points, 18 screenings, a total of 354. Many specialized programmes were compiled for such organizations as the Council for Canadian Unity, the Association of Scientific Workers, and the Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship.

Two new feature films, "Jacare" (a Frank Buck animal picture), and the Shakespearean comedy "As You Like It", proved very popular. A special showing of "As You Like It" to the teachers attending Summer School attracted an audience of 450.

Some new films in series have recently been made available: one series on Physical Education and another on Home Economics. These are proving of great value to the special groups for which they are intended. The Edmonton Adult Education Council has continued to use films of a specialized nature at all of the class assemblies held in three city schools. During the past year, many of the war films received from the National Film Board have been recalled. They are being replaced by new peace-time subjects, many in colour, depicting the Canadian people and their ways of life.

National Film Board Circuits.

The spectacular growth of the National Film Board's work in Alberta, which had been organized under the direction of the Department of Extension, necessitated the appointment of a full-time surpervisor last September. Accordingly, Mr. C. W. Gray, who had been the National Film Board's field representative at Camrose, was brought into the office and made National Film Board Regional Supervisor for Alberta. His duties include the supervision of rural and industrial circuits in the province and supervision of the volunteer projection services.

The arrangement between the Film Board and the Department of Extension is a co-operative one whereby the Film Board pays Mr. Gray's

salary and expenses, while the Department of Extension provides office space, and clerical and technical services. Under this scheme the work of the two organizations is closely integrated with benefit to both.

Ten rural and three industrial circuits were operated during the year. The National Film Board's rural field representatives showed programmes of educational and informational films at 200 points in Alberta each month. Afternoon showings were given in schools for school children, and evening showings in community hall for adults.

Each field representative was supplied with full information regarding University Extension services, and in one case this resulted in 25 travelling libraries being placed in circulation.

The industrial field men showed films in plants and factories and to trade unions and schools.

During the year a total of 3,412 National Film Board showings were made to audiences totalling 435,359.

General Remarks.

The rapid growth in the use of visual aids of all kinds in educational programmes is likely to continue for some time to come. Volunteer projection groups are being organized in a number of centres; churches, schools, libraries, and community groups of all kinds are purchasing projection equipment. The Canadian Red Cross, the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, The R.C.M.P. and the Alberta Motor Association are just a few of the organizations that are working out special arrangements with the department for increased use of films.

From the foregoing it would appear that the division of Visual Instruction will have an increasingly important role to play in adult education.

UNIVERSITY RADIO SERVICE

On May 1st of 1945 the Alberta Government Telephones officially took over direction of Station CKUA, with Mr. Walker Blake, formerly of CJCA, as station manager. The University, however, received the guarantee of three hours daily Monday to Friday each week for its programmes.

On July 28th, 1945, the station moved from its location in the Power Plant Building on the University campus to new studios in the Provincial Building. Pending the arrival of new equipment, the University studio equipment was borrowed temporarily.

When the University of Alberta resumed its regular broadcast activities in the fall of 1945, the hours 1 to 2 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m., and 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. were granted unconditionally for the University programmes. As the station's new broadcast equipment has not arrived to date, all programmes of necessity have originated in CKUA's studios in the Provincial building.

The Radio Programme Committee, set up in the fall of 1944 for the purpose of co-ordinating and directing the University programmes, held two meetings during the year. Two important suggestions were made at the Spring meeting: the first, that the University purchase recording equipment, and the second that a new site be found, if at all possible, for the University broadcasting studios.

Music Programmes.

The hours from 1 to 2 in the afternoon and from 7 to 7:45 in the evening have been devoted, as in past years, to the playing of good recorded music. Arrangements were made in the Spring term to correlate the selections played in the Music Hour with the pieces studied by the students in certain University Music courses.

Weekly organ recitals on the Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall have been given by Professor John Reymes-King, head of the Music Division of the Department of Fine Arts. These recitals have been broadcast as part of the Music Hour.

Talks illustrating the examination pieces in the Syllabus of the Western Board of Music were given regularly on Friday evenings at 7:00 o'clock by Professor Reymes-King, and by a number of well-known teachers of music in the city. Copies of these talks have been mimeographed and sent out to many students and teachers in the province upon request.

Faculty Programmes.

The Chimney Corner.—This programme was inaugurated in the fall of 1944 in an attempt to bring to the average listener a keener awareness of the pleasure to be found in the reading of good books. The programme was presented each Monday and Friday evening throughout the winter with four readers taking part. Selections were chosen from the many fields of good literature in order to appeal to the most diverse tastes. In spite of little evidence of audience, it was felt that this programme was one of the most worthwhile of all the University presentations.

Curtain Going Up.—These talks by Sydney Risk, Supervisor of Drama for the University, brought timely and practical advice on play selection, stage organization, and acting, to teachers and students of dramatics, and to theatre groups throughout the province.

Books at Random.—Many interesting talks were given in this series by members of the staffs of the University Library and of the University Extension Library. Increased circulation of books on the Open Shelf was no doubt due, in part at least, to the interest stimulated by these informal book chats.

Behind the Headlines.—These fifteen minute talks on topics of current interest were rated among the most popular of CKUA's educational programmes. Speakers included not only members of the faculty of the University but also many outstanding men in other fields, some of whom were secured through the co-operation of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Education for Tomorrow.—Education for Tomorrow has been broadcast this year as a joint presentation of the Faculty of Education at the University and of the Education Society of Edmonton. Local educational officials, teachers and principals of city schools, members of the Faculty of Education, all shared in making this a very worthwhile contribution. A panel discussion by a number of high school students proved to be a highlight of the series.

World of Science.—This weekly series of chats on scientific questions—the most difficult type of programme to "put across" to a radio audience unless presented in popular form and on distinctly topical subjects—was ably handled by different members of the science departments at the University.

Alberta Stories.—This programme, the outcome of much investigation into the wealth of Alberta folklore, was carried on this year by Philip H. Godsell, F.R.G.S., who succeeded Robert E. Gard as Director of the Folklore and Local History Project.

The Alberta Farm and Home Forum.—The Alberta Farm and Home Forum, presented jointly by the University and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, was broadcast Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings over CKUA, and carried Monday and Wednesday evenings by CFRN in Calgary. A new feature of the series was the number of actuality broadcasts. Among the most successful of these were the broadcasts from the University Farm and from the laboratories of the Pathology and Plant Science Departments. For the second year in succession this programme remained on the air throughout the summer months, and will continue this year again without a break.

CBC Programmes.

The University and CKUA co-operated with the CBC in releasing two very fine programmes—"Of Things To Come—A Citizens' Forum" and the half hour "Drama" Programme from Winnipeg heard on Thursday evenings.

Student Programmes.

University students were responsible for a number of programmes each week throughout the winter session.

Varsity Varieties — Programmes prepared and presented by such campus organizations as the Drama Club, the Education Society, Newman Club, and others. The plaque offered by CKUA for the most original production was awarded to the Education Society for its short play, "No Longer Normal."

Campus Musicale—featured musical talent from among the student body. This programme was ably directed by Victor Graham, brilliant young fourth-year student, winner of one of the 1946 Rhodes Scholarship awards.

Gateway News and Sport News—presented outside of University time, at 12:20 p.m. Tuesday and Thursdays, respectively.

The University Extension Service takes this opportunity of expressing appreciation for the courtesy and co-operation of the management and staff, both of station CKUA and of the Alberta Government Telephones throughout this rather difficult year of change.

FINE ARTS DIVISION

Drama.

With the cessation of hostilities, the development of community dramatics, which had been in abeyance during the war years, began to take its place once again as a major factor in the field of drama in the Province.

This, along with the steady development of dramatics activities in the schools, has resulted in a larger number of Short Course Drama Schools being held and a greater demand for the services of the Dramatic Director as an adjudicator at festivals, and has put a greater call on the stage equipment which the Department of Extension makes available to all groups in the Province.

A further indication of this renewed peace-time interest is in the growth of the advisory service through correspondence. Approximately 1,500 letters were received and answered throughout the year.

The Drama Supervisor adjudicated at festivals of from one to three days' duration at the following points:

Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Sexsmith, Hythe, Debolt, Peace River, Cadomin, Lethbridge, Calgary, Coleman, Moose Jaw, Barrhead, Greencourt, Rochfort Bridge, Cherhill, Onoway.

Short Course Drama schools were held at:

Berwyn, Grande Prairie, Peace River, Medicine Hat, Ryley, Wetaskiwin, this being three more than the previous year.

Although the Department now has a good stock of portable stage and production equipment, there is not sufficient to meet all demands, and much of the Supervisor's time has been spent in keeping the equipment in a good state of repair, so that as many as possible of the requests for lights, scenery units and costumes may be fulfilled. Equipment has been sent during the year to 25 different points in the Province, in addition to over 20 schools and community groups in the Edmonton area.

The interest shown in plays written by Alberta dramatists and the desire to produce these plays has mounted steadily. The revised list of Western Canadian plays, which the Department now handles as Agent, has grown to 24. In view of the demand for such plays, the problem at the present time is to find more of them, and this can only be done by searching out, developing and encouraging potential Canadian dramatists. Over 1,000 copies of these Canadian plays were sold to groups in Alberta during the year, which is a substantial increase over the number in the previous year, and approximately 60 performances of Western Canadian plays were given in Alberta during 1945-46.

An added service provided by the Department of Extension this year was the arrangement whereby the Drama Supervisor acted as Faculty Adviser to the University of Alberta Drama Society. An extensive programme was carried out with the Drama Supervisor superintending the productions of the four plays entered in the Annual Inter-year Competition in November.

He was also responsible for initiating and carrying through, in co-operation with the Society Executive, the first inter-university Drama Festival, in February. For this occasion, the University of Alberta acted as host to three casts travelling to Edmonton, one from each of the other three Western Universities. Two performances on February 1st and 2nd in Convocation Hall made up of four representative plays from the four Western Universities created wide-spread interest. This festival augurs well for future, closer co-operation between those responsible for dramatic programmes in the Western Universities.

The Drama Society's major effort of the year was the first production on any stage of a new three-act play, "Stampede", by the University's own resident playwright, Gwen Pharis Ringwood. The Drama Supervisor kept in close touch with the playwright while the play was being written, and produced the play in Convocation Hall early in March. Three additional performances were given in Calgary under the auspices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of that ctiy.

These added duties involving many extra hours of working time necessitated some curtailment of other Extension activities.

The lecture series of radio talks known as "Curtain Going Up" which have been carried on for several years, were broadcast again this year, but due to other out-of-town demands on the Supervisor's time, the series was discontinued at an earlier date than usual, and only 20 talks were given as against the 26 of the previous year. However, the programme remained as popular as ever and the response from listeners was most encouraging.

Due to the transference of Station CKUA to the Alberta Government Telephones with less time for University programmes, productions of radio plays originating from the University, were suspended so far as direct personal supervision from the Drama Supervisor is concerned. However, he advised on the scripts and the productions of four plays which were broadcast by the University Drama Society.

As during the previous year, the Supervisor was asked to attend a large number of rehearsals of school plays, when he advised the teachers and students in many difficult problems of acting and production.

There has been the usual large number of miscellaneous items, personal interviews in the office of the Drama Supervisor especially this year, with University students who are interested in obtaining further instruction in drama either at the University or at Banff.

The requests for loan of plays from the Extension Library have increased over the previous year. Approximately 135 packages of plays, personally selected by the Supervisor, were sent out to groups, not only in Alberta, but also in Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The 1945 Session of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

On August 25th, 1945, the Banff School of Fine Arts completed its thirteenth intensive summer session. The final registration was 427 students. This represents an increase of 61 students over the previous year and 213 over 1943.

As in previous years, the students came in substantial numbers from six of the nine provinces of Canada and from many parts of the United States. Alberta students constituted approximately 40% of the total enrolment.

The percentage of students coming from other provinces and from the United States has been increasing year by year, thus emphasizing the growing national and international character of the school.

The student body is made up mainly of school teachers, college and high school students. Other people are there who are taking the coure for recreation, as a hobby or professionally. Included among the latter group

are a number of community leaders from all over Canada and the United States. The quality of the student material is very high indeed, and this has contributed in no small measure to the exceptionally fine spirit of the school.

Because of the lack of housing and dining accommodation in Banff it was decided to limit registration to 350 full-time civilian students. In addition to this, arrangements were made to accept some 40 Service Personnel for whom accommodation was available in the Armed Services hostel. The difference between the 390 full-time students and the 427 actually registered is accounted for by part-time students who were able to arrange their own accommodation and who replaced other part-time students who were present for less than the full period of the school. Actually the registration for the 1945 school could have been substantially higher had it not been the policy to restrict registrations.

In the Art division, for example, the aim was to have not more than 130 students present at any one time. In the Applied Art division the classes in leather were restricted, and quite a number of students were advised not to come because the class was filled. This situation serves to underline the need of more adequate facilities being provided at Banff at an early date.

The school was favored by practically ideal weather during the full four and one-half weeks' term, and this contributed in no small measure to the enthusiastic and happy spirit which prevailed throughout.

The National Film Board of Canada made a two reel 16 mm. film in color of the school with a view to showing other Canadians and people abroad the emphasis that is being placed on cultural growth and development in Canada. The fact that the classes were being filmed added greatly to the interest and excitement of the students during the term, although many of them found that movie-making is not nearly as glamorous as they had previously believed.

The work in all divisions during the current year was of an exceptionally high quality, and it would be unfair to stress one division more than another.

Art Division.

As in past years the Art division had the largest enrolment with 140 full and part-time students. This number could have been substantially larger except for the quota. The division was under the direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., assisted by Mr. W. J. Phillips, R.C.A., and Dr. A. Y. Jackson of the Group of Seven, J. W. G. Macdonald, D.A. (Edin.), and Mr. James Dichmont, A.S.A. Altogether some 1,500 paintings and drawings were completed during the month, one student alone completing some 42 individual paintings. From these 1,500 paintings a selection of 300 was made to go on exhibition during Festival Week at the end of the school. A further selection of 65 canvases was selected to go on tour of the Western Canada Gallery Circuit in 1945-46, and to be sent later to a number of galleries in Eastern Canada as well.

A remarkable feature of the festival exhibition was the large number of paintings that were eagerly purchased by visiting tourists. Without question the average quality of student work in this division was the highest of any year since the school's inception.

Continuing the policy initiated in 1944 the school purchased four representative canvases from the students for the purpose of adding them to the permanent Banff School collection. In addition to this, four more paintings were donated by an anonymous donor. The names of the eight students whose pictures were selected are as follows:

Miss Martha Houston, High River, Alta.
Mrs. Dorothy Williams, Kamloops, B.C.
Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont.
Mr. Joseph Plaskett, New Westminster, B.C.
Mrs. W. W. Martin, Regina, Sask.
Miss Ruth Pawson, Regina, Sask.
Miss Marjorie Bull, Winnipeg, Man.
Miss Jean C. Sheehan, Clairmont, Alta.

Theatre Division.

The Theatre Division recorded a slight increase in registration over the previous year and there was a notable increase in the number of male students in attendance, many of them men recently discharged from the Armed Services. The staff of the Theatre Division consisted of Mr. Sydney Risk of the University of Alberta, Prof. Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake City, Mr. Burton W. James of Seattle, and Dr. E. P. Conkle of the University of Texas. The first three members have been on the staff in previous years but Dr. Conkle was a new-comer in 1945 and made a particularly valuable contribution to the school. His classes in Playwriting and Short Story were extremely interesting and successful. The work of these two classes was a decided improvement over the previous two years, and some particularly good plays and short stories were turned in.

The policy of giving encouragement to the production of new Canadian plays was continued and New Canadian Play Night was one of the highlights of the school. Three new plays had their premiere production on this occasion. They were:

To Meet the Chinooks . . . by Alan A. Fraser, Calgary,
An Evening in August . . . by Phyllis Alexander, Calgary,
The Rainmaker . . . by Gwen Pharis Ringwood, Edmonton.

The latter play was written as one of the fellowship requirements in the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project.

The major production "Gaslight" was under the able direction of Prof. Jos. F. Smith, and played to packed houses on two successive nights at the close of the school.

The amount of work accomplished in the Theatre Division in the short space of four and one-half weeks is always a source of amazement to those who see the results; and the fact that a high standard of work is maintained throughout reflects great credit on instructors and students alike who enter into the work with a great deal of zest and enthusiasm.

Writers' Conference.

For the second year in succession an Alberta Writers' Conference was held as part of the Banff School of Fine Arts. Some nine writers came especially for the conference, and in addition a number of students who attended the Playwriting and Short Story courses also registered for the Writers' Conference.

Dr. E. P. Conkle of the University of Texas, and Dr. E. K. Brown, distinguished Canadian man of letters from the University of Chicago, were the special guest lecturers for this conference and both made very valuable contributions. The majority of the sessions were under the general chairmanship of Mr. Dan McCowan of Banff, well-known Canadian lecturer and author. Mr. McCowan was ably assisted by Sgt. Major A. F. Key of Calgary, Mr. W. W. Parker, Waskatenau, and Miss Sheilagh Jameson of Midnapore who acted as conference secretary. Many fruitful discussions dealing with various phases of the writers' craft were held, and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that the conference was more useful to the writers than the initial conference of 1944. The writers made a unanimous request for a similar conference to be held in 1946.

Music Division.

The 1945 Music class was without question the finest class in Music that was ever assembled at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Dr. C. S. Lang of the Royal College of Music, London, who was a guest at the school during the term, stated that never in all his experience had he seen a more talented group of students brought together in one class-room. This was indeed high praise from a man who is a world authority. Undoubtedly the Music Division has made great strides in the last years under the able direction of Mr. Max Pirani, and the point has now been reached where it will be necessary to place a limit on the number of students who can be accepted for the classes in Piano. Mr. Pirani's recital during the school and the recital given by his students were high points in the school programme. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that leading music teachers in the western provinces are making a point of encouraging as many as possible of their pupils to attend the Banff School. Taking a lead in this regard are Miss Dorothy Bee of Regina; Mrs. R. Speakman of Field, B.C., and Mrs. Gordon Egbert of Calgary.

Applied Art Division.

Some 80 students registered in the various sections of the Applied Art Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts. This is by far the largest registratiton to date in this field. The work in Weaving and Design was again given under the direction of Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson of Winnipeg, and Mrs. R. B. Sandin of Edmonton. They were ably assisted by Miss Elizabeth Knox of the Canadian Legion staff at the University, and by Miss Frances Morton of Calgary who was responsible for the work in leather, and Mrs. Norman Vandelinder, also of Calgary, who had charge of the work in glove-making. The work in leathercraft has proved to be one of the most popular activities of the school, and quite a number of students had to be refused admission to this class because of lack of accommodation. Miss

Morton did a particularly competent piece of work in directing the class in leather work. Mrs. Vandelinder, a newcomer to the Banff staff, proved to be a first-class teacher and succeeded in accomplishing a great deal of work in a very short time.

Of special interest to the school was the fact that some 40 C.W.A.C.'s from the four western military districts, were sent by their respective Commands to take a special two-weeks' course in weaving and leathercraft. These girls were to be given responsibility for assisting in the carrying out of handicraft classes on their respective stations during the winter of 1945-46. The Service personnel turned out an amazing amount of work of uniformly high quality during their short time at the school. Undoubtedly this interest in the handicrafts by the Armed Services will have far-reaching effects in stimulating the growth of handicrafts in Canada, because many of the girls intend to continue the work when they return to civilian life.

As in previous years, special encouragement was given to the creation of new and original designs in both weaving and leather, and a very satisfactory response was obtained.

Some 300 pieces of high quality work including scarves, purses, belts, camera cases, suit lengths, coat and dress materials, etc., were included in the handicraft display during the festival week. Many of the students were offered fantastic prices for articles made at the school, one girl being offered $65.00 for a leather purse which cost her $6.50 for the materials. A representative selection of this exhibit is being sent with the exhibit of paintings on the tour of Canadian galleries.

Oral French.

The Oral French Division had one of its most successful years and was again under the direction of Prof. A. L. Cru, formerly of Columbia University, assisted by Mme. Yvonne L. Poirier-Cru, and Mlle. Mathilde Sellon of Vancouver. While this division of the school has always exhibited a high degree of enthusiasm, this year's excelled in that regard over the previous years. A highlight of the course was the visit of the French Ambassador to Canada, Count d'Hautecloque and his wife and daughter who spent a pleasant afternoon chatting with the students and taking part in their discussions.

Altogether the 1945 Banff School of Fine Arts with its large enrolment of enthusiastic students from all over the North American Continent once again served to underline the great contribution that the Banff School is making to the cultural development of this Dominion. The most pressing need as far as the school is concerned at the present time is the provision of more adequate housing and dining facilities, and it is earnestly hoped that the initial steps to provide these will be taken before the 1946 school gets under way.

Community Art Schools.

Lethbridge.—The Lethbridge Community Art School was held from June 3rd to 13th, with Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, as the instructor. The enrolment was 15. Unfortunately it rained

every day and the class had to be held inside. However, a "Community Centre" building with good lighting was obtained and students were able to carry on class-work quite satisfactorily. Each year the student doing the best work is awarded a scholarship tenable at the Banff School of Fine Arts, the winner this year being Miss Karen Axelson.

Edmonton.—Following the practice of previous years, a short course in Drawing and Painting was held at the University, the dates this year being June 18th to 30th. The attendance was 34 compared with 44 in the previous year. The instructors in this course were Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and Miss Annora Brown of Macleod, one of Alberta's leading artists who has done much to encourage the use of native design in the Foothills region of Alberta.

Instruction was given in landscape drawing and painting on outside locations in the afternoon periods, while the evening periods were devoted to drawing and painting in the studio followed by lectures, discussions and criticisms of compositions. This course has proved very popular with art students in this district.

Medicine Hat.—At the request of the Medicine Hat Art Association an art school was organized at Medicine Hat, commencing on January 26th and continuing to May 11th, 1946. The services of Mr. H. G. Glyde and Mr. W. J. Phillips were secured, and during the period ending March 31st four trips were made to Medicine Hat. The course consisted of instruction in life drawing, still life, composition, illustration or design, with assignments for home work. Altogether 41 students have enrolled in the class which far exceeded expectations. Several of these are young people of school age. Many however are between 20 and 30 years of age. Most of the students are beginners, only about ten having had previous training.

University Art Class.—At a meeting of the former members of the University Art class and of the Teachers' Art class held in the Museum of Arts on October 22nd, 1945, it was agreed that those present should proceed to organize an art class for the coming year. This class is really a continuation of the Edmonton Art School, and is held at the Univerrsity. There were three sessions, the first session being from November 3rd to January 16th, the second from Jan. 19th to March 20th, and the third from March 27th to May 18th, 1946. The services of Mrs. P. B. Mortimer were secured for the Wednesday evening meetings. Mr. H. G. Glyde of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, came to Edmonton on seven occasions for Saturday afternoon and evening meetings of the class. He also outlined assignments for the Wednesday evening classes.

The subjects dealt with in this series consisted of life drawing, still life, composition, design criticism, painting, picture making, portrait painting, etc. The attendance at the first session was 20, the second 27, and the third 25. The instructors prefer that the class be limited to 25 students.

University Weaving Class.—As stated in last year's report, the first weaving class continued on into April, 1945, with an attendance of 12 students.

In the fall a new series of 15 lessons each was organized, but great difficulty was experienced in getting a class-room. However, through the courtesy and co-operation of the Edmonton Library Board and Mr. Hugh C. Gourlay, Librarian of the Edmonton Public Library, the upstairs room of the south side library was made available, and the University installed fluorescent lights. The first class was held from November 29th to January 28th on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Owing to the fact that only 15 looms were available, not more than 15 students could be accommodated. The second class was held from February 5th to March 26th, with 15 students in attendance, and a third class consisting of 9 lessons is continuing into April with all looms in operation.

The classes received instruction in warping and threading a loom, draft reading, pattern arrangement, weaving a simple luncheon set, and weaving a sampler or runner. Articles made during the courses consisted of drapes, suit yardage, dress yardage, luncheon sets, bags, runners, upholstery, etc.

There is great enthusiasm for this work, and we have many names on our waiting list of people who wish to enroll in the next course offered.

University Leathercraft Class.—The University's work in handicrafts was extended this year to include leathercraft. Altogether three classes were held with a fourth class extending into April. The first two classes were held from November 28th to January 2nd, and consisted of 15 periods each. One class met twice a week in the afternoon, and the other twice a week in the evening. The third class was held from February 5th to March 26th, and met in the evening. Altogether the attendance at the three classes was 46.

The instructor was Miss Mary de Mezey, and the work consisted of instruction in the use and types of leather, cutting and pattern-making, design, tooling, carving and assembling. The projects undertaken by members of the class included ladies' purses, wallets, desk sets, camera cases, belts, gloves, etc.

MUSIC

The establishment of a Department of Fine Arts, within the Faculty of Arts and Science, during the year marks a significant step forward in the University's encouragement of cultural activities in the Province. During the past number of years it has been possible to do a considerable amount of extension work in Art and Drama but comparatively little had been done outside of the Banff School of Fine Arts and the University's radio programmes to encourage good music.

The appointment of a Professor of Music has made it possible to make a beginning in developing an extension programme in music, the same as in art and drama. During the period since September, when he took over his duties, Professor Reymes-King has made a number of extension trips to various parts of the province, during which he addressed teachers, trustees, music teachers' groups, and service clubs. A good deal of Professor Reymes-King's time during the initial term has been given to the work of organizing the Western Board of Music. He has also presented a number of organ recitals over radio station CKUA. During the term a considerable amount

of time was given to personal interviews and correspondence with students and individuals desiring musical information of various kinds.

An indication of the response that is being met in developing the musical programme is the fact that various business organizations and individuals have donated 28 prizes and scholarships to the value of approximately $2,400.

With such encouragement to musical students, the future of an extension programme in music looks most encouraging.

CANADIAN LEGION EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

On March 31st, 1946, the Canadian Legion Education Services which were started shortly after the outbreak of war and for which the Department of Extension had the administrative responsibility in the Alberta Command, came to an end. From a small beginning the Canadian Legion Educational Services developed to the point where, in the last four years of the war, it was providing an important contribution to the training efficiency of personnel in all branches of the armed services. In the six years during which these services operated, 25,458 men and women participated in tutorial classes, directed reading courses, and correspondence courses. The figures by years are shown in the following table:

1940 - 41	597
1941 - 42	2,400
1942 - 43	4,784
1943 - 44	5,783
1944 - 45	6,729
1945 - 46	5,165
	25,458

Instruction was offered in some 70 subjects which included everything from elementary school subject matter to courses at the university level.

During the year under review, 3,936 students were registered in correspondence courses; 1,249 participated in tutorial classes of three months or longer; 439 participated in directed reading courses, and 2,070 special library books were distributed.

During the past year special emphasis has been placed on Canadian Legion Educational Services' work in military hospitals. As at March 31st, 3 instructors were working full time as teachers in Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals. The doctors in charge of these hospitals have been most appreciative of the work that has been done, stating that not only has the educational work been useful in helping the men to rehabilitate themselves but it has also aided convalesence by giving the men a constructive means of using time that would otherwise pass very slowly.

Some men in hospitals and out of them, have used the Canadian Legion Educational Services as a means of aiding them in clearing off high school deficiencies so that they could enter university.

During the past year the Regional Secretary, Mr. R. T. Dick, visited all Navy, Army and Airforce stations in Alberta several times and made a

special point of spending a considerable amount of time in the military hospitals.

The Canadian Legion Educational Services work carried on for women service personnel has been under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Knox, who has performed a most valuable service. During the year over 800 service women took advantage of classes in handicrafts and sewing. Fifteen civilians and 4 service women were employed as assistants to Miss Knox, giving instruction on the stations.

The number of class room hours was increased considerably over previous years. In some cases classes were running all day as well as in the evenings. Excellent work was done in weaving, leather tooling, wood work, needle craft and sewing. A particularly interesting feature of the work has been the "Remake" classes, where service uniforms were dismantled and converted into civilian clothes.

During the month of August, 40 C.W.A.C.'s from the four Western provinces attended the Banff School of Fine Arts, where a special class was held in weaving and leathercraft. Upon their return to their respective stations, these women were of great assistance to the civilian instructors, who would have found it very difficult to handle the large enrolments without this partially trained assistance.

During the year several very interesting and creditable exhibitions of handicraft work were given by service personnel.

While the war is over, the demand for the services offered by the Canadian Legion Educational Services continues. This is particularly true in the case of hospitalized veterans and discharged personnel, as well as those in the services. In view of the continued demand, arrangements have been made for the work to be carried on after March 31st throrugh the Committee on Education of the Canadian Legion, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Thus a rather unique experiment in a national programme of education, started in the emergency of war, is likely to be carried on in some form during the peace.

STAFF

In concluding this 33rd annual report on the extension activities of the University of Alberta, it is again a pleasure to record with grateful appreciation, the fine service and co-operation that has been given by all members of the University staff. Members of the teaching staff of the University have cheerfully added to the heavy teaching burden the responsibility of giving extension lectures, radio talks, and short courses. The sympathetic and co-operative attitude towards extension work that has been shown by all members of the University Faculty has greatly facilitated the organizational work involved in carrying through a very heavy extension programme.

Mention should be made here of the loss, through retirement, of one of the pioneers of University extension work. Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, who was University Extension Librarian for thirty-one years, retired in June, 1945, leaving behind her a fine tradition of disinterested public service. Her place as Extension Librarian has been taken by Miss Flora Macleod of Calgary.

As in the past, it is a pleasure to mention the fine degree of co-operation that has been received by the University from all members of the staffs of both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, other governmental services, and from the leaders of farm organizations.

During the year the University has received splendid co-operation and assistance from such business organizations as The Alberta Wheat Pool, The United Grain Growers, The United Farmers of Alberta Central Co-operative Association, the Dairy Pools, The Alberta Livestock Co-operative, The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, and others. These organizations contain within their memberships the major portion of the rural population of the Province and thus provide a most effective medium through which the University can reach the people of rural Alberta.

A special word of appreciation is due to all of the members of the staff of the Department of Extension, who have continued to meet increasingly heavy demands cheerfully and efficiently.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Lectures

Number of lectures:		
University teaching staff	332	
Attendance	31,751	
Department of Extension staff	108	
Attendance	12,365	
Aggregate attendance		44,116
Number of radio talks	207	

Conferences and Short Courses

University Week for Farm Young People	275
Refresher Course in School Administration	79
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration	59
Community Life Conferences:	
Park Lake	413
Goosebery Lake	276
Shorncliffe Lake Junior Club Camp	29
Short Course for Employment Services Personnel	61
National Film Board Conference	25
C.B.R.E. Public Speaking Class	8
Land Inspectors' Short Course	90
Prospectors' Course	27
University Short Course and Co-op. Conference	281
Refresher Course in Pharmacy	90
Refresher Course in Medicine	323
Refresher Course in Nursing	50
Banff School of Fine Arts	427
Lethbridge Community Art School	15
Edmonton Short Course in Art	34
Medicine Hat Art Class	41
University Art Class (3 sessions)	72
University Weaving Class (3 sessions)	39

University Leathercraft class (3 sessions)	46	
Aggregate attendance		2,760

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned	40	
Filmslide and miniature projectors loaned	41	
Sets of lantern slides sent out	424	
Sets of miniature slides sent out	24	
Number of times slides used	663	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		31,750
Filmslides sent out	1,083	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides		54,000
Sets of moving picture films sent out	2,603	
Number of reels in sets sent out	10,445	
Number of showings given	4,254	
Aggregate attendance, moving pictures		568,933
National Film Board showings	3,412	
*Aggregate attendance, N.F.B. showings	435,359	
Total attendance, V.I.		654,683

Canadian Legion Educational Services

Registrations in tutorial classes	1,249	
Registrations in correspondence courses	3,936	
Registrations in directed reading courses	439	
		5,624
Total registrations in C.L.E.S. courses, 1940-46	25,458	

Library and Debating Service

Number of Travelling Libraries in use	92	
Number of times sent out	163	
Recorded circulation		6,889
Number of Special Libraries sent out	74	
Open Shelf Circulation		
Books	29,743	
Pamphlets and Clippings	1,822	
Periodicals	2,704	
Plays	2,674	
		36,943
Books to Service Pesonnel		2,070
Books and magazines sent to Banff School of Fine Arts	848	
Number of package libraries for debaters sent out		178

* Until this year the attendance figures for the showings on the National Film Board Rural Circuits were included in the total attendance of the V.I. Division, since the rural circuits were then directly administered by the Department of Extension. If these figures were included this year it would mean adding 435,359 to the attendance total.

Study Group Material

Number of sets of Citizens' Forum bulletins sent out	350	
Number of sets of other study group courses sent out	51	
		401

New Canadian Plays

Number of copies of New Canadian Plays sold	1,000

Publications

Press Bulletin circulation (one issue)		7,500
Agricultural publications:		
Bulletins sent out during the year	18,944	
Mimeographed circulars sent out during the year (estimate)	1,500	
Barn Sheets and Soil Zone Maps distributed	14,800	
		35,244
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	387,236	
University News Letter:		
Number of issues	9	
Circulation		1,710
Stage Door:		
Number of issues	6	
Circulation		2,500
Alberta Folklore Quarterly:		
Number of issues	4	
Circulation		5,500

Recapitulation

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, moving pictures, conferences and short courses, Canadian Legion Educational tutorial classes and correspondence courses	707,183
Total circulation of books, travelling libraries, package libraries, plays, periodicals, study group courses, New Canadian plays	47,481
Total circulation of Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, News Letter, Stage Door, Alberta Folklore Quarterly	52,454

CONCLUSION

The review of University extension activities included in this 33rd annual report covers a period which marks the transition from war to peace. During the war the spirits of millions of people were buoyed up by the hope that out of the holocaust would come a better world. As has been the case all through history the first months and years of peace are times of difficulty and disillusionment. This post-war period is no exception. In such a time the role that universities can play in meeting disillusion with hope, fear with confidence, and irresponsibility with facts, is vital indeed.

The responsibility of the University lies, not only in welcoming all who served in the war, in whatever capacity, but in extending the sobering light of knowledge to all its wide constituency in whatever degree that opportunity affords. If it is to do this effectively, there must be adequate financial, moral, and personal support from all who would benefit.

This report, emphasizing as it does the increasing use that is being made of university men and facilities, serves to underline the importance of the University in the reconstruction period.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,
Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ANNUAL REPORT

on Extension Activities of the University of Alberta

for the Year ending March 31st
1947

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, September, 1947.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

FRANK GORDON BUCHANAN, B.A., M.A., representative of the Senate.

HENRY ELVINS SPENCER, representative of the Senate.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, B.A., M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

FLORA MacLENNAN MACLEOD, M.A., B.L.S., Extension Librarian.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXTENSION ACTIVITIES
of the
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
For the Year Ending March 31st, 1947

Edmonton, April 30th, 1947.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the thirty-fourth Annual Report on extension activities of the University of Alberta for the period ending March 31st, 1947. The report includes an overall picture of the various extension activities carried on by the different faculties and departments. Where statistics are used they can be taken as conservative.

In spite of the heavy burden placed on the teaching staff by the record enrolment of regular students, every effort has been made to see that the important public relations' side of university activities as represented by extension work has not been neglected.

The staff have been most co-operative at all times, and the results of their efforts are such that the University is making a greater impact on the life of the community it serves, each year.

Among the highlights of the year's extension activities were the twenty-two short courses and conferences held either at the University or in carefully selected centres throughout the province. Most of these courses varied in length from three or four days to five and one-half weeks. Some consisted of classes meeting twice weekly over a period of months. Each year new groups are coming to the University for authoritative and specialized information, and the servicing of these groups is a very important phase of university work.

The number of short courses held during the year was the same as the year before. Some of the previous courses were not repeated but some new ones were added. Courses not repeated during the year were: the Refresher Course in Nursing, which is not an annual event; the short course in Public Speaking for the railway brotherhoods; the course in Personnel Counselling, and the annual Prospectors Short Course. The latter course was held at Yellowknife, N.W.T. instead of at the University.

New courses added in 1946-47 included a general agricultural course for field representatives of the Imperial Oil Company, and three new extension classes in Art. The greatly increased demand for instruction in drawing and painting by community groups is one of the significant high-lights of the year's work. It also reflects the growing awareness of our people of the importance of art in every-day life.

Enthusiastic art classes extending throughout the winter months were held at Edmonton, High River, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. More recently arrangements have been made to start similar classes in Ponoka and St. Paul. This growing art consciousness is in part a tribute to the pioneer work of artists like H. G. Glyde and W. J. Phillips and to the influence of the Banff School of Fine Arts whose students are usually the ones responsible for getting extension classes in art and drama organized in the communities in which they live.

The Banff School itself had its most successful year with a record enrolment of 568 students after turning away over 200 students for lack of accommodation.

It is gratifying to note that the extension library had its most successful year since 1929. Record increases of 27% were shown in the number of travelling libraries sent out. There was also an increase of 24% over the previous year in the circulation of books. Most gratifying of all, and a direct result of a larger appropriation, was a 60% increase in the circulation of children's books. This important side of the library's work would show still greater results if more books were provided.

Another feature of the year's work worthy of special mention has been the tremendous increase in the use of visual aids, such as films and slides, in educational and community programmes. During the year the University provided an average of 24 programmes a day for every day in the year, of lantern slides, film strips and educational films. As more and better films are becoming available and as more projection equipment can be obtained, schools and communities are quick to take advantage of the help that visual material can make to educational programmes.

As in the past and in spite of the heavy teaching load, members of the University staff gave a lot of time to extension work. During the year a total of 1,057 man-days of work were given to extension activities by members of the teaching staff as distinct from the staff of the Department of Extension. This compares with 1,142 man-days last year —a very slight reduction when the heavy student enrolment is considered. For purposes of arriving at a suitable index of time spent, which can be used for comparative purposes from year to year, the term "man-day" is used and this is simply a unit of eight hours devoted to extension work.

Of the 1,057 man-days devoted to extension work, 471 days were given to the preparation and delivery of 306 public lectures. This compares with 458 days given to 322 lectures in the previous year.

Members of the teaching staff gave 389 days to answering extension correspondence in comparison with 412 days in 1945-46. A further total of 197 days was given to personal interviews in comparison with 262 days in the previous year.

The aggregate number of people recorded as having received or participated in University extension activities during the year is 622,094. Of this number 589,947 are listed as having participated in activities

conducted directly by the staff of the Department of Extension. By far the greatest proportion of these were those who participated in educational film showings either put on by or supplied by the Department. Altogether records show that 5,890 film programmes were put on for an aggregate audience of 488,822. In addition to this 99,242 people attended 2,878 programmes where either lantern slides or film strips were used.

Short Courses.

From the standpoint of educational content and the effect on a large number of communities, the University's short course programme is undoubtedly the most important phase of extension work. The fine public service that the University is rendering through its short courses is being increasingly appreciated each year. That these courses touch on many facets of community life, is readily seen by their number and variety. A complete list follows:

A short course for Appraisers and Land Settlement Supervisors under the Veteran's Land Act.
A refresher course in Sanitary Inspection.
A refresher course in School Administration.
A refresher course in Municipal Administration.
The 28th annual Farm Young People's Week.
The Lethbridge Community Art Class (summer session).
The Community Life Conference at Joussard.
The Community Life Conference at Lake Saskatoon.
The 14th annual Banff School of Fine Arts.
The University Extension Class in Weaving (fall term).
The University Extension Class in Leathercraft (fall term).
The University Extension Class in Leathercraft (winter term).
The National Film Board and University Film Conference.
The annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference.
The University Extension Class in Art, Edmonton (fall term).
The University Extension Class in Art, Edmonton (winter term).
The University Extension Class in Art, High River.
The University Extension Class in Art, Lethbridge.
The University Extension Class in Art, Medicine Hat.
The ninth annual Short Course for the Institute of Appraisers.
A Refresher Course in Medicine.
A Refresher Course in Pharmacy.

In addition to the foregoing, members of the staff of the Department of Extension played a major role in the Leadership Training Courses sponsored by the Edmonton Recreation Commission.

EXTENSION LECTURES

During the period covered by this report 441 extension lectures were given as compared with 440 in the previous year. Of this number, 135 were given by the staff of the Department of Extension, divided as follows:

Director	56
Assistant Director (part time)	6
Assistant Professor of Extension (part time)	25
Agricultural Secretary	42
Extension Librarian	3
Supervisor, Visual Instruction	3
	135

The number of lectures given by the various faculties and departments follows:

	1946-47	1945-46
Faculty of Arts and Science (including School of Household Economics)	88	97
Faculty of Applied Science	19	10
Faculty of Medicine (including schools of Pharmacy and Nursing)	50	19
Faculty of Agriculture	125	135
Faculty of Education	20	66
Faculty of Dentistry	—	5
Faculty of Law	4	no record
Department of Extension	135	108
	441	440

The total attendance at all extension lectures, apart from film programmes, was 32,147 as compared with 44,166 in the previous year. The drop in the average attendance is accounted for mainly by the fact that there were fewer very large meetings addressed by the faculty in 1946-47.

It had been hoped that it would have been possible to carry out a similar series of lectures to that given by the Department of Physics last year, on the Department of Atomic Energy. However, the different departments that were approached with a view to putting on such a series felt that they did not have the time to do so.

Radio Talks.

During the year 1946-47, 216 radio talks were given as compared with 207 in the previous year. The number given by the various faculties and departments follows:

	1946-47	1945-46
Faculty of Arts and Science	91	64
Faculty of Applied Science	7	3
Faculty of Medicine (including Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy)	4	4
Faculty of Agriculture	36	37
Faculty of Education	4	55
School of Household Economics	16	not listed
University Library staff	20	not listed
Department of Extension	38	44
Total	216	207

Exclusive of those given by members of the staff of the Department of Extension, the preparation and presentation of lectures and radio talks given by the teaching staff involved expenditure of 471 days' work as compared with 458 last year.

In those cases where substantial reductions in the number of radio talks given are shown, the reduction is due almost entirely to that faculty or department's pre-occupation with an unusually heavy teaching load.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

Citizens' Forum.

The most popular study group activity carried out by the Department of Extension was again the Citizens' Forum, sponsored jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Approximately 110 study bulletins were distributed weekly to members of Forum groups in Alberta, and to other interested persons.

Twenty-four (24) Forums were formally registered in Alberta, and sent in weekly reports of their discussions to the Department of Extension, which was responsible for organizing this activity in the province. Weekly summaries of these reports were prepared and broadcast over radio stations CJCA, Edmonton; CFAC, Calgary; and CJOC, Lethbridge.

During the year 25 sets of study material were sent to groups studying the following subjects: Co-operation—9; Child Psychology—5; Credit Unions—7; Psychology—3; and Farm Management—1.

There has been a steady decline in the circulation of study material to organized groups over a considerable period of time. A partial explanation lies in the fact that groups are interested in new and topical material, and the present list of subjects is no longer fresh. On the other hand, it must be recognized that organized study by adult groups is at a low ebb compared with the wide interest of ten years ago.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

What has been said above about the sets of study material applies with almost equal force to the package libraries for debating and dis-

cussion groups. During the year 120 package libraries of debating material were sent out, in comparison with 178 sets in the previous year. Although the demand has decreased, those who receive the material are very appreciative. A representative of a Catholic Youth organization from Nanaimo, B.C., recently wrote: "I cannot really express the help this material has been to our clubs. The debate this year surpassed all previous years, and this in no small way was attributable to the help we received from you."

As soon as time and staff permit, this whole service must be revised and brought up to date.

THE UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER

The University News Letter is issued at intervals by the Department of Extension at the request of the newly-formed University Committee on Public Relations. It is distributed to approximately 350 persons, and is intended primarily for the use of newspaper editors and the news editors of radio stations in Alberta.

The machinery for obtaining from Departments items of interest for inclusion in the News Letter is not yet working smoothly, but it is hoped that the flow of material will improve next year as the purpose of the News Letter becomes more fully appreciated.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND PUBLICATIONS

The responsibility for the agricultural extension work done by the University falls mainly on the Faculty of Agriculture, although a certain amount is also done by members of the Department of Extension.

During the year members of the Faculty of Agriculture gave 125 lectures to a total audience of 11,215. In addition, 36 radio talks were given by members of the Faculty.

Individual farmers, farmers' organizations and business men are constantly calling upon the Faculty of Agriculture for specialized information. The extent to which this was done in 1946-47 is shown by the fact that Faculty members devoted 274 days to the preparation and delivery of public lectures, 377 days to extension correspondence and 139 days to personal interviews with people who came to the University in search of information.

In addition to the extension work described above, members of the Faculty prepared a number of new bulletins, circulars and leaflets during the year. Several old publications were revised and brought up to date. These publications are printed and distributed through the Department of Extension.

One of the outstanding features of the University's agricultural extension work is the Annual Feeders' Day at the University Livestock Farm, which each year attracts from 600 to 1,000 visitors who are anxious to hear the results of the latest feeding trials and nutritional experiments.

The agricultural extension work carried on through the Department of Extension consists mainly of distributing several thousand copies of

University publications and to answering hundreds of requests for information of various kinds, which is of a general nature and which may touch the interests of several faculties.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the most harmonious and co-operative relations obtain between the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Extension, and between both of these groups and the extension services of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and its personnel have been very helpful on many occasions, and our grateful thanks are extended to them.

Agricultural Publications.

In the period under review 3,130 individual requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with. This is an increase of 922 over the previous year. In the same period 25,195 bulletins, circulars and leaflets were sent out—an increase of 6,251 over comparable figures in the 1946 report. In addition, approximately 800 copies of Joint Series bulletin and mimeographed material on Small Refrigeration Plants, Tanning Skins and Hides for Leather, Directions for Collecting Flowering Plants, Vegetable Gardening and Small Fruits were distributed. However, this does not indicate the total demand since, owing to printing difficulties, several of our bulletins were out of print and the pressure of work made it impossible for members of the University staff to prepare new bulletins.

The past year has been marked by the re-establishment of relations with many foreign scientific institutions in Europe and Asia. A total of 350 bulletins were sent to Czechoslovakia, China, Philippines, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Gold Coast, Mexico, Australia and England. All are anxious to bring the Canadian sections of their libraries up to date.

The returned veterans attending the Schools of Agriculture and No. 8 V.C.T.C., Red Deer, made extensive use of our agricultural bulletin service. A total of 729 bulletins were sent to these schools in response to individual requests from students, but the bulk of the bulletins sent out went to farmers who are becoming increasingly aware of the need for agricultural information.

Publications printed and re-printed during the year included:

5000 copies of Bulletin No. 10 "Binder and Knotter Troubles."

5000 copies of Bulletin No. 34 "Cattle Finishing in Alberta."

5000 copies of Bulletin No. 44 "Cropping for Profit and Permanency."

5000 copies of Bulletin No. 46 "The Potato Crop in Alberta."

5000 copies of Circular No. 22 "Selecting, Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle."

3000 copies of Leaflet No. 11 "Cultural Methods for Growing Sweet Clover in Alberta."

3000 copies of Leaflet No. 16 "Cultural Methods for Growing Crested Wheat Grass."

5000 copies of "Press Bulletin", June 8, 1946—"Feeders' Day Programme.

Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced 454,900 bulletins, circulars and leaflets have been printed, and 412,431 distributed through the Department of Extension. All bulletins are free to residents of the Province and to a special mailing list.

Press Bulletin.

During the period covered by the report, one Press Bulletin on "Seasonal Notes" was published by the Department of Field Crops. The circulation was 7,500.

CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 28th annual University Week for Farm Young People was held at the University from June 6th to 13th, 1946, with a registration of 197 boys, 73 girls, and 5 leaders, making a total of 275. This is the same number as in the previous year which was the largest attendance recorded in the history of the Week.

The programme was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Household Economics.

Speakers included members of these departments, and in addition such speakers as Dr. E. J. Thompson of St. Stephen's College, who gave inspirational talks each morning; Miss M. McCulla of the School of Nursing; Prof. W. H. Johns of the Department of Classics, who spoke on "The United Nations Today"; Dr. C. C. Spence of the Dominion Economics Division, on "Planning the Farm Business"; N. N. Bentley, Principal, Vermilion School of Agriculture, on "Policies of the Provincial Department of Agriculture", and Mrs. V. G. MacDonald of the Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture, who spoke to the girls on "Services of Home Economics Division."

For recreation there were sing-songs led by Mr. H. P. Brown; Sunday band concert, and an organ recital in Convocation Hall.

Prof. M. L. Van Vliet and Prof. A. W. Eriksson of the Department of Physical Education, conducted recreational activities for the boys in the Drill Hall. Miss Margaret Fraser was in charge of the girls in residence and she also gave the physical training. Mr. F. W. Peers was in charge of the boys in residence.

Approximately $350.00 in scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the Week. Our thanks for these awards go to the Department of Agriculture, for two scholarships tenable at a School of Agriculture; to the Alberta Wheat Pool for sponsoring 35 delegates and contributing prizes for the grain judging contest; to the United Grain Growers for two General Proficiency awards; to the U.F.W.A., the U.F.A., the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association; the Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association; the Maple Leaf Petroleum, Ltd., and to Mr. Jack Marshall who donates a cup each year for the Sports' events.

University Short Course for Appraisers and Settlement Supervisors under the Veteran's Land Act.

A special short course and workshop for Appraisers and Settlement Supervisors under the Veteran's Land Act, was held at the University from April 3rd to 9th, 1946, with an attendance of 160.

Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, welcomed the delegates and opened a series of lectures and demonstrations by members of the University faculty and others. Topics discussed included: The Making of a Farm Map; Objects and Pitfalls of Appraisal; The Place of Buildings in Farm Appraisal; Costs of Construction and Renovation; Soil Zonation, Appraisal and Management Problems; Typical Profiles, Soil Colour and Common Structures; Soil Laboratory Textures, Horizons, Colours; Soil Phases; Topography Appraisal and Erosion Problems, Stones, Draining; Soil Evaluation; Methods and Cost of Clearing Bush Cover; Soil Management Problems; Peat, Solonetz Soils; Farm Machinery; Evaluation of Used Farm Machinery; Care and Repair of Farm Machinery; Establishing the Veteran on a Half Section Farm in the Gray Wooded zone; Pest Control; Weed Control; Facts Gleaned from a Study of Pioneer Farm Businesses; Provincial Policies and Services; The District Agriculturist Service; Services of the University; and Round-table Discussion on Public Relations.

Speakers taking part in the programme were: Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; Donald Cameron and S. O. Hillerud, Department of Extension; Prof. Andrew Stewart, Department of Political Economy; W. Earl Bowser, Senior Dominion Soils Specialist; H. V. Allam, District Superintendent V.L.A., W. G. Duncan, V.L.A.; and E. R. Ransby.

A Proceedings of the course was prepared by the Department of Extension and a copy given to each member in attendance

Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection.

A refresher course in Sanitary Inspection was held at the University from April 22nd to 27th, 1946, with an attendance of 24. This course was under the direction of the Provincial Department of Health in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Extension, and its purpose was to familiarize the Sanitary Inspectors, through the use of lecture, laboratory and discussion periods, with the basic principles underlying sanitary inspection.

The first day's programme consisted of talks on "Alberta's Health," by Dr. M. R. Bow; "Agriculture and Public Health," by Dr. R. D. Sinclair; and orientation courses on Communicable Diseases, Nursing, etc., by Dr. A. Somerville, Mr. J. H. Brown, and Miss H. G. McArthur of the Provincial Department of Health. This was followed on the second day by discussions of Sanitary Problems associated with Food-handling Establishments and Beverage Rooms; Sanitation in Hotels and Beverage Rooms, under the direction of Dr. G. M. Little, Edmonton Medical Officer of Health, and representatives of The Hotel and Restaurant Association, the Alberta Liquor Control Board, and the Alberta

Hotelkeepers' Association. On the third, fourth, and fifth days, the subjects of Insects and Sanitation; Milk and Milk Products; Sanitation and Nuisances; Sanitation and Plumbing; Bacteriology; Vital Statistics; Nutrition and Health; Sanitation and Recreation; Communicable Diseases; and Tourist Camps—Sanitation and Classification, were dealt with by Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. C. C. Evoy, Dr. H. R. Thornton, Mr. J. Butterfield; Dr. R. M. Shaw, Mr. Arthur Packford, Dr. H. Siemens, Mr. J. B. McGuire, Mr. A. Richardson, Dr. A. Somerville, Mr. D. B. Menzies and Mr. D. E. C. Campbell respectively. On the last day of the course Mr. J. Butterfield and Mr. W. Pillidge dealt with reports and resolutions. The banquet was held in the University Cafeteria.

Although the attendance is small, this course is very valuable as a means of keeping municipal sanitation engineers and other officials up to date on the latest methods in sanitation and health.

Refresher Course in School Administration.

The second annual Refresher Course in School Administration was held at the University on May 21st-23rd, 1946, with an attendance of 72.

The programme was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta School Trustees' Association and the Alberta Divisional Secretaries' Association.

Among those who took part in the lectures and discussions were: Mr. A. J. Hamilton on "Bookkeeping for School Divisions and Office Organization in School Divisions; Mr. H. E. Balfour, on "Centralization, Inclusions and Community Centres"; Dr. H. L. Siemens, on "School Health Services"; Mr. K. W. Pugh on "Special Legal Problems Affecting School Divisions (a) Minimum Wage and Hours of Work Act, (b) The Workmen's Compensation Act" by W. S. Rose, and (c) 1946 Amendments to School Legislation" by J. F. Swan, Sec., Department of Education; "Departmental Grants" by A. P. Wilson, Manager, School Grants Branch, Department of Education. Others who took part in discussions were: Mr. A. B. Wetter, Department of Education, Major W. E. Frame, Superintendent of Schools; Donald Cameron, Director, Department of Extension. The panel on School Library Services consisted of Miss F. Macleod, Librarian, Department of Extension; Miss Grace MacDonald, Edmonton Public Library; Mr. L. A. Thurber, Superintendent of Schools, Red Deer; Mr. O. C. Griffiths, Sec. Treas. Wainwright School Division. Those who took part in the discussion on Modern Classrooms, Teacherages and Dormitories, were Prof. H. A. MacGregor, Faculty of Education; Mr. W. W. Butchart, Architect, Buildings Branch, Department of Education; Mr. Foster Gow, member of the Foremost School Division Board; and Mr. L. A. Thurber.

The Proceedings of the course were mimeographed and copies distributed to the officials who attended the course.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The eighth annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration was held at the University on June 19th-22nd, 1946, under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta Associa-

tion of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers and the Department of Municipal Affairs. The attendance at this course was 76. Greetings from the Government of the Province of Alberta were extended by the Hon. Lucien Maynard, Attorney General, while Mr. Jonathan Wheatley extended greetings on behalf of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts.

One afternoon's programme was under the direction of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Speakers during other periods included: Mr. A. M. Brownlee, on "Legal Problems Affecting Municipalities"; Mr. J. H. Lowther, Chief, Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, on "Municipal Accounting"; Mr. G. M. Blackstock (paper read by Bruce Massie) on "Public Utilities Board and its Relation to Municipal Affairs"; Mr. D. N. Gardiner, Sec.-Treas. M.D. of Beddington, on "Cost Accounting and Road Maintenance; and the Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier of Alberta, on "The New Deal in Dominion-Provincial Relations as it Affects Municipalities." Mr. A. Farmilo, Mr. Reg. Whitaker, and Mr. A. Leitch of the Workmen's Compensation Board, dealt with "The Workmen's Compensation Act as it Affects Municipalities." Dr. A. Somerville, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Health, gave a talk on "Health Insurance as it will Affect Municipalities."

The Conference banquet was held at the Corona Hotel, with Dr. R. D. Sinclair as guest speaker, his subject being "The World Food Situation."

Proceedings of the course were mimeographed and copies distributed to those who attended the course.

Community Life Conferences.

Three Community Life Conferences were planned for the summer of 1946, but because of an outbreak of Infantile Paralysis in the Consort area the conference at Gooseberry Lake had to be cancelled.

The programme of the Community Life Conferences covered a variety of topics including: World Affairs, Agriculture, Home Economics, Community Planning and Recreation. A fine selection of educational sound films was used to illustrate the lecture material wherever possible.

Special guest speakers on the Conference programme included Dr. R. A. Preston of the Department of History, University of Toronto; Hugh Allen, President of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, and Miss Pauline Hiatt of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Members of the Department of Extension taking part were: Donald Cameron, F. W. Peers, S. O. Hillerud, and Miss Elizabeth Knox.

The Conference at Joussard on Lesser Slave Lake was a pioneer effort sponsored jointly by the Department of Extension, the School Board of the MacLennan School Division, and the community of High Prairie.

Great credit must be given to Superintendent E. C. Stehelin of MacLennan, for his untiring efforts to make the conference a success.

The conference was something new in the experience of the people of the area, and for many, provided their first direct contact with members of a University Faculty. Over 100 people attended most of the sessions which were held in the community hall at Joussard on the shore of Lesser Slave Lake. Those in attendance presented probably the greatest variety of people and backgrounds to attend a University short course in Western Canada. The group included Indians, half-breeds, French, Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, Ukrainians, Polish, and a couple of Chinese. The occupational backgrounds were equally varied, including trappers, fishermen, lumber-jacks, farmers, mink ranchers, school teachers, storekeepers, and so on.

The fact that the conference was held in the middle of one of Alberta's chief mink-raising areas added to the interest. The all-pervading effluvia of mink and stale fish was everywhere, and the whole experience was at least something new in the life of the guest instructor from the Department of History of the University of Toronto, newly out from England and getting his first experience in adult education in Western Canada.

The Lake Saskatoon Community Life Conference.

After an interval of two years another Community Life Conference was held at Lake Saskatoon under the auspices of the community organizations in the Grande Prairie-Beaverlodge area, and the district co-operatives. The programme dealt with agriculture and home economics, world affairs, community planning and organization; co-operation, and recreation. The same panel of speakers as was in attendance at Joussard provided the programme with the assistance of the district agriculturist, Mr. Strynadka; the district home economist, Miss Hiatt; Mr. E. C. Stacey of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Beaverlodge, and Mr. Hugh Allen representing the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and the Rev. Charles Kitney representing the United Church. Altogether 55 people were in attendance at the conference.

University Short Course and Co-operative Conference.

The sixth annual University Short Course and Co-operative Conference was held in St. Stephen's College auditorium on February 19th-21st, 1947, under the direction of the Department of Extension and the Provincial Committee on Co-operative Education. The attendance at this course was 65, a decrease of 166 from the previous year's conference. This is accounted for in the main by the fact that the consumer co-operative organizations held their own managers' school apart from the University conference.

The guest speakers at this course were: Mr. W. V. Torma, former Educational Director, Northern States Co-operative League, Chicago, who spoke on "Educational Methods in Co-operative Field Service" and "Organizational Patterns among Co-ops in the United States"; Mr. Robert Milliken, Counsel for Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers, Regina, whose subjects were "Aspects of the Taxation Question" and "Diversity of Organization in Relation to Business Administration";

Mr. A. B. MacDonald, Secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada, who spoke on "Where do we go from Here on the Taxation Issue?"; and Donald W. Richmond, Assistant Secretary, Manitoba Wheat Pool, whose subject was "Youth and Co-ops."

Other speakers were: W. S. Scarth, Arthur Smith, Ellis Johnson, and Glen Wright in panel discussion on "Field Service and Membership Relations"; F. J. Fitzpatrick on "Progress of Alberta Co-operatives"; Mr. O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on "Alberta's Opportunity in Canada's Future Agricultural Production Programme"; Prof. J. P. Sackville, on "Finishing Beef Cattle for Market"; Dr. R. J. Bilyea, Dominion Government Inspector, on "Diseases and Injuries of Cattle"; J. E. Featherstonhaugh, Dominion Government Marketing Services, on "Grading Beef and Hog Carcasses"; and Prof. Andrew Stewart, on "The Farmer's Position in the National Economy". Another panel discussion was held on "Patterns for the Future" in which Mr. N. F. Priestley, Wm. Torma, Russell Stanley and Mr. A. T. Baker took part. "Community Centres and a Pattern for Rural Life" was the title of a discussion by Donald Cameron, Sylvan O. Hillerud, and A. S. R. Tweedie of the Department of Extension.

A special luncheon on the second day was provided by courtesy of J. C. Peter, Manager, Swift Canadian Company. The closing banquet was held in the Club Roosevelt, and Mr. Torma spoke on "The Place of the Co-operative Movement in the World To-day."

The Agricultural Short Course for Imperial Oil Field Men.

At the request of the Imperial Oil Company a short course in Agriculture, having to do mainly with the use of modern power machinery, was held from February 24th-26th, 1947. Those in attendance were mainly the district representatives of the Imperial Oil Company. Altogether 18 representatives took the course, and the understanding was that each representative was to try and impart as much of the information gained as possible to the 18 or 20 local agents under his supervision.

The main topics and the speakers who gave them were as follows:

"Agriculture and Industry," by Dr. R. D. Sinclair.

"Plows and Tillage Machinery," "Horse Power—What Is It?," "Draft Implements," "Binder and Knotter Troubles," by Prof. J. Macgregor Smith.

"The Nebraska Tests," "The Combine Harvester," by B. T. Stephanson, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering.

"Rural Electrification," by Bruce Martin, of Department of Agriculture.

"Supervisor's Farm Sales Work," by R. S. Stevens.

"Weed Control," by H. J. Mather.

"John Doe's Extra Dough," by H. S. Fawcett.

"Farm Programme," by J. E. Akitt.

"Demonstration 'Tractor Clinic'," by C. S. Markle.

"Greases and Cold Weather Lubrication," by C. S. Markle.

"Acting Agent," by J. G. Cumming.

"Soils," by W. E. Bowser.

"Fuel Testing," by J. S. Charlesworth.

Motion pictures were shown on "Magic in Agriculture," "The Plow that broke the Plains," and "Up from the Earth."

The programme concluded with a banquet in the Macdonald Hotel.

Community Art Schools.

It was pointed out earlier that one of the significant developments during the year was the growth of the University's extension classes in Art. Apart from the value of the classes themselves it is important to note that the students who attended the winter extension classes in all cases completed class hours equivalent to a regular university summer session; that is, each student put in more than the minimum 60 hours required for a summer session course. Brief notes on each of the courses follow:

Lethbridge Extension Class in Art—Summer Session.

The Lethbridge Community Art School was held from June 3rd to 15th, 1946, with 19 students in attendance. Prof. H. G. Glyde was the instructor. After having extremely bad weather during the two previous years, 1946 weather was favorable for out-door work, and the secretary reported a splendid school.

The student adjudged as making the most progress at these courses each year is awarded a tuition scholarship to the Art Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts. No award was made this year.

The Lethbridge Extension Class in Art—Winter and Spring Term.

At the request of the Lethbridge Sketch Club an art class was held in Lethbridge during the months of January, February and March, with an enrolment of 25 students. Miss Annora Brown, well-known painter of Macleod, was the instructor in charge, and she made two trips a week to Lethbridge to instruct the class.

The 25 students attending this course completed a total of 1,513 student hours of instruction, which meant that those participating received the equivalent of the regular 60 hour summer school course.

University of Alberta Extension Class in Art, Edmonton.

Two extension classes in Art were held at the University during the regular term, one from October to the end of December, and the other from January to the end of March. Both classes were under instruction from Prof. H. G. Glyde, assisted by Mr. Murray Macdonald of Edmonton.

Attendance in the fall class was 36, and in the winter term 32. The students attending these two classes also completed class hours equivalent to a summer school session, and they were most enthusiastic about the opportunity offered.

University Extension Class in Art—Medicine Hat.

For the second consecutive year the Medicine Hat Art Association joined with the University in sponsoring an extension class in art in

that city. Some difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable instructor, and for this reason the class did not get under way until January. However, arrangements were made with Mrs. Marian Nicoll of Bowness, to go to Medicine Hat once a week during the period January to May inclusive. The alternate class night was supervised by one of our Banff School of Fine Arts' students, Mr. J. J. Barrie. Students in this class were most enthusiastic and completed an average of 61 class hours per student. The enrolment was 33.

A scholarship to the Banff School of Fine Arts was awarded to Mr. Malcolm O'Connor, as the student making the most progress during the term.

University Extension Class in Art—High River.

The High River Sketch Club joined with the University in sponsoring an intensive extension class in art during January and February. The class was in charge of the well-known artist, W. J. Phillips, R.C.A. of Calgary, who spent every second Sunday with the students. The other sessions were under the direction of Miss Martha Houston of High River, a teacher who has attended six sessions of the Banff School of Fine Arts and who has made remarkable progress herself. The enrolment was 17.

This class, like the others, completed the equivalent of a summer session course, and the students were most enthusiastic about the beginning that had been made.

In summary, 118 students in the four centres of Edmonton, High River, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat completed a total of 6,414 class hours of instruction in the most successful year of Extension work in art in the history of the province.

University Extension Class in Weaving.

A University extension class in weaving was held for the third year in succession under the instruction of Mrs. R. B. Sandin. The class was held upstairs in the south side library through the courtesy of the Edmonton Public Library Board, from October 29th to December 19th, 1946.

It had been the intention to continue the class in the new year. However, there were a number of complaints from people using the library, that the noise of the looms disturbed their reading. Consequently the class had to be terminated, and although every effort was made to find other suitable space, none could be found and no weaving class was held in the new year.

During the course two lessons of two hours each per week were given to 18 students. Many more students would like to have registered but neither space nor equipment would permit taking more.

University Extension Classes in Leathercraft.

The second University extension class in Leathercraft was held in the upstairs of the south side library from November 4th to December

19th. The class had two periods of two hours each per week. Miss Elizabeth Knox of our Banff School of Fine Arts' staff was the instructor, and 23 enthusiastic students were in regular attendance. This class had to be discontinued at Christmas time because of the noise interfering with the library.

In the new year a long search was made for suitable space but none could be found until an arrangement was made with the Garneau United Church to use its facilities for a short time. A small class of seven met twice weekly from February 7th to the end of March.

As a result of the extension classes in handicrafts carried on during the past three years, considerable interest has developed in this field, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long until the University is able to acquire suitable quarters in which a proper programme can be carried out.

Refresher Course in Pharmacy.

The School of Pharmacy organized the annual Refresher Course held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. The lectures were held in the Macdonald Hotel on June 10th and 11th, 1946. Speakers were: Miss Mary Wholey on "The Action and Uses of Digitalis"; Dr. J. Romeyn on "Penicillin"; Dr. M. J. Huston on "The Therapeutic Utility of the Sex Hormones", and Dr. O. Rostrup on "The Treatment of Arthritis."

During the year the School of Pharmacy with the Edmonton Retail Druggists' Association sponsored a series of extension lectures on "The Science of Pharmacy." The programme was as follows:

November 18, 1946. Dr. M. J. Huston—The Action of Certain Drugs on the Response of Muscle to Nerve Stimulation. (A Research Report).

December 2, 1946. Mr. G. E. Myers—The Inhibition of the Growth of Tubercle Bacilli. (A Research Report).

January 13, 1947. Mr. J. R. Murray. The Suffield Experimental Station.

January 27, 1947. Miss M. A. Wholey Liver Preparations.

February 11, 1947. Mr. G. A. Groves. Sex Hormone Assays. (A Research Report).

February 24, 1947. Mr. B. E. Riedel The Effects of Barbiturates and certain other Drugs on Muscle Response. (A Research Report.)

March 10, 1947. Mr. A. M. Bailey. Anti-Histamine Preparations. Mr. L. Chatten, Arsenical Antidotes; Miss N. Pascoe, Peptic Ulcers and Their Treatment.

March 24, 1947. Mr. R. Crisafio, Diuretics; Miss S. A. Kobylnyk, Choleretics; Mr. D. N. Kushner, Sclerosing Agents.

Three extension bulletins were prepared in co-operation with the Registrar of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association and circulated to all druggists in Alberta. These bulletins contain information on recent scientific and pharmaceutical developments of practical significance.

Dr. M. J. Huston presented a series of lectures on the "Actions and Uses of Sex Hormones" at the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association Summer School at Vancouver in June, 1946.

Dr. Huston delivered a radio talk on March 25th entitled "The Pharmacist" in a series on medical science sponsored by the Medical Faculty.

Refresher Course in Medicine.

The 15th Annual Refresher Course given by the Faculty of Medicine was held from May 13th to May 17th, 1946. It was attended by 150 doctors.

The guest speakers were:

Cyrus C. Sturgis, Professor of Medicine, University of Michigan; Director of Internal Medicine, University Hospital; Director of the Thomas Henry Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Angus D. McLachlin, Professor of Surgery, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Charles W. Burns, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. H. Baker, Director, Division of Tuberculosis Control, Department of Health, Alberta, Calgary, Alberta.

The remainder of the speakers on the programme were members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta.

LIBRARY

At the end of a busy year in the library, it is gratifying to find that there is a noteworthy increase in circulation figures. An increase of 12,201 or 41% in the Open Shelf books brings this year's total to 41,944, a substantially higher figure than ever before.

Although there are several factors contributing to this increase, it seems fairly certain that the most important is the printed catalogue kept up to date by lists of additions sent every three months to about 1,000 readers. It is chiefly through this contact that we are building up a larger group of steady borrowers—people who like to make reading a part of their daily lives because of the refreshment and stimulation it brings them. We are still touching only a fringe of the work that might be done. At present, however, the demand we are trying to meet is almost more than can be satisfactorily dealt with by the number of our staff members and the size of our book budget.

Travelling Libraries show an increase over last year of 27% in the number of libraries sent out and 24.3% in recorded circulation. There was a slight increase in the appropriation for these libraries last year, but their quality could still be improved by the expenditure of both more time and more money.

Special libraries, collections of 35 books from the Open Shelf, show a small increase. Their recorded circulation of 4,575 is included in the

Open Shelf figures. Seventy-nine special libraries were sent out in 1946-47 as compared with 74 in 1945-46.

One of the most interesting aspects of the work this year has been with children's books. An increase in the budget allowed us to add about 500 books to the juvenile collection. These have melted from the shelves like snow in summer, and the circulation of children's books has increased by 60%. The Library has discriminating readers from the picture-book level upward, and quite a number of Albertans not much more than six years old are receiving their weekly package of books from the Extension Library.

Again, the Library is indebted to individuals and organizations who have been most generous in their co-operation. It has also received much appreciated gifts of books from some of its readers.

The Librarian and staff of the main University Library have given the large part of the radio book talks on the programme "Books at Random," seven of which were given by the Extension Librarian and two staff members—Mrs. Broughton and Miss Ghostley. The Library has had generous publicity from some of the farm weeklies, and from various farm organizations. The National Film Board projectionists have earned our gratitude for the publicity they have given the library, on their circuits.

Gift from the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

During the war the Extension Library housed the books circulated by the Canadian Legion Educational Services in Alberta. With the closing down of these services, the Canadian Legion has transferred some 2,000 of their books to our collection. They will be of the greatest value to us and to veterans throughout the province as well as to our other readers, and our grateful thanks are due to the C.L.E.S.

The Library ends a very successful year of hard work, but it is felt that there is still much more to be done. A larger staff would give more opportunity for field work and further publicity. More books, including more duplication of titles, would mean both a larger choice and quicker service for our readers.

Open Shelf Circulation Figures.

	1946-47	1945-46	Difference
Books (including Special Libraries)	41,944	29,743	+12,201
Pamphlets and clippings	1,650	1,822	— 172
Periodicals	3,577	2,704	+ 873
Plays	2,615	2,674	— 59
	49,786	36,943	+12,843

Travelling Library Circulation Figures.

	1946-47	1945-46	Difference
Number of libraries in use	92	92	
Number of times sent out	208	163	+ 45
Recorded circulation	8,566 (in 196 Libraries)	6,889 (in 138 Libraries)	+ 1,677
Average circulation per library	43.7	49.9	— 6.2

Book Stock.

Books at April 1, 1946:			
Accessions:			
By purchase	1,477		
Gifts	148		
Transferred from C.L.E.S.	104		
		1,729	
Withdrawals		546	
Net increase			1,183
Books at April 1, 1947			25,363

Average cost per book, $1.74.

Membership.

During 1946-47 there were 2,648 postage accounts for rural readers, and 162 different groups used Regular and Special Libraries.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The past year has shown a decided increase in the use of Visual Aids to education, both in schools and adult education. Over 100 additional sound moving picture projectors were acquired by schools, churches, community organizations and government departments during the year. This resulted in a heavy demand upon the facilities of the Division of Visual Instruction. The figures recorded for the current year exceed anything previously reported in over 30 years of activity in this field. Up to three years ago, the Department of Extension of the University was the only source of supply for educational films for the schools, churches and community organizations of Alberta. In 1944 the Audio-Visual Aids Branch of the Department of Education was established for the purpose of making silent and sound teaching films available to the schools free of charge. The demands upon this organization have also been heavy, and the need for additional supplies of films to meet the need has become increasingly evident.

A little over a year ago the Alberta Circulating Film Exchange System was organized. Under this plan, film depots were established in various centres. These were supplied with films by the National Film Board and the Department of Extension. The plan has expanded to the point where film libraries have been established in some 20 points in Alberta and the North West Territories. Supporting this system of decentralized film libraries are 26 Community Film Councils, several Junior Chambers of Commerce, many public libraries, trade unions, industries, women's groups, and at two points, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Department of Extension is the co-ordinating agency of the Alberta Circulating Film Exchange which is operated in two sections, one in the South taking in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, the Crowsnest Pass and Red Deer; and the northern section which includes McLennan, High Prairie, Peace River, Grande Prairie and Dawson Creeek. Most of these film depots are operated in conjunction with public libraries.

The rapid expansion and use of educational films has given the Public Library one more field in which it can serve the community. Films are shown in the library itself, in community halls, labour temples, lodge rooms, churches and clubs. Subjects include travel, the arts, public health, community planning, problems of democracy, international relations, and many other subjects which promote good citizenship. Projection service, including equipment and operators, is supplied by the library or by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to films placed in the depots by the National Film Board, each centre purchases films to the value of $200.00. These are made available to the others by a rotating system of interchange. Thus each community receives from 80 to 100 films a year which are supplemented by others loaned by the Department of Extension. This whole arrangement is made possible by the fact that the Department of Extension is the principal repository in Alberta for the National Film Board, the National Film Society and many industrial and public service bodies, and its film library is one of the largest in Canada.

The Circulating Film Exchange scheme centred upon the Department of Extension is a plan that offers great possibilities as a means of disseminating information, which is useful in building up a healthy and informed citizenship.

Still Pictures.

An increase in the circulation of still picture material is shown, largely as a result of additions made possible by an increased supply. The filmstrip collection was built up to 917 sets made up of 664 educational, 216 religious, and 37 on the people and resources of Britain. The latter are on extended loan from the United Kingdom Information Service at Ottawa. The new 2x2 miniature slide collection was increased to 75 sets during the year. These were mostly made up of travel and religious subjects.

Lantern Slides.

A total of 431 sets of standard glass slides and 88 sets of miniature 2x2 slides were sent out. These were used 739 times to audiences totalling 32,836. The increase in sets over last year is 71.

Filmstrips.

A total of 1,688 filmstrips (sometimes called film-slides) were sent out. These were shown 2,139 times to audiences totalling 66,406. The increase over last year is 605 filmstrips. Slide lanterns were loaned 51 times and filmstrip and 2x2 projectors 42 times.

Moving Picture Films.

The collection of silent films, mostly of the classroom teaching type, has been further reduced by the sale to the Department of Education, Audio-Visual Aids Branch, of 50 reels, making 150 in all. Twelve reels of a general character were added. Over 400 reels of sound films were added to the library during the year. Among these are films on extended

loan or as gifts from the National Film Board, the National Film Society, Alberta Government Telephones, Alberta Motor Association, Imperial Oil Company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Canadian Pacific Railway, J. I. Case Company, and the Provincial Fire Commissioner's office.

Supplementary lists were issued during the year covering films available for Home and School Associations, and Fish and Game League. These lists included films on Handicrafts, Physical Education, and films on cultural activities. Special films for church use were brought in and made available at Easter 1946 (The First Easter), at Christmas (Child of Bethlehem) and during March and Easter of 1947 (King of Kings). An arrangement was also made with General Films, Canadian Distributors for Cathedral Films, Hollywood, for a number of their religious subjects to be placed in our library on a rental basis. These facilities have encouraged Alberta churches to use more films. Recently film circuits have been set up by two religious denominations, while a number of city and town churches have purchased projectors.

The circulation of silent films will continue to decrease as the number of silent films is reduced. The increase in the use of sound films is so large that it far outweighs the drop in circulation of the older silent film.

Silent Films.

A total of 585 sets of silent films were sent out, including 1,718 reels, a reduction of 201 sets and 868 reels from last year.

Sound Films.

Sets of sound films sent out amounted to 2,496 including 10,304 reels. The increase in distribution in sound films over last year is 2,445 reels, or over 30%, and the overall increase in circulation of moving picture films, silent and sound is 473 sets and 1,577 reels.

These films were shown 4,590 times to audiences totalling 417,887.

Alberta Circulating Film Exchange.

The above figures do not include the films placed in branch libraries throughout the Province. The figures for these cover the number of showings given at each point and total audience. In the Southern Section of the Exchange, seven centres report a total of 686 showings to audiences aggregating 61,092. This is for the 12-month period ending March 31st, 1947. The Northern Section was operating from October 1st, 1946, and the report (from four centres) for the six-month period was 168 showings to audiences totalling 9,853. The totals for the Northern and Southern Sections of the Exchange are 854 showings to 70,945 people.

National Film Board Circuits.

The activities of the National Film Board field representatives are closely associated with the work of the Department of Extension, and the Regional Supervisor of the Board has his office in the Department.

Significant changes have taken place during the past two years in the character of the National Film Board rural circuits. At the present

time through the efforts of the National Film Board staff, more than 20 supplementary circuits are in operation throughout Alberta. Some of these are operated by United Church Presbyteries, others by school divisions, A.T.A. locals, agricultural service boards, and other community groups. The field representatives of the National Film Board are doing much less projection work and more promotional work with libraries and community groups than formerly. Their promotional work is linked very closely with that of the University Extension Department, and an outstanding feature of their work during the past year has been the organization of 26 Community Film Councils. The geographical coverage of the Alberta Regional Film Board office has been extended so that all distribution and promotional work for the Peace River Block of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories is now covered by the Edmonton office.

Projection Service.

The calls upon the Department of Extension for assistance in the provision of projection equipment and operators continues at a high level. Many groups are now arranging for the showing of special films, and during the term the Department supplied projection service for 85 showings of this nature. Other showings were given by Department operators as follows: 201 to clubs and societies and 35 to schools in Edmonton, 58 showings to University classes and clubs, 38 to country points and 29 screenings for groups in our own projection room; a total of 446 showings.

General.

This report demonstrates that the great increase in interest and use of the educational films forecast in previous years, has now materialized. During the year films were shown at many short courses, at the Banff School of Fine Arts, and at many conferences and conventions. Exhibits and demonstrations were arranged and given at Teachers' Conventions and Institutes at Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, and in the North as well as at the annual conventions of the Alberta Teachers' Association, the Alberta School Trustees' Association, and the Alberta Home and School Association. The figures quoted in this review amply demonstrate that the University is playing a very important role in encouraging the wider use of Visual Aids to Education and will continue to do so in the future.

UNIVERSITY RADIO SERVICE

During the 1946-47 University term, all University of Alberta programmes have originated in the main studios of CKUA, the Provincial Building, Edmonton. New accommodation is now being made ready on the University campus, however, and with the expected return, this summer, of the University's equipment still on loan to CKUA, broadcasting from the University campus will be resumed in the fall of 1947.

The University of Alberta has continued to have three hours, five days a week, of broadcasting time over CKUA. The times utilized by the University have been from 1:00 to 2:00 in the afternoon and two hours in the early evening.

Music Programmes.

The hours from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. (The Music Lovers' Corner), and from 7:00 to 8:00 (the Music Hour), have been devoted to the playing of recordings of good music. Weekly organ recitals on the Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall have been given by Professor John Reymes-King, Head of the Division of Music, Department of Fine Arts. These recitals have been broadcast from Convocation Hall as a part of the evening Music Hour.

In addition to the two hours per day of music mentioned above, a 15-minute period each week, under the direction of Professor Reymes-King has been devoted to a programme illustrating the Examination Syllabus of the Western Board of Music.

Faculty Programmes.

The Chimney Corner.

This programme of selected readings from the field of good literature was presented this year for the third successive season. Ten readers participated in reading from English, French, German and Russian literature in the course of this series which was heard twice a week.

Curtain Going Up.

Professor Robert Orchard, Assistant Professor in the Department of Fine Arts, was in charge of this series, and handled most of the programmes himself, dealing with problems of play selection, directing, acting and staging, as well as with the history of the drama. During the latter part of the term several dramatic performances for radio were presented by Edmonton high school students under the direction of high school teachers of drama.

Books at Random.

In the course of this weekly programme, fourteen members of the staffs of the University Library and of the Extension Library capably discussed numerous books of interest which dealt with a wide range of subjects.

Behind the Headlines.

This weekly broadcast brought to listeners discussions of world affairs by University Faculty members, as well as by many outstanding men in other fields, some of whom were secured through the co-operation of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Faculty of Education Hour.

Twenty-five speakers, members of the Faculty of Education and prominent educational officials, presented discussions each week on educational philosophy, techniques and methods of instruction.

World of Science.

Staff members of eight different science departments of the University contributed discussions on scientific matters to provide this weekly programme.

Medical Talks.

Problems of general interest in the field of anatomy, practice of medicine, surgery, pharmacy and nursing were discussed by eleven staff members of the Faculty of Medicine, in the course of the past term.

Why Stop Learning?

This series of programmes, inaugurated this year by the Department of Extension of the University, dealt with all phases of the work it carries on throughout the province.

Alberta Farm and Home Forum.

This series, presented jointly by the University and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, is broadcast Monday, Wednesday, and Friday throughout the entire twelve months over CKUA in Edmonton, and CJCJ in Calgary.

Student Programmes.

The University Students Union Radio Directorate was responsible for three regular programmes each week throughout the University term.

Varsity Sports News.

A complete weekly report was transmitted throughout the Province of student sport activities.

Gateway News.

The varied activities of organized campus groups which were reported in the student newspaper, The Gateway, were reviewed in this programme.

Varsity Varieties.

Broadcasts of plays, debates, games, musical performances, and other special events were included in this varied programme.

The plaque, presented annually by CKUA for the most original dramatic production presented by any student group, was awarded for the second consecutive year to the Education Society for its radio play "Crazy Like a Fox."

FINE ARTS

Reference has already been made under the section on short courses and conferences to the encouraging increase in art activities in the Province, and it is not necessary to repeat it here.

A similar increase in interest is being shown in the development of drama and music, but unfortunately it has not been possible, because of lack of staff, to give the same assistance in these fields as in art.

For the first time in fifteen years the University has been without a full-time extension worker in drama. Sydney Risk who had been supervisor of drama since 1940, resigned at the end of September to go into private work, and it has been impossible to find a suitable replacement. For this reason it has not been possible to do very much extension work in drama. This is all the more regrettable because

the University of Alberta was the first Canadian University to carry out an intensive programme of extension work in this field.

Mr. Robert Orchard, Assistant Professor of Drama, in the Department of Fine Arts, has been able to make a few extension trips to provide some advice and to do some festival adjudication, but this has not been nearly enough to satisfy the demand.

Stage Door.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Risk who had edited Stage Door for the past three years, arrangements were made with Mrs. Elsie Park Gowan to look after this work in the winter of 1947. During the year one issue was printed and distributed to a mailing list of 500.

The Department of Extension continued to supply plays and to loan stage and lighting equipment to high school and community theatre groups all over Western Canada. Some 2,615 plays were sent out from the Extension Library as against 2,674 the year before. In the same period stage lighting equipment, curtains, etc., were loaned to 25 different groups and communities. Six groups rented costumes from the Department and six others rented stage curtains.

In the period between April 1st, 1946, and September 30th, when he left the University, Mr. Risk visited eight communities either for adjudication or to assist dramatic groups. He also carried on an extensive correspondence giving advice to Little Theatre and High School groups throughout the province.

The Extension Department has for some years acted as agent for new Western Canadian plays which have either been written in the Banff School or for the Western Canada Theatre Conference Competition. During the year 450 copies of these one-act plays were sent out to individuals and groups in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Extension Work in Music.

Most of the extension work in Music has been carried out by Prof. Reymes-King of the Department of Fine Arts. This has consisted in the main of work in connection with the Western Board of Music. Mr. Reymes-King visited a number of centres for the purpose of addressing groups of music teachers. He also carried out a considerable correspondence relating to the Western Board and to the advancement of music in general.

During the term 19 organ recitals were broadcast over CKUA, and 35 radio broadcasts illustrative of the Western Board syllabus, were broadcast; 27 of these were given by Prof. Reymes-King himself.

One of the highlights of the music work has been the success of the appeal for scholarships and bursaries. Altogether 20 scholarships, 34 bursaries, 22 prizes and 5 awards tenable at conservatories in the United States and Canada, have been secured for the encouragement of promising music students.

The Music Division of the Department of Fine Arts took an active part in preparing a questionnaire for the Alberta Music Board.

The 1946 Session of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

All previous attendance records were surpassed when some 568 students registered in the fourteenth annual summer session of the Banff School of Fine Arts, which was held from July 17th to August 24th, 1946. In addition to this, over 200 applications had to be refused because of lack of accommodation. For the first time in the history of the school more students came from the Province of Ontario than from any other province. Eight of the nine provinces of Canada were represented, plus some sixteen States of the United States.

Following the trend of previous years, an increasing number of students were college students seeking to combine the acquisition of university or teaching credits in Art, Music or Theatre, with a pleasant and stimulating holiday. The total enrolment of 568 represents an increase of 141 over the record registration of 1945. Altogether, counting students, student families, staff and staff families, some 750 people were in attendance in Banff for the full period of the school. This emphasizes the fact that the school is becoming important, not only for its own sake but as a major tourist attraction in the Province of Alberta.

For the second year in succession, the school was favored with ideal weather, and this contributed in no small measure to the success of the first peace-time School since 1939.

Because transport was plentiful in contrast with previous years, students were able to take many trips and excursions to such places as the Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake, Lake Louise and Jasper, thus greatly adding to the enjoyment and holiday spirit of the week-ends.

In planning the 1946 school it had been hoped to limit registration to 425, or not more than 450. However, when registrations in excess of this number were refused, such pathetic stories of the inconvenience and spoiling of plans began to pour in, that it was felt a special effort should be made to accommodate those students who had made their summer plans many months in advance. Accordingly, arrangements were made to take over a large number of the Becker and Scratch Bungalows on Tunnel Mountain, and to operate a special bus service to the school. In this way, it became possible to enroll an additional 125 students. Additional staff were engaged to take care of the extra students, with the result that there were actually fewer students per staff member than in the previous year.

The fact that the school was of 5½ weeks duration instead of 4½ as in previous years, enabled the students to complete more work and to do it more thoroughly than in the past. The result was a really remarkable achievement in every division of the school. The standard of work in all divisions was of a very high average, and the students' enthusiasm and interest in their studies left little to be desired. A brief report by divisions follows:

Art Division.

As in the past years the Painting Division had the largest enrolment in the school with 224 students. Instruction was under the direction

of Professor H. G. Glyde, Head of the Art Division, Department of Fine Arts, University of Alberta, assisted by Mr. W. J. Phillips, R.C.A. of Calgary; Dr. A. Y. Jackson of the "Group of Seven," Toronto; Mr. J. W. G. Macdonald, A.R.C.A., Vancouver; Mr George Pepper, O.S.A., Toronto; Mr. James Dichmont, A.S.A., Calgary; Capt. Conrad Ffrench of Banff; and Miss Frances Neil of the Ontario College of Art

During the term some 2,000 paintings were completed, some students completing as many as 40 canvases. During Festival Week an exhibition of over 400 paintings was put on display and created a great deal of interest for large and enthusiastic audiences.

A selection of 50 canvases was made, to go on tour of the Western Canada Gallery Circuit for 1946-47, and to visit a large number of centres in Eastern Canada as well.

The policy of selecting a number of paintings to form part of a permanent Banff School Collection was continued, and the names of students whose paintings were selected is as follows:

"Bow Falls", by Sheila Huskins, Madison, Wis.
"Indian Boy", by Margaret Hovey, Sherbrooke, Que.
"Cabin", by Jane Rankin, Toronto, Ont.
"Water Fall", by Loila Williams, Cardston, Alta.
"Boats", by Nellie Keillor, Mitchell, Ont.
"Banff", by Odette Richard, Montreal, Que.
"Odd Fellows' Hall", by Catherine Annis, Toronto, Ont.
"Indian Woman", by Gladys Parker, Tisdale, Sask.

Theatre Division.

In keeping with the trend of all divisions of the school, the Theatre Division showed a substantial increase during the current term, some 170 students being registered—138 in the regular Theatre courses, 23 in Short Story Writing, and 9 in Playwriting. Special provision was made in this division to provide more individual attention than in the past years, and two additional staff members were added. The Theatre staff consisted of Mr. Sydney Risk, University of Alberta; Professor Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake City; Mr. Burton W. James, Seattle; Dr. E. P. Conkle, University of Texas; Mrs. Leona F. Paterson of Calgary, and Miss Esther Nelson of Seattle.

The Theatre Division undoubtedly completed the most ambitious programme in the history of the school. In addition to a matinee programme, two one-act plays, and one short story being presented by the playwriting class, the students of this division presented an evening of new Canadian plays and two evenings each of two full-length productions. The new Canadian plays presented were those written in the playwriting class of Dr. Conkle in 1945 and consisted of the plays:

"The Wind on the Heath" by Marcia Harris of Vancouver.

"Christmas in Skunk's Misery" by John Farrell of Saskatoon.

The highlight of the school was the presentation on two successive evenings of the full-length new Canadian play "Stampede" by Gwen Pharis Ringwood. This play, written as one of the followship require-

ments in the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project, is one of the most authentic pieces of Western Canadiana that has been written for the stage, and it is destined to occupy an important place in Western Canadian literature.

The final contribution of the Theatre Division was the superbly directed and presented production of "The Hasty Heart" by John Patrick, an amusing and entertaining comedy of life among the troops in Burma.

The Theatre Division benefitted more than any other from the lengthened time of the school, and the amount of work accomplished and the standard attained was a credit to students and staff alike.

Writers' Conference.

The Third Annual Alberta Writers' Conference held as part of the Banff School, was the most successful conference held so far. Some 23 writers gathered from Montreal to Victoria and from Philadelphia to Peace River, together with 20 students of Dr. Conkle's Playwriting and Short Story classes, spent an intensely interesting and stimulating ten days in discussing problems common to writers in various fields. The conference was exceedingly fortunate in being able to have as guest instructors such distinguished Canadians as Professor Arthur L. Phelps, Director of Cultural Broadcasts in the C.B.C.'s International Service; and Lister Sinclair, producer of the famous "Stage 46". Dr. Conkle, of the University of Texas, also made a valuable contribution through his lectures in playwriting and the elements of the short story.

Special attention was devoted to writing for radio in Mr. Sinclair's classes, while Professor Phelps dealt with the general background of Canadian writing, and encouraged the students to develop their knowledge and understanding of Canadian themes.

Music Division.

The Music Division of the 1946 Banff School was the largest class in the school's history. Some 66 students were registered in the Piano Division while 9 students, including some seven piano students who were taking a combined course, registered in the new division of Choral Music. As in the past several years, the Piano classes were under the able direction of Mr. Max Pirani, Director of the College of Music in the University of Western Ontario. Quite a number of students had to be denied admittance to Mr. Pirani's classes, and it would seem the time has come when larger quarters will have to be provided for this particular class.

A step forward in expanding the Music Division was taken this year when a course in Choral Music under the direction of Professor John Reymes-King of the Music Division, Department of Fine Arts, University of Alberta, was added.

The response was somewhat disappointing, and it may be that some consideration should be given to revising the course to bring it more in line with the expressed needs of the students. The Choral Music course may be handicapped by being designed specifically for students

desiring University credit, while the Piano course is free from this restriction.

Applied Art Division.

One of the remarkable features of the Banff School has been the rapidity with which the Applied Art section has grown from a division of some 12 students in 1939 to an enrolment of 73 in 1946. The enrolment in both Weaving and Leathercraft would have been substantially larger had it been possible to accommodate further registrations. As it was, some 30 students were turned away from the Leathercraft Division and a lesser number from the Weaving Division.

The work in Weaving and Design was again under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Henderson of Winnipeg, and Mrs. R. B. Sandin, University of Alberta. The work in Leathercraft was under the direction of Miss Frances Morton of Calgary, and Miss Elizabeth Knox of the University of Alberta. These four instructors have been successful in developing a very enthusiastic handicraft school and also for stimulating an interest in original Canadian designs. The work in Leathercraft was particularly outstanding in this respect. Some of the designs were so good that a commercial firm has asked for permission to use them in turning out their commercial product.

The display of leathercraft and weaving on exhibition during Festival Week was the finest in the history of the school. Some 300 pieces of leathercraft including desk sets, camera cases, purses of every kind and description, belts, book ends, key cases, buttons, lapel decorations and numerous other items, was one of the finest displays of its kind in Canada. The exhibition of weaving included a large number of samples of suit materials, coating materials,, afghans, towels, runners, belts, purses, cushion covers and curtains.

From the standpoint of interest aroused, the Handicraft Division is one that seems to excite more interest on the part of the public than almost any other. A striking feature of the course is that many of the people taking the work are teachers who are going to pass on the skills acquired to their own pupils in schools. Other people are community leaders taking the course with a view to assisting recreational groups in the rapidly increasing number of community centres throughout the country.

Another significant feature of the course is that, while it was started with the assistance of a Carnegie grant in 1941, it has been self-supporting for the past three years, and the residue of the Carnegie funds available for this work, is being carried forward in a trust fund for the purpose of re-establishing a Division of Modelling and Pottery as soon as more accommodation is available.

Oral French Division.

The Oral French Section of the Banff School was the largest school so far with 46 students registered. Of this number approximately one half were university students and people who were taking the course simply with a view to using it in their social contacts. The remaining

50% were high school teachers who were responsible for teaching the subject in high school classes.

The course was again under the able direction of Professor A. L. Cru, formerly of Columbia University, assisted by Miss Mathilde Sellon of Vancouver, and Miss Catherine Barclay of Calgary and Columbia University.

The Oral French Division was extremely fortunate this year in the type and quality of Assistantes, who acted as supervisors in the French chalets. Miss Curotte, a French teacher from Montreal, was back for the third year. Miss Tracksel of the Swiss Legation in Washington, was a decided acquisition to the school as was Miss Loisillier, a student direct from the French Underground movement, who is at present attending American universities. These Assistantes were of great value to the Oral French teaching staff and were able to impart a spirit of vitality to the Oral French school which has not been equalled in previous years.

One of the delightful features of the school this year was the presentation of an evening of French skits, dances and farces. The students taking part discharged their responsibilities admirably and provided a most enjoyable evening of entertainment.

Among the highlights of the 1946 Oral French school was a visit from some 30 teachers and students of Oral English from the Province of Quebec under the direction of Mr. John Kelly, a Montreal high school teacher. These students spent a most enjoyable visit with the school, and the interchange between students of Quebec and those from the rest of Canada is bound to have important results.

Another pleasant highlight of the school was the visit to the school, during the last two days, of the distinguished Belgian actor, André Frere, who spoke to the students and gave a most entertaining selection from his repertoire of impersonations and characterizations.

In conclusion it can be said that the 1946 Banff School of Fine Arts, in addition to being the largest, was the most successful school held so far. The enthusiasm of students and staff alike, together with the location of the school in one of the finest natural locations on the continent, makes for an ideal combination. Stimulus was given to the school during the term by a most successful picnic on the new site which is to be the permanent home of the school. Fortunately distinguished visiting artists in Music, Radio, Painting and Theatre from all over Canada were able to be present together with the regular staff, students and their friends on this very happy occasion.

The increasing registration in the Banff School each year serves to underline the fact that the Canadian people are keen to develop a great cultural institution for all of Canada in this most ideal of Canadian settings. The only limit to the size of the institution will be that imposed by the limits of teaching and housing accommodation, plus the optimum numbers for teaching efficiency.

Fortunately a start was made on a building programme this year when a dormitory for 70 students was built. It is hoped that each succeeding year will see the addition of new buildings until such time

as the Banff School has an adequate physical plant to enable it to fulfill its destiny as one of the leading fine arts centres in America.

STAFF

In September, 1946, Mr. F. W. Peers, Assistant to the Director, was given leave-of-absence for one year to go to the University of Toronto on a fellowship in order to complete his Master's Degree in Political Science. In October Mr. A. S. R. Tweedie, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was brought in to take Mr. Peers' place and to continue as a member of the extension staff on Mr. Peers' return. The great increase in the number of short courses being held each year and particularly the heavy burden of the Banff School of Fine Arts made it essential to increase the staff, and the increase will be in effect on Mr. Peers' return.

In concluding this 34th annual report on University extension activities, it is a pleasure to once again have the opportunity of expressing grateful appreciation to all members of the University staff for the fine co-operation and assistance which they have given at all times.

This report emphasizes once again that in spite of the heavy teaching load imposed upon all faculty members, and in spite of the demands of expanded programmes of research, the staff have not overlooked the importance of serving the larger community and serving it well.

Once again we record with grateful appreciation and pleasure the splendid co-operation that has been given by all members of the staffs of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and by the leaders of Alberta's farm organizations.

The University has received many evidences of goodwill and practical support for its extension work from the organized farmers of Alberta and particularly from the large farm co-operatives whose membership constitutes the major portion of our constituency. The pleasant and harmonious relationships which exist greatly facilitate the carrying out of an extremely heavy programme.

A special word of appreciation and thanks are due to the staff of the Department of Extension itself. All members have entered into the spirit of their work with zest and enthusiasm, and they have completed a year's work, which is a credit to them and to the University.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Lectures.

University teaching staff	306	
Department of Extension staff	135	
Aggregate attendance		32,147
Number of radio talks	216	

Conferences and Short Courses.

University Week for Farm Young People	275
University Short Course for Appraisers and Settlement Supervisors under V.L.A.	160
Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection	24
Refresher Course in School Administration	72

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration	76	
Community Life Conferences:		
Joussard (Lesser Slave Lake)	100	
Lake Saskatoon	55	
University Short Course and Co-op Conference	65	
Agricultural Short Course for Imperial Oil Fieldmen	18	
Community Art Schools:		
Lethbridge Extension Class in Art—Summer Session	19	
Lethbridge Extension Class in Art—Winter and Spring term	25	
University of Alberta Extension Class in Art, Edmonton:		
Fall	36	
Winter	32	
University Extension Class in Art—Medicine Hat	33	
University Extension Class in Art—High River	17	
University Extension Class in Weaving	18	
University Extension Class in Leathercraft:		
Fall	23	
Winter	7	
Refresher Course in Pharmacy	100	
Refresher Course in Medicine	150	
Banff School of Fine Arts	568	
Aggregate Attendance		1,873
Visual Instruction.		
Number of times lanterns loaned	51	
Filmslide and miniature projectors loaned	42	
Sets of lantern slides sent out	431	
Sets of miniature slides sent out	88	
Number of times slides used	739	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures		32,836
Filmslides sent out	1,688	
No. of times filmslides used	2,139	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides		66,406
Sets of moving picture films sent out	3,081	
Number of reels in sets sent out	12,022	
Number of showings given	4,590	
Aggregate attendance, moving pictures		417,887
Branch Library film showings	854	
Aggregate attendance, Br. Library film showings		70,945
Library and Debating Service.		
Number of travelling libraries in use	92	
Number of times sent out	208	
Recorded circulation		8,566
Number of Special Libraries sent out	79	
Open Shelf Circulation:		
Books (including Special Libraries)	41,944	
Pamphlets and clippings	1,650	
Periodicals	3,577	
Plays	2,615	
		49,786
Number of package libraries for debaters sent out		120
Study Group Material.		
Number of sets of Citizens Forum Bulletins sent out	110	
Number of sets of other study group courses sent out	25	
		135

New Canadian Plays.

Number of copies of New Canadian Plays sold		450

Publications.

Press Bulletin circulation (one issue)		7,500
Agricultural publications:		
Bulletins sent out during the year	25,195	
Mimeographed circulars sent out during the year	800	
		25,995
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	412,431	
University News Letter:		
Number of issues	3	
Circulation 350 persons x 3		1,060
Stage Door:		
Number of issues	1	
Circulation		500

Recapitulation.

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, conferences and short courses, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, moving pictures	622,094
Total circulation of travelling libraries, books, pamphlets, periodicals, plays, study group material, package libraries, New Canadian plays	59,057
Total circulation of Press Bulletin, Agricultural Publications, News Letter, Stage Door	35,045

CONCLUSION

The 34th Annual Report marks the end of our first full peace-time year since the second World War. As has been the case following previous wars, the years immediately following were times of disillusionment and struggle. This time is no exception. The high hopes and idealism of the war years, inspired by a common sense of danger, has given way to national and sectional bickerings, jealousies and misunderstandings. Greed and selfishness, hate and despair spread confusion, doubt and insecurity throughout the world. In such a time the role of the University "searching for whatsoever things are true" is vitally important. By bringing truth and reason, tolerance and humanity to bear on the problems of the day, the University can play a decisive role in bringing about that better world which all hope to see.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,

Director.

BULLETIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ANNUAL REPORT

on Extension Activities of the University of Alberta

for the Year ending March 31st

1948

Published by
The Department of Extension, University of Alberta
Edmonton, September, 1948

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ROBERT NEWTON, M.C., B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., President of the University, Chairman.

FRANK GORDON BUCHANAN, B.A., M.A., representative of the Senate.

HENRY ELVINS SPENCER, representative of the Senate.

MILTON EZRA LAZERTE, B.A., M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Education.

ROBERT DAVID SINCLAIR, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

FLORA MacLENNAN MACLEOD, M.A., B.L.S., Extension Librarian.

DONALD CAMERON, B.Sc., M.Sc., Director, Department of Extension.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXTENSION ACTIVITIES
of the
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
For the Year Ending March 31, 1948

Edmonton, April 30th, 1948.

Dr. Robert Newton,
President, University of Alberta.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to submit herewith the thirty-fifth Annual Report on extension activities of the University of Alberta for the year ending March 31st, 1948. The report includes as complete and accurate a summary as it is possible to get of the many and diverse extension activities carried out during the year by the different faculties and departments. Full statistical and other details are set forth in the several tables which follow this introductory summary.

It is gratifying to record that in spite of the heavy academic load being carried by the staff, more total time has been given to the important extension side of the University's function than ever before.

Highlighting this Annual Report is the fact that the number of extension lectures given during the year more than doubled that of the previous year. The actual number was 946 as compared with 441. Attendance at these lectures increased in proportion, the numbers being 66,001 in 1947-48 compared with 32,147 in 1946-47. Major contributions towards this increase were made by the Faculties of Arts and Science and Education. In the case of the former, most of the increase is accounted for by the appointment of two men as extension workers in the Department of Fine Arts. Mr. Taylor in the painting division and Mr. Whitehouse in the drama division were in constant demand by groups all over the province.

The great increase in the number of lectures given by the Faculty of Education is accounted for by the inclusion of the experimental and supervisory work done in schools outside of Edmonton.

The number of extension short courses given during the period under review was the same as in the previous year, twenty-two. A significant feature of the short course programme for the second successive year was the increase in the number of short courses in drawing and painting. Regular extension classes of 24 weeks' duration were held in Wetaskiwin, Black Diamond, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Vegreville and Edmonton. Three different classes were held at the University in Edmonton, and a summer and a winter session were held in Medicine Hat.

The 15th annual session of the Banff School of Fine Arts was the largest in the history of the school. The total registration in all courses

was 658 and the number of individuals participating was 595. Because of limited accommodation, quotas were established in the different divisions of the school and applications had to be refused in the Art, Weaving and Music sections.

Another features of the year's work has been the fine increase shown in the circulation of books from the Extension Library. The circulation figures in the open shelf section exceeded 50,000 for the first time. This represents an increase of 20% over last year. Circulation of children's books showed an increase of 50% over last year, a direct result of having more books available in this section. Altogether 143 different groups used travelling libraries and 2,760 rural readers had regular postal accounts with the library.

The increasingly important role that visual aids is playing in education is demonstrated by the fact that the Department of Extension supplied 10,217 film programmes during the year. This means that an average of 28 film programmes a day for 365 days of the year were supplied either from the University or its film exchanges in various parts of the province, to school, community and church groups. This represents an increase of 3 programmes daily over 1946-47. The total audience recorded as having seen showings of slides, film slides and motion picture films was 719,453—an increase of almost 100,000 over the year before.

As indicated earlier more time was given to extension work by members of the teaching staff as distinct from the staff of the Department of Extension and the Research Council than ever before. For purposes of uniform statistical evaluation it has been necessary to establish units of work that are comparable when speaking of the time spent in various activities. This unit is the man-day which is simply a unit of eight hours devoted to any form of extension work.

During the year a total of 1,519 man-days was given to extension work by members of the teaching faculties. This compares with 1·057 man-days in 1946-47. Of the total 1,519 man-days, 614 were devoted to the preparation and delivery of 760 lectures. This compares with 471 days and 306 lectures last year.

There was a slight decrease in the amount of time given to answering extension correspondence, the figures being 380 days in 1947-48 and 389 the year before. On the other hand the amount of time given to personal interviews with people who came to the University seeking specialized information showed a substantial increase from 197 days last year to 375 days in 1947-48.

The University continues to make extensive use of the radio as a further means of reaching the people. A total of 150 days was recorded as having been given to the preparation and delivery of 223 radio talks. Last year 178 talks were given but the time spent on preparation and delivery was not recorded separately.

A detailed summary of the division of time given to all activities by the academic staff is shown in Table I. In Table II a further subdivision of the work is shown by faculties and departments.

Table I.—Statistical Summary of the number of man-days spent on University Extension Activities by Members of the University staff, in the Academic Year ending March 31st, 1948

Faculty or Department	Man days Extension Lectures	Man days Radio Talks	Man days Extension Corres.	Man days Extension Interviews	No. of radio talks given 1947-48	No. of radio talks given 1946-47	No. of lectures given 1947-48	No. of lectures given 1946-47	Total attendance at lectures 1947-48
Arts and Science, including School of Household Economics	142	56	71	84	112	107	260	88	15,940
Faculty of Engineering	36	2	20	18	6	7	51	19	7,525
Faculty of Medicine, including Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing	61	2	17	5	4	4	47	50	4,368
Faculty of Agriculture	215	23	205	228	37	36	117	125	14,432
Faculty of Education	142	30	67	40	48	4	276	20	7,416
Faculty of Dentistry	17	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	435
Faculty of Law	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	100
University Library staff	....	38	....	....	16	20	....	No record	....
Department of Extension including Extension Library	....	....	....	....	36	38	169	135	14,755
Research Council of Alberta	66	....	....	....	....	....	17	No record	1,030
Totals, 1947-48	680	151	380	375	259	216	946	441	66,001
Totals, 1946-47	471	No record	389	197	....	....	....	....	32,147

The grand total number of people recorded as having received or participated in some extension activity organized by the University is 787,469. Of this number 719,453 were recorded as having attended showings of educational films and slides. The remaining 68,016 people were those who participated in extension lectures, short courses, field days and demonstrations either at the University or in selected centres throughout the province.

All of the activities which form the highlights of this report and many others are described briefly in the following sections:

SHORT COURSES

The intensive short course lasting from a few days to weeks has long been recognized as one of the most effective and economical means of providing information for a wide section of the community. Each year people from the Peace River country in the north to Milk River in the south, and from the Saskatchewan border to the mountains, are coming to the University to take part in field days and short courses. This undoubtedly is one of the most valuable forms of extension work.

During the past year one or two of the old stand-by short courses were either dropped temporarily or the time was changed from winter to summer so that that particular course will not be reported in this year's report. Among the courses **not** held last year were the Refresher Course for Administrators of the Veteran's Land Act, the Imperial Oil Employees Short Course, the course in Public Speaking for the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Community Life Conferences at High Prairie and Lake Saskatoon, the University Extension classes in Weaving and Leathercraft. The annual Short Course and Co-operative Conference was postponed from February until June 1948 and consequently will not be shown in this report.

A complete list of the short courses which were held follows:

The 3rd Annual Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection.
The 29th Annual Farm Young People's Conference.
The 10th Annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.
The 5th Annual Refresher Course in School Administration.
The 12th Annual Community Life Conference at Gooseberry Lake.
The 15th Annual Banff School of Fine Arts.
The 5th Annual Refresher Course in Pharmacy.
The 2nd Annual National Film Board and University Film Conference at Banff.
The University Extension Short Course and Library Institute at Edmonton.
The University Extension Short Course and Library Institute at Lethbridge.
The Educational Film Workshop at Lethbridge.
The 5th Annual Refresher Course in Medicine.
The 4th Annual Refresher Course in Dentistry.
Short courses in Drama at Red Deer and Stettler.

The following communities sponsored classes in drawing and painting and met one or more times a week for a period of 24 weeks during the winter of 1947-48:

Black Diamond, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Vegreville, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

In Edmonton three separate classes were held: one in figure drawing and painting, on Monday afternoons; one in figure drawing and painting, on Monday and Wednesday evenings; and one in Still Life and Composition, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

EXTENSION LECTURES

During the period covered by this report 946 extension lectures were given by members of the University's staff to audiences totalling 66,001, as compared with 441 lectures to 32,147 people the previous year. A distribution of the lectures given by faculties and departments is shown in Table II.

Table II.—Summary of the Number of Extension Lectures Given by Faculties and Departments in Academic Year Ending March 31, 1948

	1947-48	1946-47	Comparison
Faculty of Arts and Science, (including School of Household Economics	260	88	+172
Faculty of Engineering	51	19	+ 32
Faculty of Medicine (including Schools of Nursing & Pharmacy)	47	50	— 3
Faculty of Agriculture	117	125	— 8
Faculty of Education	276	20	+256
Faculty of Dentistry	8	.....	+ 8
Faculty of Law	1	4	— 3
Department of Extension	169	135	+ 34
Research Council of Alberta	17	No record	.....
Totals	946	441	+505

Members of the staff of the Department of Extension are engaged full time on extension work, so no breakdown of their time is shown other than for the number of lectures given. These were as follows: *Director, 22; Assistant Professor of Extension, 74; Agricultural Secretary, 48; Lecturer in Extension (part-time), 11; Extension Librarian, 5; Supervisor, Division of Visual Education, 3; Assistant Supervisor, Division of Visual Education, 6.

*The Director was unable to take lecture engagements for four months of the year because of serious illness.

The actual recorded time devoted to extension activities by the full-time teaching staff exclusive of the staff of the Department of Extension and the Research Council is shown in Table III.

Table III.—Record of Time Spent by Members of Full-time Teaching Staff on Extension Activities in the Academic Year Ending March 31st, 1948

Expressed in Man-days	1947-48	1946-47	Comparison
Days devoted to extension activities	1519	1057	+460
Days devoted to preparation and delivery of lectures	614	471	+143
Number of lectures	760	306	+454
Days devoted to extension correspondence	380	389	— 9
Days devoted to extension interviews	375	197	+178
Days devoted to preparation and delivery of radio talks	152	No record	.....
Number of radio talks	223	178	+ 39

During the year 259 radio talks were given as compared with 216 in the year 1946-47. The number given by each of the various faculties and departments is shown in Table IV.

Table IV.—Number of Radio Talks Given by Members of the University Staff During the Academic Year Ending March 31st, 1948

	1947-48	1946-47	Comparison
Faculty of Arts and Science, (including School of Household Economics)	112	107	+ 5
Faculty of Engineering	6	7	— 1
Faculty of Medicine (including Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy)	4	4	No change
Faculty of Agriculture	37	36	+ 1
Faculty of Education	48	4	+ 44
University Library staff	16	20	— 4
Department of Extension	36	38	— 2
Research Council of Alberta	.....	No record	.....
Totals	259	216	+ 43

Exclusive of those given by members of the staff of the Department of Extension and of the Research Council of Alberta, the preparation and presentation of lectures and radio talks given by the teaching staff involved the expenditure of 831 days' work as compared with 471 last year.

THE STUDY GROUP PROGRAMME

Citizens' Forum.

The most popular study group activity carried out by the Department of Extension was again the Citizens' Forum, sponsored jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Approximately 176 study bulletins were distributed weekly to members of Forum groups in Alberta, and to other interested persons. Sixteen (16) Forums were formally registered in Alberta, and sent in weekly reports of their discussions to the Department of Extension which was responsible for organizing this activity in the province. Weekly summaries of these reports were prepared and broadcast over radio stations CJCA, Edmonton; CFAC, Calgary; and CJOC, Lethbridge.

The number of study bulletins distributed represents an increase of approximately 60% over last year's figure. The number of study groups formally registered represents a drop of approximately 35% from the number registered last year.

This increase in the use of the study bulletins and decline in the number of groups meeting weekly for discussion is not confined to Alberta. It appears that as a broadcast programme, Citizens' Forum is attracting an increasing number of regular listeners who are sufficiently interested to make use of the study bulletins in connection with their listening. The number of groups reporting regularly across Canada shows a steady decline, and it appears necessary to attempt some revaluation of Citizens' Forum as an element in an adult education programme.

During the year 35 sets of study material were sent to groups: 3 in Child Psychology, 1 in Public Speaking, 5 in Credit Unions, 23 in Co-operation, 2 in Consumer Co-operation, and 1 in Farm Management. This is an increase of 10 over the preivous year.

In the same period 500 copies of new Canadian Plays were sent out as compared with 450 last year. These mimeographed plays are sold at 15c per copy, and the service appears to be meeting a growing demand for this type of play.

DEBATING AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION

During the year 125 package libraries of debating material were sent out, in comparison with 120 sets in the previous year. As stated in previous reports, this service should be revised and brought up to date, although in the case of University students some of the old material such as that on tariffs and protection vs. free trade, is found to be invaluable as a background for discussions on these topics. The Debaters Bulletin has been out of print for the past six months, and it has therefore not been possible to supply debaters with a list of the subjects on which package libraries are available.

THE UNIVERSITY NEWS LETTER

The University News Letter is issued at irregular intervals during the year. Approximately 350 copies of each issue are distributed to newspapers, radio stations, M.L.A.'s and other individuals and organizations likely to be interested in special news items from the University.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND PUBLICATIONS

Most of the agricultural extension work done by the University is carried out by the Faculty of Agriculture, although a certain amount of the more general work is done by the Department of Extension. During the year the Faculty gave 111 lectures to a total audience of 14,432 people. This number represents an increase of 3,217 over the previous year. Full details of the total time spent on agricultural extension work by the Faculty of Agriculture are given in Table V.

Table V.—Record of Extension Activities of the Staff of the Faculty of Agriculture, for the Year Ending March 31st, 1948

Expressed in Man-days	1947-48	1946-47	Comparison
Days devoted to extension activities	671	790	—119
Days devoted to preparation and delivery of lectures	215	274	— 59
Number of lectures	117	125	— 8
Days devoted to extension correspondence	205	377	—172
Days devoted to extension interviews	228	139	+ 89
Days devoted to preparation and delivery of radio talks	23	No record	.....
Number of radio talks delivered	37	36	+ 1
Attendance at lectures	14,432	11,215	+3,217

A great deal of extension work carried out by members of the Faculty of Agriculture is organized through the Extension Service of the provincial Department of Agriculture. This consists mainly of addresses at field days and short courses. Among the highlights of the extension work done at the University must be listed the annual Livestock Feeders' Day. Each year from 600 to as many as 1,000 farmers and business men come from all parts of Alberta to hear the results of the feeding trials and experiments carried on during the previous twelve months.

The agricultural extension activities of the Department of Extension are mainly concerned with lectures and short courses, the distribution of agricultural publications and the answering of hundreds of letters asking for information which come in each year.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction that the relationships between the extension services of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and with the major farm organizations and the University's extension services have always been on a most friendly and co-operative basis.

The University is glad to acknowledge the many courtesies that have been extended by organizations and individuals alike.

Agricultural Publications.

In the period under review approximately 2,500 requests for agricultural bulletins were received and dealt with. This is a decrease from the previous year when 3,130 requests were received. In the same period 13,523 bulletins, circulars, leaflets, dairy cattle and swine barn sheets, and soils map were sent out—a considerable decrease from the 1946-47 figures when the number distributed was 25,195. The reason for the decrease is that most of the new bulletins authorized for the current year came off the press too late to be distributed before March 31st. In addition to the foregoing, approximately 1,000 copies of Joint Series and other publications from the Department of Agriculture, such as "Farmstead Planning and Beautifying the Home Grounds" were sent out.

The following publications were revised and re-printed during the year:

Bulletin No. 21—Wooded Soils and Their Management.
Bulletin No. 43—Milk and Cream Defects of Farm Origin.
New Bulletins printed during the year were:
Bulletin No. 47 Dual Purpose Cattle.
Bulletin No. 48 Soil Survey Report of Peace Hills Sheet.
Bulletin No. 49 Forage Crops for Cattle Finishing.
Bulletin No. 50 Home Vegetable Growing.
Circular No. 26 Treatment of Vegetable Seeds.
Dairy Cattle Barn Sheet (This sheet was authorized for the year 1946-47 but was not included in the report as it came off the press just after the close of the fiscal year).

Although Bulletins 48, 49 and 50 are not yet off the press, they were authorized in the 1947-48 estimates, and are therefore included in this report.

Since the publication of agricultural bulletins commenced, 524,900 bulletins, circulars, leaflets, Cattle and Swine Barn Sheets, and Soil maps have been printed, and 452,954 distributed through the Department of Extension. All bulletins are free to residents of the province and to a special mailing list.

In last year's report, the Soil map and Barn sheets were not added to the total list of bulletins, but we have included them this year.

Press Bulletins.

During the period covered by the report, 10,000 copies of the Press Bulletin "Seasonal Notes" by the Department of Plant Science, were sent to the mailing list. A new Press Bulletin on "The Feeders' Day Programme" was prepared by the Department of Animal Science, and the circulation of this bulletin was 5,000.

CONFERENCES AND SHORT COURSES

Farm Young People's Week.

The 29th annual University Week for Farm Young People was held at the University from June 5th to 12th inclusive, with a registration of 141 boys, 77 girls, and 4 leaders, making a total of 222. This is a decrease of 53 from the record year of 1946.

The programme was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Household Economics.

Speakers included members of these departments, and in addition such speakers as Dr. E. J. Thompson of St. Stephen's College, who took the "Morning Thoughts" period; Prof. R. K. Hughes, of the Physical Education Department who gave a series of talks and demonstrations on Recreation, and Miss H. E. M. Penhale, Director of the School of Nursing, who demonstrated bed-making.

Miss Margaret Fraser, Supervisor of Girls' Clubs, Department of Agriculture, was in charge of the girls, while Prof. A. S. R. Tweedie acted as Dean of the boys.

Approximately $450.00 in scholarships and prizes were awarded at the close of the Week. Our thanks for these awards go to the Department of Agriculture (Wheat Board Monies Trust), The United Grain Growers, The U.F.W.A., The U.F.A., The U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, The Alberta Livestock Co-operative Association, The Maple Leaf Petroleums, Ltd., and to Mr. Jack Marshall for his donation of a cup in the Sports' events. A new scholarship was made available this year by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Edmonton Branch, in the form of a tuition fee to the Leathercraft Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts. The delegate—a boy—who won this scholarship attended the Banff School and did very good work indeed.

The Alberta Wheat Pool again made a fine contribution by paying the major share of the expenses of 35 delegates.

Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection.

The third annual Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection was held at the University from April 21st to 26th, 1947. Sponsored by the Provincial Department of Health in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Extension, the course was organized for the purpose of bringing the sanitary inspectors up to date on the latest methods and information concerning problems of public health and sanitation. The course was attended by 16 sanitary inspectors representing urban and rural municipalities from Beaverlodge to Lethbridge. Lectures and demonstrations in the course were given by the following: Dr. G. M. Little, Dr. M. R. Bow, Dr. A. Somerville, Dr. J. A. Romeyn, Mr. C. Mallett, Mr. D. R. Stanley, Mr. A. Richardson, Mr. K. A. MacKenzie, Mr. A. Milligan, Mr. H. N. Hainstock, Mr. J. Forrester, and by representatives of the Nursing Division of the Department of Public Health.

Refresher Course in School Administration.

The third Refresher Course in School Administration was held at the University from June 16th to 18th, 1947, with an attendance of 70 school divisional secretary-treasurers and trustees. The most important subjects under discussion included such timely topics as the following: The Operation and Management of School Buses; The Relationship between Divisional Boards and Local Trustees; The Principles of Taxation for School Support; Capital Expenditure Financing by Debentures; School Grants; Inclusion Agreements and Hamlet Levies; Legal Aspects of Salary Schedules; Advanced Bookkeeping; The Proper Handling of Inventories; Filing Minutes; School Janitor Services, and others. There was keen discussion of all subjects, and the course is proving to be an exceedingly valuable aid to the more efficient administration of school affairs. In order that the papers and discussions should be available to a much wider audience than those actually participating in the course, a proceedings of the course was printed and distributed.

Refresher Course in Municipal Administration.

The ninth annual Refresher Course in Municipal Administration, held at the University from June 18th to 21st, 1947, was under the direction of the Department of Extension in co-operation with the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers and the Department of Municipal Affairs. The attendance of 60 delegates was a slight reduction from that of the previous year.

Greetings on behalf of the provincial government and the Alberta Union of Municipalities were extended by the Hon. C. E. Gerhart and Mr. Jonathan Wheatley respectively.

One full afternoon during the course was given over to a discussion of current problems and current legislation, with the Department of Municipal Affairs under the direction of the Deputy Minister, Mr. J. W. Judge. Another full session was given over to a discussion of the secretaries own problems of organization, administration, pension plans, etc.

Other highlights of the course were: Legal Problems Affecting Municipalities, by J. E. Brownlee; Hospital Financing as it Affects Municipalities, by Dr. A. Somerville; Agricultural Service Boards, by H. J. Mather; Road Building in Rural Municipalities, by Mr. Alex Frame; and a panel discussion on: The Principles of Taxation for School Support; Capital Expenditure Financing by Debentures, and School Grants. Those participating in this discussion were: Mr. Dave Roberts, A. T. Scoffield, A. B. Wetter, and H. E. Balfour.

The course was brought to a pleasant conclusion with a very fine banquet at the Corona Hotel at which Mr. J. E. Brownlee spoke on "Some Impressions of Great Britain" gained on his recent visit.

Community Life Conferences.

Because of a number of factors beyond the control of the Department, only one Community Life Conference was held in 1947 instead

of the usual three or four. Plans for conferences at High Prairie and Lake Saskatoon had to be cancelled in the latter part of June with the result that the only conference held was that at Gooseberry Lake, north of Consort.

The Gooseberry Lake Community Life Conference was the sixth such conference held there, sponsored by the University. The total registration of 149 people was a substantial reduction from that of previous years, but this was accounted for in part by a period of dry, hot weather which necessitated many farmers getting on with their haying earlier than usual.

Through the co-operative efforts of the Department of Extension and the Department of Municipal Affairs, three former army huts were secured for erection at Gooseberry Lake. These were to provide one hut for a dining-room and two to be used for dormitory purposes. The addition of these huts to the facilities of the Gooseberry Lake Park add greatly to the convenience of all who use the park, and thanks are due to the Hon. C. E. Gerhart who went to considerable trouble to acquire the huts and have them transported to the Lake.

Leadership in the conference was provided by Professors D. B. Scott, A. S. R. Tweedie, E. H. Strickland, and S. O. Hillerud from the University; Miss Priscilla Mewha, district home economist from the Department of Agriculture; Mr. James McFall from the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and Mr. Douglas Thornton from the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association. Local leaders were: Mr. C. A. Fawcett, Mr. G. N. Johnston, Mr. Wm. Isaacs, Mr. M. Kelts, and Miss White.

The programme of the Conference was varied and interesting, and included such topics as: Hints on Public Speaking; New Textiles; The Home and School; The Red Deer River Water Diversion Project; The Atomic Age; How Insects Feed; Atomic Energy—Blessing or Curse; Handicrafts; The House that Saves Steps; World Affairs, and general recreation.

Interest throughout the conference was good, but one disappointing feature of this conference every year is the attitude of the young people whose only interest seems to be the dancing in the evening. Special efforts have been made each year to get together with these young people and work out a programme that would appeal to them, and enlist their participation. Promises have been made on each occasion but the result has always been the same—a disappointing lack of interest and support from the high school and immediate post-high school group. If this condition obtained in other areas the conclusion might be drawn that the programme was at fault, but participation by young people in other conferences has been reasonably satisfactory, hence the conclusion must be that there is either something lacking in the young people themselves or in the leadership they have been receiving in that particular area.

Community Art Schools.

The Department of Extension in co-operation with the painting section of the Department of Fine Arts has been carrying on a limited number of community art schools in different parts of the province during the past few years. Interest and enthusiasm have always been keen for this type of creative recreation, and more demands have come in than it was possible to fill. In the fall of 1947 a full-time extension lecturer in Art was appointed in the Department of Fine Arts in the person of Mr. J. B. Taylor, and this appointment has enabled the University to greatly increase the work of this division.

The usual practice in organizing a community art class is for some local sponsoring group such as a branch of the Canadian Federation of Artists or a local sketch club, to join with the University in sponsoring a class in drawing and painting. Each class is usually of 24 weeks' duration, meeting once or twice a week. During two weeks out of each three a local art supervisor (usually some student from the Banff School of Fine Arts) guides the class. On the third week an instructor from the University or one appointed by the University takes two full class periods with the group. This has proved to be a practical and economical arrangement, and the response has been most encouraging. In fact so many more communities are wanting similar classes that another full-time person would have lots to do.

All classes are on a self-supporting basis, and the University supplies such supplementary assistance as films, slides, exhibitions, and literature. As a further encouragement to promising students, free tuition scholarships to the Banff School of Fine Arts are made available to the student in each class whose work is adjudged to be of sufficiently high calibre and whose attendance record is satisfactory.

During the past year the following community art classes were sponsored jointly by the University and the organizations listed:

Black Diamond, duration 24 weeks, average attendance 24; instructor: Marion Nicoll, Calgary; local sponsorship: The Oil Field Sketch Club.

Lethbridge, duration 21 weeks; attendance 32; instructor: Stanley Perrott, Calgary; local supervisor: E. S. Feirs; local sponsorship: The Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Federation of Artists.

Medicine Hat, duration 24 weeks; average attendance 31; instructors: H. G. Glyde and J. B. Taylor; local supervisor: J. J. Barrie; local sponsorship: The Medicine Hat Branch of the Canadian Federation of Artists.

Medicine Hat—Summer Session, duration June 16th-28th, 1947, daily classes; instructor: Marion Nicoll; average attendance 20; local sponsorship: The Medicine Hat Branch of the Canadian Federation of Artists.

Vegreville, duration 24 weeks; attendance 21; instructor: J. B. Taylor; local supervisor: Mrs. Laura Evans Reid; local sponsorship: The Vegreville Sketch Club.

Wetaskiwin, duration 17 weeks; attendance 11; instructor: J. B. Taylor; local sponsorship: The Wetaskiwin Art Club.

Edmonton, Afternoon Class in Figure Drawing and Painting; attendance 8; duration 24 weeks; instructor: Mr. J. B. Taylor; local sponsorship: University Departments of Extension and Fine Arts.

Edmonton, Evening Class in Figure Drawing and Painting; duration 24 weeks; attendance 14; instructor: Mr. J. B. Taylor; local sponsorship: The University Departments of Extension and Fine Arts.

Edmonton, Evening Class in Still Life and Composition; duration 24 weeks, two classes per week; instructor: Mr. Murray MacDonald; attendance 13; local sponsorship: The University Departments of Extension and Fine Arts.

The Refresher Course in Pharmacy.

The annual Refresher Course in Pharmacy, organized by the School of Pharmacy, was held in Calgary on June 9th and 10th, 1947. At the short course proper the subject matter discussed and the lecturers who presented the material were as follows:

Diabetes Mellitus, Mr. B. E. Riedel; Folic Acid, Dr. W. C. Stewart; Diseases and Treatment of Livestock and Household Pets, Dr. P. R. Talbot; Truss-fitting, Mr. G. Rowe; Aspects of Accounting, Mr. K. J. Morrison; The Cause and Treatment of Allergy, Dr. M. J. Huston.

In addition to the short course, the School of Pharmacy sponsored a series of meetings with the Edmonton Retail Druggists Association, at which scientific papers and films were presented and discussed. The papers and their authors were:

External Preparations of the Canadian Formulary, Dr. M. J. Huston; Retail Drug Merchandising, Mr. E. E. Sexsmith; Recent Advances in Pharmacy, Miss M. W. Wholey; Legal Aspects of Pharmacy, Acting Dean W. F. Bowker; Inter-relationships of Dentistry and Pharmacy, Dr. J. W. Neilson.

Refresher Course in Medicine.

The sixteenth annual Refresher Course in Medicine was held at the University under the direction of Dean J. J. Ower, from June 12th to 16th, 1947. Altogether 268 doctors and specialists were in attendance, and the course was one of the most successful held so far. Subject matter dealt with and the authorities leading the discussions were:

Mixed Theatre Clinics: Office Gynaecology, Dr. E. M. Robertson, Kingston, Ont.; Allergy in Practice, Dr. P. H. Sprague; Anti and Post Natal Care, Dr. E. M. Robertson; Corns, Calluses and Warts, Dr. W. N. Gourlay; Modern Treatment of Syphilis, Dr. Paul Rentiers; Eye Injury and the Workmen's Compensation Board, Dr. M. R. Levy; The Interpretation of Laboratory Tests, Dr. M. R. Shaw; Surgical Round Table on the Subject of Burns, Drs. Alexander, Hardy and Hitchin; The Treatment of Cystitis, Dr. G. N. Tucker; Problems of Obstruction, Dr. W. C. McKenzie; Oedema and Congestive Heart Failure, Dr. R. F. Schemm, Great Falls, Montana; Meningitis in Children, Dr. James

Calder; Diagnosis and Treatment of Coronary Thrombosis, Dr. F. R. Schemm; A Clinical-Pathological Conference, Drs. G. I. Bell, R. L. Anderson, and J. W. MacGregor; A Case for Analysis, Dr. Roscoe Graham, Toronto; A Medical Round Table on Embolism, Drs. J. F. Elliott, J. Duffin and H. L. Richard; The Care of Hernia, Dr. J. W. Bridge; The R.H. Factor, Drs. J. W. MacGregor, D. B. Leitch, and R. H. Horner; Shoulder Injuries, Dr. O. Rostrup; Psychosomatic Approach, Dr. Paul Clarke; Anal Abscess and Fistula, Dr. W. F. Gillespie; Modern Trends in Therapeutics, Dr. Gordon I. Bell; Surgical Diseases of the Colon, Dr. Roscoe R. Graham; Persistent Headache, Dr. R. K. Thomson.

At special evening sessions the following topics were dealt with:

The Bed Wetter, Dr. D. B. Leitch; Sex Physiology in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. E. M. Robertson; Disposal of the Psychotic Patient, Dr. R. R. MacLean; Significance and Management of Cardiac Arrythmias, Dr. F. E. Schemm; A Historical Note, Dr. H. C. Jamieson; Surgical Disease of the Stomach and Duodenum, Dr. Roscoe R. Graham.

The course was one of the most intensive ever given and the response was very satisfactory.

Refresher Course in Dentistry.

The regular Refresher Course in Dentistry was not held this year but the Faculty of Dentistry did conduct two evening clinics in the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge. This was done in co-operation with the Dental Societies of those cities. A one-day clinic was also conducted in co-operation with the Edmonton Dental Society.

The 10th Annual Short Course for the Appraisal Institute of Canada.

The tenth annual short course sponsored by the Appraisal Institute of Canada and the University, was held at the University from January 19th to 21st, 1948. A total of 118 delegates were in attendance, and the subject matter was of an extremely timely and important nature. Subjects and the authors who dealt with them were as follows:

Agriculture in a Changing World, Dr. R. D. Sinclair; Settlement Problems and Prospects, H. Allam; Appraisal of Business Properties, Percy Herring; Appraisal of Single Family Dwellings, E. G. Lamb; The Architect's Approach to Large Building Construction, G. K. Wynn; The Influence of Present-Day Shortages on Commercial Construction, F. W. McDougall; House Construction for 1948, F. Johnson; Valuation of Grey Wooded Farms, Prof. Andrew Stewart; Prefabricated Buildings, J. Simpson; Cropping and Management, Dr. A. G. McCalla; Economics and Valuation, Dr. C. C. Spence; Minimum Standards of Construction, R. Wilson; Fire Insurance and Adjustments, F. H. Millar; Urban Assessments, P. Lloyd; Rural Assessments, G. King; Rural Improvement, Prof. R. M. Hardy.

The course was brought to a pleasant conclusion with the annual banquet at the MacDonald Hotel at which Mr. Alex MacDonald was the speaker.

Courses Not Given.

A second short course for employees of the Imperial Oil was planned and much of the programme prepared, but because of the heavy burden on Imperial Oil Supervisors in their own districts during the past winter the course had to be cancelled.

Although no short course in Soil Mechanics and Concrete has been held since 1945, there continues to be a steady stream of requests for the proceedings of the 1945 course, which were printed by the Department of Extension. These proceedings have been found to be very valuable as a supplement to some of the text books in Civil Engineering courses dealing with soil mechanics and concrete.

No extension classes in weaving or leathercraft were held during the year mainly because of the inability of the University to find suitable space for such classes. The interest in these two subjects shows no abatement, and many requests came in asking that something be done. The Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild attempted in a small way to meet the demand by holding limited classes, but these were too small to meet the demand.

The Short Courses for the Librarians of Small Libraries.

As a result of numerous appeals from individuals charged with the responsibility of looking after small libraries in many communities, the University organized, in co-operation with the Alberta Library Association, two library short courses which were held simultaneously in Edmonton and Lethbridge on June 5th and 6th, 1947. The Alberta Library Association was able to secure assistance from the Alberta Library Board which enabled them to pay the railway fares of the librarians who attended.

The enrolment at the Edmonton course was 15, and at Lethbridge 18. This was considered to be a very satisfactory beginning as each individual usually represented a different library.

The purpose of the course was to give those concerned some idea of the meaning of library service and of the work involved in organizing a library and carrying out simple library procedure with despatch and efficiency. This first course was purely experimental but the response was so good and the enthusiasm of those taking part so high that it was unanimously requested that similar courses be put on in future years.

Those who gave leadership in the two courses were: Miss Marjorie Sherlock, Librarian, University Library; Miss Flora Macleod of the Extension Library; Miss Emily Clever of the Education Library, and the following members of the Alberta Library Association: Miss Ada Anderson, Edmonton Public Library; Miss Hazel Bletcher, Lethbridge Public Library; Mr. W. R. Castell, Librarian, Calgary Public Library, and Miss Louise Riley of the Calgary Public Library.

THE EXTENSION LIBRARY

The University Extension Library is designed to serve those people in Alberta who have no access to the large public libraries of the province. During the year the demand for books has been exceedingly heavy. Books from the Open Shelf for individual readers, and Travelling Libraries for community groups, have been leaving the library and going to individuals and communities all over Alberta as fast as the library staff could get them out.

Open Shelf.

The circulation figures for the Open Shelf passed the 50,000 mark this year for the first time. They have doubled in the last five years, and the book circulation shows a 30% increase over last year in spite of the fact that libraries in many places are reporting a falling off in serious reading. There has been a falling off in periodical circulation, but there is still a good proportion of non-fiction read in relation to fiction. Fifty-six per cent (56%) of the circulation was non-fiction with useful and fine arts, literature and history all near the top of the list. Although it is not always true that the most frivolous reading is fiction, the percentage of non-fiction would seem to indicate that a good calibre of reading is done by the people using the library.

The circulation of children's books continues to be as high as our book stock will allow, and shows an increase over last year of nearly 50%. The collection is still very small, but it is growing. The letters from boys and girls and their parents and teachers leave no doubt that it is being appreciated.

Travelling Libraries.

The Travelling Library picture is not as good as the Open Shelf. Nineteen fewer groups and libraries this year than last year, although those using them borrowed more libraries than were borrowed by last year's groups. There was a small decrease in the number of Regular libraries, although there was a large increase in Special libraries, making a slight increase for the total number of libraries borrowed. One of the library staff is now devoting almost full time to the Regular and Special libraries, and it is hoped that this may result in an increase in their circulation and usefulness.

The Extension Library has always had some contact with community libraries throughout the province. Last June the librarian with other Alberta librarians, took part in giving a short course for community librarians under the auspices of the Department of Extension and the Alberta Library Association. In March, at the request of the Alberta Library Board, the librarian helped to organize a library in the town of Alliance.

The librarian and one staff member have contributed to the series of radio talks "Books at Random", and as usual books were sent to the Banff School of Fine Arts from the library collection.

Because of an increase in the library budget during the year, it was possible to purchase more books and to employ an additional

worker in the library. Both of these factors contributed to the increase in circulation and also to the morale of the staff who for the first time in some years felt that they were in a position to meet more adequately the heavy demands for service. Many letters and comments have been received complimenting the library on its excellent service. It is without doubt fulfilling a most important place in the lives of thousands of people who have no other access to books.

Comparative circulation figures for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 are shown in the accompanying tables.

Open Shelf Circulation Figures:	1947-48	1946-47	Difference
Books (including special libraries)	44,326	36,922	+7,404
Banff circulation	3,600	5,022	—1,422
Plays	2,429	2,615	— 186
Periodicals and pamphlets	3,692	5,227	—1,535
	54,047	49,786	+4,261

Regular Travelling Libraries:	1947-48	1946-47	Difference
Libraries in use	90	92	— 2
Recorded circulation of books	7,822*	8,566*	— 744
Average circulation per library	40.5	43.7	— 3.2

Number of Libraries sent out:	1947-48	1946-47	Difference
Regular libraries, times sent	198	208	— 10
Special libraries	96	79	+ 17
Total	294	287	+ 7

Special library circulation of 4,834 was included in the Open Shelf figures, since the books are taken from the Open Shelf.

Book Stock.

Books at April 1st, 1947		25,363
Accessions:		
By purchase, 1,472; gifts, 32; C.L.E.S., 331; total	1,835	
Withdrawals	573	
Net increase		1,262
Books at April 1st, 1948		26,625

Membership.

During 1947-48 there were 2,760 postal accounts for rural readers, and 143 different groups used Travelling Libraries.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The field of visual education is rapidly expanding. Each year many new communities and organizations install projection equipment and become customers for film service. In this way the demand for educational films increases year by year.

Last November, as part of the Dominion Government's dollar-saving programme, restrictions were placed against the importation of projection equipment from outside sources, thus throwing the complete responsibility for supplying the projection equipment needs of Canada on a very new industry. If Canadian manufacturers can fill the demand for equipment, the circulation of films is likely to continue to increase. If equipment is not available in sufficient quantities to fill new demands and replace wornout or obsolete equipment, there may be a lessening of demand for films for a short period.

As part of its policy of decentralization of film service, the Department of Extension has established a number of film libraries and exchanges at key points throughout the province. This policy has the effect of lightening the load on the main office to some extent and at the same time serves the convenience of film users by having a source of films close at hand.

Increased attention has been paid during the year to the provision of films for specialized needs. With this in mind a new loose-leaf catalogue was prepared and sent out to over 200 groups, film depots, film councils, and other groups owning projectors. Films in the catalogue are classified under such sections as: School, Home and School, General, Agriculture, Co-operative, Handicraft, Physical Education, Fine Arts, Wild Life and Conservation, Highway and Industrial Safety, Home Economics, etc.

Part of the film service during the year has been to advise clubs, societies and organizations on the best types of films to use for their specific purposes. Films are always used in connection with such extension activities of the University as schools and short courses, and increasing use is being made of them in the regular University classes.

A significant development this year has been the organization of a number of Junior Film Clubs for out-of-school showings for children. These clubs are usually sponsored by Home and School or other community groups, and this would appear to be a most promising field to develop.

In the period under review twelve circulating film exchanges have been in operation and three more are in the process of being established. These exchanges or branch libraries are mostly located in public libraries and are all co-ordinated with the main extension film service.

For purposes of convenience the information on the distribution of films and other media have been compiled into a table which makes the impressive record of the Visual Instruction Division in 1947-48 clear at a glance.

Table VI.—Showing the Comparative Circulation of Slides, Film Slides, and Motion Picture Films for the Academic Years 1946-47 and 1947-48

	1947-48	1946-47	Comparison
Number of film subjects added	180	280	— 100
Number of reel added, approx.	280	400	— 120
Number of film strips in library	969	917	+ 52
Number of sets of 2″x2″ slides in library	96	75	+ 21
Number of sets of standard slides sent out	334	431	— 97
Number of 2″x2″ slides sent out	267	88	+ 179
Number of times slides were used	918	739	+ 179
Total audiences viewing slides, standard and 2″x2″	38,041	32,836	+ 5,205
Number of film strips sent out	2,223	1,688	+ 535
Number of times film strips were shown	2,990	2,139	+ 851
Total audiences viewing film strips	95,223	66,406	+28,817
Number of times slide lanterns were loaned	38	51	— 13
Number of times 2″x2″ slide projectors were loaned	28	42	— 14
Sets of silent films sent out	413	585	— 172
Number of reels of silent films sent out	1,036	1,718	— 682
Sets of sound films sent out	3,101	2,496	+ 605
Number of reels of sound films sent out	12,757	10,304	+ 2,453
Total sets of moving pictures sent out	3,514	3,081	+ 433
Total number of reels of moving pictures sent out	13,793	12,022	+ 1,771
Total number of showings of films, sound and silent	5,055	4,590	+ 454
Total audiences viewing films, sound and silent	433,809	417,887	+15,922
Number of times projection service supplied	430	446	— 16
Branch library film showings	1,753	854	+ 899
Aggregate attendance Branch Libraries film showings	152,380	70,945	+81,435

The University of Alberta pioneered the field of visual education in Canada over thirty years ago and today it is recognized as one of the most important sources of educational films and film information in Canada.

FINE ARTS

The expansion of the work in fine arts has already been referred to in part under the section on Short Courses. Additional reference should be made to the appointment of an extension lecturer in Drama in the Department of Fine Arts. Last October, Mr. E. R. Whitehouse of Victoria, a recent graduate of the University of Washington, was appointed to the University Faculty, and during the winter did a fine service visiting high school and Little Theatre groups throughout the province.

Professor Robert Orchard of the Department of Fine Arts, was also able to make a number of trips out to visit community drama groups—going to Peace River, Red Deer and Medicine Hat. In addition, Mr. Whitehouse and Prof. Orchard adjudicated at Festivals in the Peace River district, Banff, Calgary and Coleman.

Stage Door.

Stage Door is an official publication of the University of Alberta devoted to the interests of the Community Theatre. Mr. Whitehouse in association with Elsie Park Gowan, acted as editor, and turned out one of the most creditable magazines of its kind in Canada. The magazine is published four times a year and has a circulation of 500 per issue.

Extension Work in Music.

Most of the extension work in Music, apart from that done in the Banff School of Fine Arts, has been carried out by Professors John Reymes-King and Richard Eaton. Professor Reymes-King has given a great deal of time to the work of the Western Board of Music, and the work of this institution has grown very materially in the last two years. Professor Eaton's work with the University choir has been extremely well received both at the University and in those centres where the choir has performed. In fact the annual tour of the University choir is rapidly becoming one of the finer activities of the University's extension and public relations' work.

The 15th Annual Session of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

It has become the habit of the Banff School of Fine Arts to establish new attendance records each successive year, and the 1947 session from July 15th to August 23rd inclusive, was no exception. The total registration of 655 students who came from every province in Canada except Prince Edward Island, and from 21 American States, represented an increase of some 60 students over the previous record attendance established in 1946. The figure of 655 includes a number of duplicates and part-time students. There were never more than 600 individuals in attendance at any one time. The registration by Canadian provinces was as follows: British Columbia 85, Alberta 172, Saskatchewan 74, Manitoba 42, Ontario 133, Quebec 9, New Brunswick 1, Nova Scotia 4, and Prince Edward Island 0. If any further evidence of the national and international status of the School were needed, the wide representa-

tion from Canada, the United States, England, France and Switzerland assures the School a pre-eminent position among art centres in the Dominion.

The 1947 School included the largest number of University students taking courses for credits towards degrees in Arts and Science of any previous school. In addition to Canadian students desiring University credits, a substantial number of American students took the courses with a view to receiving university credits in their own institutions.

Registrations of students by divisions were as follows: Art 222, Drama 103, Ballet 43, Music 86, Weaving and Design 44, Leathercraft 31, Short Story 29, Playwriting 12, Writers' Conference 43, and Oral French 42.

Early in 1947 quotas were established for the various divisions and every division reached its quota except Drama and Oral French. In spite of the large enrolment, quite a number of applications had to be refused because of lack of class room and dining room space, and this serves to underline the need for additional facilities to serve these two purposes.

First New Chalet Opened.

The University's policy of providing housing accommodation, started in 1946, was continued in 1947 when the first of the permanent chalets was erected on the new site on Tunnel Mountain. The University provided the funds for erecting a very attractive modern chalet, capable of housing 40 students, and this was opened to students about midway in the 1947 term. This chalet, together with the Bungalow Court, made from converted military buildings in 1946, provided the nucleus of the School's own accommodation capable of housing over 100 students. It is hoped that by 1948 further accommodation may be built.

In the meantime arrangements have been made whereby the School takes under contract a large number of tourist bungalows and private homes, and these are made available to students at cost. During the present term some 70 buildings were under contract to the School for teaching, dining, class room and sleeping quarters. On the average 1,000 meals a day were served in the School dining room, and some 80% of the total student enrolment obtained their meals and sleeping quarters through the School organization. In addition to this, arrangements had to be made for a bus service to serve the students residing on Tunnel Mountain and also for a transportation service to take Art students out to the various locations. From this it will be seen that the School has grown to a point where it represents a sizeable administrative task.

The 1947 teaching staff was the largest in the School's history with some 42 people responsible for teaching and administration. In addition, 19 people were employed in connection with the dining-room and dormitories, making a total staff of 61. When the number of staff, staff families and student families were added to the student enrolment it meant that some 775 people had to be accommodated in Banff for six

weeks at the height of the tourist season. This in itself is an indication of the growing importance of the School as a tourist as well as a cultural development. The fact that students come from all over Canada, and the U.S.A., from France and Switzerland and England, gives an international flavor to the School that is a distinct feature of its activities.

Regardless of where they came from, the students entered into the various activities with zest and enthusiasm, and throughout the entire term a very fine school spirit was in evidence. The quality of work was up to the usual high standard and some remarkable results were obtained. In the Leathercraft division some 400 pieces of work, including gloves, lamp stands, suitcases, shoes, purses, bags and lapel decorations were made. In the Weaving division 48 students made approximately 600 articles such as samplers, towels, table runners, curtains and suit lengths. An exhibition from this material was made up and sent to the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. In the Painting division the students completed 3000 paintings in water colors, oils and mixed technique. In the Drama division, two full-length productions were performed; the last one being the ambitious, rollicking, 17th century Moliere comedy "School for Husbands". The Music division had the largest number of talented players in the history of the School. A brief report by divisions follows.

Painting Division.

Early in the term it was decided that a quota of 225 students should be the limit in the Art division and that registration should not be permitted to exceed this number. A staff of nine artists, including some of Canada's most famous and talented painters, was engaged. The personnel included: H. G. Glyde, A.R.C.A., head of the Art Department of the University of Alberta; W. J. Phillips, R.C.A., of Calgary; Dr. A. Y. Jackson, LL.D. of Toronto; J. W. G. Macdonald, D.A. (Edin), now head of the Art Division of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary; George D. Pepper, O.S.A. of Toronto; James Dichmont of Calgary; Andre Bieler, resident artist at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Murray W. MacDonald, A.S.A., of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Mrs. Marion Nicoll of Calgary. Following the policy of previous years, ten paintings were selected from the exhibition of paintings and purchased to become part of the permanent Banff collection. Five of these paintings selected for the permanent collection were as follows: Gertrude Hutchison, Winnipeg; Ruth Ellen Tye, Edmonton; Janet McKillop, London, Ont.; Frances Johnston, Toronto; and Jean Ross, Toronto. In addition to the paintings selected for the permanent collection, a further ten were selected to be sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway for use in their hotels and chalets.

Drama Division.

The students in the Drama division carried out one of the heaviest programmes in the history of the School. Two full-length productions

including Saroyan's "The Beautiful People" and Moliere's "School for Husbands" were produced. A distinct addition to this division for 1947 was the reintroduction of the Ballet. Arrangements had been made earlier in the term with the Canadian School of Ballet, Winnipeg, to provide instructors in Ballet, and altogether some 40 students participated in the Ballet classes, 23 of which were taking Ballet as their major subject. Classes were under the direction of Miss Joan Stirling, assisted by Mrs. Ida Hammel. The Drama staff was under the direction of Mr. Robert Orchard, Assistant Professor of Drama, Department of Fine Arts, University of Alberta. Mr. Orchard was assisted by Mr. Charles Rittenhouse of the Montreal Repertory Theatre; Mrs. Leona Paterson of Mount Royal College, Calgary, Mr. Burton James, Director of Seattle's Civic Repertory Playhouse; and Mr. Clifford Robinson of Vancouver, who was in charge of stage design.

Considerably more time was given to the study of stage design and costuming than has been the case for some years, and the fine costumes which were made by the students added a very colorful note to the major performances.

One notable omission from the 1947 Drama programme was the absence of a programme of new Canadian plays. However, it was felt that the selection of new plays from which a choice had to be made was not of sufficiently high calibre to warrant a place on the programme. Some promising new plays were written in the 1947 playwriting classes and these offer the assurance that new Canadian plays will be on the programme again in 1948.

A new feature of the 1947 production programme was the presentation of the University Players in a programme of one-act plays. This group, which had been touring the Province, during the summer, put on a very creditable programme early in the School and it would seem that this phase of University drama activity should be given every encouragement in the future.

Playwriting and Short Story Division.

The Playwriting and Short Story classes were given under the direction of Dr. E. P. Conkle of the University of Texas. Thirteen students were registered in Playwriting and 26 in Short Story. This group of students was one of the most serious writing groups to attend the School for some time, and some very promising short stories and plays were written. A selection of three one-act plays was presented for a script reading programme on August 18th.

These were:

"Undertow"—by Jessie Forster, Regina, Sask.

"The Stony Limits"—by Elizabeth Hillman, Westmount, Quebec.

"Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense"—by Wm. D. Petty, Montreal, Que.

Writers' Conference.

The 1947 Writers' Conference was by far the best conference of the four held up to the present time. Some 60 writers were in attendance and the course was very popular with all. It became necessary to re-

strict attendance at lectures to those who were registered in the full-time courses of the School, or who had registered specifically for the conference. The fame of the two guest lecturers was such that a large number of casual visitors tried to crash the various sessions. The School was extremely fortunate in being able to get two such distinguished writers as Hugh Maclennan, leading Canadian novelist and author of "Two Solitudes", and Norman Corwin of the Columbia Broadcasting System. These two instructors made a very fine impression, and it was the general consensus of opinion that they were able to give the writers who were present greater assistance and inspiration than had been the case in any previous conference.

Music Division.

The Music division offered two courses; a master class in piano under the distinguished direction of Mr. Max Pirani who completed his seventh consecutive term as instructor and pianist at the Banff School of Fine Arts, and the Choral section under Mr. John Reymes-King and Mr. Richard Eaton of the University of Alberta, Department of Fine Arts. The Piano class was the largest in the history of the School, with 68 students in attendance. The significant thing about this group was that it contained more talented players than had ever been assembled in one class at the school before, and the piano recital given by 18 members of the class was one of the most outstanding performances ever to be given in Western Canada. The quality of the piano class was emphasized by the fact that it would have been possible to pick out another 18 students who could have given an equally fine performance. Class-room space and practice facilities were taxed to the very limit, and another year more adequate provision will have to be made for practice facilities.

The Choral section of the Music division showed an increase in enrolment over the previous year and some 18 students were in regular attendance. A few of these were also registered in the Piano division. The interest shown by this class, and the fact that it has grown to a reasonable size, would indicate that this division will now take its place as one of the regular features of the School.

Applied Arts (Weaving and Design)

It had been hoped to limit the registration in the Weaving Division to 40 students, but there was such an urgent demand from people wishing to take instruction that registration was permitted to increase to 48. The students were divided into three groups and they were under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Henderson of Winnipeg and Miss Winnifred Savauge of Seaforth, Ontario—one of the most talented students to graduate from the Weaving Division of the Banff School, and Mrs. A. M. Roy of Vancouver. The quality of work completed was of a very high standard indeed, and quite a number of students completed the requirements for the elementary and intermediate handicraft instructors' certificates.

As was pointed out earlier, the largest amount of work in the history of this division was completed during the term, and an exhibition of

very high quality was entered for competition at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Leathercraft Diviison

The Leathercraft division had an enrolment of 29 and was under the direction of Miss Frances Morton and Mrs. Norman Vandelinder, both of Calgary. These two instructors conducted a most enthusiastic class and completed the greatest variety of work since the division was started. The exhibition of the Leathercraft division included some 73 pairs of gloves, a suitcase, lamp stands, purses of infinite variety, lapel decorations, buttons, camera cases, belts, shoes, slippers, waste paper baskets, desk sets, and so on. Considerable emphasis was placed on regional designs and motifs indigenous to the region. Some students succeeded in turning out very attractive work; among the most ambitious pieces being a full-size leather suitcase, finely tooled shoes and most attractive lamp stands.

The interest in Weaving and Design and Leathercraft is growing year by year, and the enthusiasm of those patricipating knows no bounds. The students were found waiting on the doorstep for the class to open at 8:30 in the morning and many of them worked until 11 o'clock at night.

There is a constant demand for classes in Modelling and Pottery and Metalcraft. However, it will not be possible to add this division until more class room facilities are available.

Oral French Division

Oral French was again in charge of Professor A. L. Cru, formerly of Columbia University and now of Graham-Eckes School, Palm Beach, Florida. Mons. Cru was assisted by Madame Yvonne Poirier Cru and by Mlle. Beatrice Curotte of Montreal. In addition, each French chalet was in charge of a special French assistante or hostess. Four of these assistantes were employed, three coming directly from France, and one from Quebec. They were Madame Houis of the Sorbonne, Paris; Mademoiselle Couttet of Lyon; Mademoiselle Nigot of Paris and the University of Chicago; and Mademoiselle Coulombe of Quebec City. Attendance in this division was not as large as in the previous year, being 40 compared with 45. The character of the student body has changed somewhat from the earlier years of the French division. At that time most of those in attendance were teachers who had the responsibility for teaching French in the High Schools of Western Canada. The 1947 School contained a proportion of teachers from all over Canada and the U.S.A., but the majority consisted of High School and University students who were seeking to gain the mastery of the French language.

Conclusion

In retrospect it would seem that the 1947 School of Fine Arts, in addition to being the largest school held so far, was also one of the best balanced in the history of the school. A widely representative and enthusiastic student body, together with a very fine teaching staff combined to give an impression of vitality and interest in the arts

which augurs well for art development in Canada. The fact that such a representative group of teachers, university students and community leaders come from eight of the nine Canadian provinces, indicates that hundreds of communities from one end of Canada to the other are acquiring a higher standard of appreciation and new qualities of leadership in the arts. This is bound to result in a general raising of artistic and cultural standards in hundreds of communities. The cumulative effect of such leadership on Canadian life in general is a matter of great significance to Canada's growing cultural development and maturity.

Once again the success of the 1947 School underlines the opportunity presented by the Banff School of Fine Arts to become an institution of major importance in Canadian life. Its place in the Canadian educational scheme from now on is assured, but the need of more adequate teaching, dining and housing facilities is one that must receive the serious attention of all who are concerned with the welfare of the institution.

STAFF

At the end of August, 1947, Mr. F. W. Peers, Assistant Director of the Department of Extension, received a very attractive offer to join the staff of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and his resignation was accepted with deepest regret, as he had made an important place for himself in the University organization.

In September, 1947, Mr. Brian Piercy, a graduate in Arts of the University, a former teacher and ex-R.C.A.F. officer, joined the staff as lecturer in University Extension. During the year also, Mr. Gordon Pearson, former teacher and ex-R.C.A.F. instructor, joined the Visual Instruction Division as Assistant Supervisor.

These two appointments, while having the effect of bringing the staff to full strength, were urgently needed because of the greatly increased demand for University extension services of all kinds.

A special word of appreciation and thanks is due to all members of the extension staff for the manner in which they have discharged their responsibilities during the year. All members of the staff have been activated by a high sense of public service, and as this report indicates, a very substantial amount of work has been accomplished.

It is a pleasure once more to extend thanks to the many members of the University staff in teaching and research departments who cheerfully added to their own special responsibilities the additional burden of many extension activities. Grateful acknowledgment is also given to the staffs of the Dominion and Provincial governments who have at all times been most helpful and co-operative in contributing to our extension programme.

What has been said in previous years can be said again about our relationships with the major farm organizations in the province. They have given many tangible evidences of their interest in and their support for the University. All of this co-operation and assistance is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Lectures.

University teaching staff	777		
Department of Extension staff	169		
		946	
Aggregate attendance			66,001
Number of radio talks		259	

Conferences and Short Courses.

Refresher Course in Sanitary Inspection		16	
University Week for Farm Young People		222	
Refresher Course in Municipal Administration		60	
Refresher Course in School Administration		70	
Community Life Conference at Gooseberry Lake		149	
Banff School of Fine Arts		600	
Refresher Course in Pharmacy (est.)		100	
National Film Board and University Film Conference at Banff		35	
Extension Short Course and Library Institute:			
Edmonton	15		
Lethbridge	18		
		33	
The Educational Film Workshop at Lethbridge		25	
Refresher Course in Medicine		268	
Two evening Dental Clinics, approx.		100	
Short Course for the Appraisal Inst. of Can.		118	
Community Art Classes:			
Black Diamond	24		
Lethbridge	32		
Medicine Hat, Winter course	31		
Summer course	20		
Vegreville	21		
Wetaskiwin	11		
Edmonton:			
Afternoon class	8		
Evening class	14		
Evening class	13		
		174	
Community Drama classes:			
Red Deer	25		
Stettler	20		
		45	
Aggregate attendance			2,015

Visual Instruction

Number of times lanterns loaned		38	
Filmslide and miniature projectors loaned		28	
Sets of lantern slides sent out		334	
Sets of miniature slides sent out		267	
Number of times slides used		918	
Aggregate attendance lantern lectures			38,041
Filmslides sent out		2,223	
Number of times filmslides used		2,990	
Aggregate attendance, filmslides			95,223
Sets of moving picture films sent out		3,514	
Number of reels in sets sent out		13,793	
Number of showings given		5,055	
Aggregate attendance, moving pictures	433,809		
Circulating Film Exchange	152,380		
			586,189

Library and Debating Service

Number of travelling libraries in use	90	
Number of times sent out	198	
Recorded circulation		7,822
Number of special libraries sent out (circulation included in Open Shelf)	96	
Open Shelf Circulation:		
Books (including special libraries)	44,326	
Banff School circulation	3,600	
Plays	2,429	
Periodicals and pamphlets	3,692	
	——	54,047

Study Group Material.

Number of sets of Citizens Forum Bulletins sent out (weekly)	110	
Number of sets of other study group material sent out	35	
	—	145

New Canadian Plays.

Number of copies of New Canadian plays sold	500

Publications.

Press Bulletin (Seasonal Crops)	10,000	
(Feeders' Day Programme)	5,000	
	———	15,000
Bulletins sent out during the year	13,523	
Mimeo. circulars and other bulletins	1,000	
	———	14,523
Total number of bulletins distributed since inception of service	524,900	
University New Letter:		
Number of issues	8	
Circulation 8x350		2,800
Stage Door:		
Number of issues	4	
Circulation 4x500		2,000
The New Trail		9,900

Recapitulation.

Total aggregate attendance at lectures, conferences and short courses, lantern slide lectures, filmslide programmes, moving pictures, Circulating Film Exchanges	787,469
Total circulation of travelling libraries, books, pamphlets, periodicals, plays, sets of study group material, New Canadian plays	62,514
Total circulation of Press Bulletins, Agricultural publications, News Letter, Stage Door, New Trail	44,223

CONCLUSION

This report marks the end of the 35th year of University extension activity. It has been a year which has taxed the University's resources to the full, but it has also been a year of substantial achievement. The heavy increases recorded in almost every phase of extension activity is an indication of the recognition by the people of Alberta that the University is an important source of information, leadership and guidance. This is as it should be. In a time when ethical and moral values

are being debased everywhere, and when language is being distorted and perverted in the interests of conflicting ideologies and beliefs, the place of adult education in the community becomes more important than ever. In such a time the University has a duty and a responsibility to use every opportunity for bringing truth and understanding to every field of the constituency it serves. If the University through its adult educational activities can contribute to the establishment of a proper sense of values in the community, its efforts will have been well repaid.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD CAMERON,

Director.